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CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

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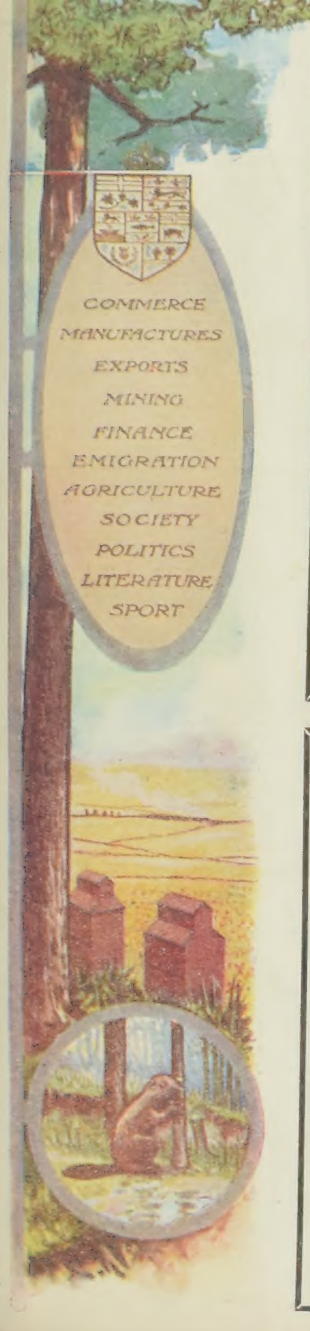

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	1918.	1917.
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Silver	2,601,000	2,265,749
Lead	2,945,000	2,951,020
Copper	15,682,000	16,038,256
Zinc	2,500,000	3,166,259
Coal	11,460,000	7,524,913
Coke	1,335,000	959,430
Miscellaneous products	1,000 000	1,241,575
Totals	$41,083,000	$37,010,312

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No. 704 SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1919. Vol. LV. 9D WEEKLY

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Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only.

The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signatures are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

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THE SIGNING OF PEACE.

On Saturday last at Versailles, the official representatives of the Canadian people witnessed the signature of the German plenipotentiaries to the just and necessary terms demanded by the Allies. It was for this end and this object that the Government and people of the Dominion entered the war, and spared no sacrifice in men, money, or material to force a felon people to acknowledge the right and the power of international law and justice. The Germans have signed, as was inevitable, but the world is yet far from peace. The terms demanded are more lenient than the crimes of the arch-instigators of the war deserve. It is held by many that the terms should have been more stringent, in view of the continuing arrogance and bad faith of the Huns. It now remains to ensure the strict and specific carrying out of these terms, which have only been arrived at after long discussion and much compromise.

With the signing of peace with Germany, the real difficulties and dangers to ordered Government, not only in the Old World but also in the New, begin. There have been many signs of acute unrest in all the countries affected by the war since the time of the Armistice, and the signing of peace with Germany will not in itself remove this discontent or largely ameliorate its causes. Bolshevism, which is anarchy, has reared its head even in Canada, about the last place where such destructive principles would be expected to find a following. In the Mother Country various sections of Labour are openly avowing their own selfish aims, without thought or consideration of the general good. The profound and widespread social upheaval, which has grown and intensified during the years of the greatest armed struggle that the world has ever seen, must result in many changes, and cause many difficulties before stable industrial and economic conditions are again reached.

It is a truism to say that the present orgy of spendthrift extravagance can only end when increased production restores national credit, but in the present temper of the unthinking proletariat a return to reason seems far off. The masses affect to believe the fallacies propounded by the agitators, that the panacea lies in State control of everything, which is the antithesis of individual effort and initiative. The remedy does not lie in State control of industry, but in thorough, widespread, and efficient national education. All citizens, even members of the strongest Trade Unions, must be taught, and they must be made to learn, their duties to their fellow citizens, their duties to the world as citizens of its greatest and most enlightened Empire, and they must accept and assimilate the inexorable laws governing supply and demand. When the masses of people throughout the Empire who live by the production of their daily manual toil have accepted the principles of good citizenship and elementary economics real peace will be in sight, and, possessing it, the British Empire will have the power to impress its own peace throughout the world.

* *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Dominion Day in London. The annual public dinner, which was first instituted in London in 1888, to celebrate the anniversary of the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada, was discontinued during the war, so the dinner on Tuesday night was the first since 1914. The function, which was held at the Connaught Rooms, was attended by about one hundred and ninety guests, and would probably have been even more largely attended, especially by Canadian officers who are still in England, if the dining fee had not been so largely increased.

The High Commissioner, Sir George Perley, who presided, had as his guests the two Cabinet Ministers who had signed on behalf of the Dominion at Versailles. He proposed the toast of "The King," and that of "The Queen and other Members of the Royal Family" was proposed by Mr. F W. Bisaillon, a member of the Quebec Bar, who spoke in French. "The Dominion of Canada" was proposed in an able and sympathetic speech by Lt.-Colonel Amery, M.P., and was responded to by the Hon. Arthur Sifton and the Hon. C. J. Doherty. "The Military Forces of Canada" was proposed by Sir Hamar Greenwood, who in the course of a breezy and amusing speech took occasion to express publicly his regret that such disproportionate publicity had been given in the British Press to the unfortunate occurrences at Canadian military camps. This matter was referred to by General Sir Richard Turner in his reply to the toast, and he mentioned as a fact that on no occasion had those concerned in any disturbance represented 1 per cent. of the troops in the camp. General Sir Arthur Currie gave one of the most serious and forceful speeches of the evening. The toast of "The Chairman" was proposed by Sir Charles Russell, and in his reply Sir George Perley referred to the ceremony at Westminster Abbey that morning, at which the memorial window to his predecessor, Lord Strathcona, was unveiled, and he expressed his gratification at the solemn and fitting service, which had given so much pleasure to the family and friends.

It had been the custom of the High Commissioner in pre-war days to hold a reception on Dominion Day in the evening, but this year the High Commissioner received his guests at the Ritz Hotel in the afternoon. There was a reception in the evening by the Royal Colonial Institute at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, to which a number of those present at the Dominion Day dinner were invited.

The Unionist Party.

The formation of a permanent Unionist Party in Canada was foreshadowed in our last week's Notes, and its consummation is announced this week. It is a logical outcome of the political situation and the experiences through which the Dominion has passed during the last few years. The Liberals and Conservatives, who came together at the time of the last General Election, did so at the impulse of strong patriotic motives, and reasons of that nature do not cease to have force with the signing of Peace. There can be no doubt that the best hope of Canada in the years of reconstruction lies in the sinking of party differences, such as divided the Liberals and Conservatives before the war, and the supremacy of national interests. The members of the Unionist Party have found many views in common during the past few years, and it would be a pity if they again made a cleavage over them.

As we have more than once pointed out, the rivalry of Eastern and Western Canada is as unfortunate as it is uncalled for. We are glad to see that Sir Robert Borden has made the bringing about of a reconciliation between East and West one of the leading planks of the new party's platform. At last week's caucus he emphasised the importance of a policy of give-and-take between East and West, and declared that Eastern manufacturers must recognise that they are not the whole country, and the grain-growers of the West must be ready to make concessions in the interests of national unity.

* * *

Sir Robert Borden's Leadership.

Sir Robert Borden's offer to resign the post of Prime Minister and leader of the Unionist Party was not at all unexpected. His public career has been long and strenuous, both in and out of office. He has never shirked responsibility, and has never been afraid to bear the burden and heat of the day. His long stay in Europe in connection with the Peace negotiations was inevitable, and it has involved a strain which has told upon all the statesmen who have taken part in the proceedings in Paris. Whether some Canadians are prepared to recognise it or not, Sir Robert's presence there has been of the greatest value to Canada itself and to the whole Empire.

It was only due to him and to themselves that his followers should have refused to allow him to retire into private life. There is no leader better fitted to guide the country through the difficulties and dangers that lie ahead during the next few years.

* * *

Collapse of the Strikes.

The collapse of the strikes in Canada, of which the most serious were those at Winnipeg and Vancouver, was only a matter of course, but their end will be welcomed with a sigh of relief by every Canadian. They have been a serious blot on Canada's fair fame and a peril to her whole national life. The failure of the efforts of the malcontents to establish the principle of "one big union" is largely due to the patriotic stand made by the returned soldiers, who left no doubt as to their determination to stand up for law and order. Their attitude has been a good omen, and we hope it will be taken as a warning by those who conspire against the public peace.

The closeness of the connection between these strikes and Bolshevism has been well established. The Government are to be congratulated upon the legislation they passed for dealing with agitators of that type. It is the duty of every good patriot to do what he can to counteract such a movement. We know that Mr. Cyril Maude, who, in the course of a long tour of the North American Continent, has been doing his best to stimulate good feeling between the United States and Canada and the Mother Country, has returned to England convinced of the fact that a vast amount of propaganda work is still awaiting us in Canada as well as in the United States. He expresses his astonishment at the amount of underground and effective work which he found to have been already done in Canada by German propaganda.

* * *

The Prevalence of Unrest.

While this element cannot be discounted as a disturbing factor, it must be remembered that these recent strikes have been only the culmination of a general movement, as marked in Canada as it has been in Europe. The extent to which the industrial life of the country has been disorganised may be realised from the fact that the Dominion Department of Labour reports that there were in existence during the month of May 84 strikes, involving 77,688 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 894,816 working days. Sixty-nine strikes were reported as having commenced during May, and at the end of the month 49 strikes, involving about 63,972 workpeople, remained unterminated.

Mr. E. W. Beatty, the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, diagnoses this industrial unrest as not much more than a sort of mental trouble due to the war and he is convinced that a bumper crop will be the real saviour of the situation and restore people's confidence. "Conditions in the West," he says, "are such that there is nothing to prevent every man from becoming an optimist." This seems very probable, but at the same time we must look to the Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations to point the way to industrial reforms which have a direct bearing upon the subject. The policy outlined by Sir Robert Borden last week shows that the Government is fully awake to the situation and is determined to deal with it.

* * *

U.S. and Canadian Banking Schemes.

An important and authoritative article contrasting the United States Federal Reserve Act and the Canadian banking system appears in the current issue of that admirable periodical, the *Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association*. It is from the pen of Mr. Z. A. Lash, K.C., LL.D., a leading authority on Canadian commercial law. In it Mr. Lash explains in outline the banking system of the United States and part of its working when, five years ago, the Federal Reserve Act was brought into operation. The banking system of Canada is also concisely described, and its superiority over the States' system emphasised.

The most important difference between the two systems is that, while Canada has developed the idea of possessing a few banks with many branches, the contrary is the case over the border, where many banks with no branches is the rule.

* * *

Canada's Superiority.

Ample evidence of the ability of the Canadian system to withstand the test of commercial depression and expansion more successfully than its neighbour has been given during the war, and the fact that essential changes in the Canadian system were rendered unnecessary was due to the fundamental principle of few banks with many branches. This principle allows the aggregate deposits of all the branches to serve the requirements of a branch in an industrial centre where, business being brisk, deposits do not equal the loans.

Mr. Lash also devotes considerable attention to the respective bank-note currencies of Canada and the United States, the elasticity of the Dominion system being yet another factor in commercial prosperity, and in his conclusion remarks upon the artificiality of the States' system, pointing out that the fundamental defects do not exist, and have never existed, in the Canadian system. That such an eminent authority should have declared so strongly in favour of the system at present followed in Canada should be a source of profound gratification to investors and commercial men doing business with the Dominion, and should strengthen the confidence already reposed in its banks.

* * *

Food from the New North.

Had it not been for war distractions the English-speaking world would undoubtedly have heard more of the recent exploration journeys of Mr. Stefansson in the Arctic. He seems to have brought back very tangible proofs that in the northern territories, over which Canada can claim jurisdiction, there are undoubtedly deposits of gold, copper, coal, and other minerals. Speaking at a meeting of the Canadian Club in Montreal on April 28, he expressed the further interesting opinion that the real value of these far northern areas in years to come would be their grazing capacities for reindeer. He told of the introduction of reindeer into Alaska, and the manner in which the original herd had multiplied, grazing on the northern mosses. Canada has a million square miles in her northern territory, said Mr. Stefansson, capable of affording support for 50 reindeer to the square mile, equal to five times the present meat production of the country. When this area is developed, Mr. Stefansson believes reindeer meat will be as common on the tables of many a household as beef is to-day, and prove an equally edible and nutritious meat. With this development, he holds, it will be found that instead of Canada being a vast country with a small fertile fringe near the 49th parallel, it will prove a vast and productive country, with a fertile fringe on the south, and immense areas in the far north that will produce a supply of meat from reindeer herds that will prove of incalculable value in these days of high prices of meat.

Speaking of his eleven years' experience exploring in the far north, Mr. Stefansson argued that while the southern lattitudes produced ease and comfort, the northern latitudes tended to greater intellectual and physical activity.

* *

CANADA AND THE SIGNING OF PEACE.

The Peace Treaty with Germany was signed on behalf of Canada last Saturday by the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, and the Hon. A. L. Sifton, Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue.

In celebration of the signing of the Peace Treaty a salute of a hundred and one guns was fired at Ottawa on Monday (says *Reuter*). A peace thanksgiving service was held in the evening under the auspices of the clergy of all Protestant denominations.

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THE CHURCH IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Bishop of Yukon (the Rt. Rev. Dr. J. O. Stringer) and the Rev. Leonard Dawson, of Cariboo (formerly head of St. George's School, Lytton) were the chief speakers at the general meeting of the British Columbia and Yukon Church Aid Society at Church House, Westminster, last week. The Bishop paid a tribute to the help received from the society in carrying on his work, which involved travelling over great distances, it being easier to travel through British Columbia and up by Mackenzie than direct to Dawson City.

The Rev. L. Dawson spoke of his work among Indians at Cariboo, and mentioned the urgent need for establishing a bishopric there. A sum of £6,000 was necessary for this, and the Society had promised to raise £4,000, British Columbia having guaranteed the remaining £2,000.

This year being the diamond jubilee of the consecration of the first Bishop of Columbia (Bishop Hills), a Diamond Jubilee Fund is being raised as a memorial for those who have laid down their lives in the war.

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The Ottawa correspondent of the *Times* understands that the majority report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations recommends an eight-hour day and legislation fixing a minimum wage and defining collective bargaining along the lines adopted by the railway unions.

The Board of Grain Supervisors has commandeered the wheat in all the Canadian elevators in order to supply 15,000,000 bushels to Greece within the year. This measure is expected (says *Reuter*) to secure a supply equitably from the different elevators. Experts say it will enable the requirements of both Greece and Canada to be met until the new crop arrives.

REGIMENTAL RECORDS,
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The Publishers of "Canada" will be pleased to send Specimens and Estimates for Printing Regimental Records, etc., on hearing your requirements.

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PROHIBITION BILL.

Commons Reject Senate Amendment.

The Dominion House of Commons last week again considered the Prohibition Bill, which was brought in some weeks ago, confirming the Order-in-Council prohibiting the import, manufacture and inter-Provincial trade for a year following the proclamation of Peace. It will be remembered that the Senate so amended it as to kill the twelve months' clause, so that national prohibition would end on the proclamation of Peace.

On the return of the Bill to the Commons (says the *Daily Record*) the Premier presented a motion in which he stated that the Senate amendment destroyed the principles and purposes of the Bill, and that in view of the difficulties facing the country during the readjustment period, and having regard to the dangers of unemployment and unrest throughout the Dominion—reasons which justified the extension of the Order-in-Council—and as the Bill, as passed by the Commons, was in the interests of the maintenance of peace, order and good government, the House urged that the Senate amendment be not permitted to live, and that the Bill go through in its original form.

The House decided against the Senate amendment by a vote of 105 to 34.

The *Times* correspondent at Toronto reports later that there is some expectation of the Senate's being prepared to sanction a measure for extending prohibition for another twelve months.

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MASONIC PEACE THANKSGIVING.

The Duke of Connaught, acting on medical advice, was unable to attend the Especial Grand Lodge held at the Albert Hall on Friday of last week, in celebration of Peace, and his place was taken by the Pro. Grand Master, Lord Ampthill.

The visiting deputations included the following:—Ontario—W. H. Wardrope, K.C., Grand Master; New Brunswick—D. C. Clark, Grand Master; Dr. H. S. Bridges, Past Grand Master; Dr. T. Walker, Past Grand Master; Quebec—E. T. D. Chambers, Past Grand Master; W. W. Williamson, Grand Secretary; Newfoundland—Hon. J. A. Clift, K.C.

In an address, Mr. Wardrope testified to the affection with which the Duke of Connaught was held throughout Canada, where, he declared, the Craft recognised to the full the opportunity afforded to Freemasons throughout the world to bring about a real and lasting peace. The men of the Dominion who had gone forth to fight, and the women who had worked at home to aid them, had been inspired, he added, by the grand example set by the men and women of the Motherland.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

CREET.—On June 24, at 5, Maresfield Gardens, N.W. 3, to Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Creet—a daughter. (Indian and Canadian newspapers, please copy.)

M'BRIDE.—At 10,047, 117th Street, Edmonton, Alberta, on June 23, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Boyd M'Bride (*née* Alison Bowman Fisher), a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALLISTON—PETCH.—On June 26, at St. Matthew's Church, Clapton, Cyril George Prat, son of Mr. Paul Alliston, of Radlett, Herts, and grandson of the late Sir Frederick P. Alliston, to Marjorie, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Petch, of Edmonton, Alberta.

BAILLIE—LEGAT.—On June 28, at St. Paul's Church, Sandgate, Kent, Capt. W. Harold Trevorrow Baillie, C.A.M.C., of Toronto, to Edith Mary, only daughter of the late A. H. Legat, Esq., M.A. (Oxon.), and Mrs. Legat, Richmond House, Sandgate.

CAMERON—HOPKINS.—At the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Professor John Johnston, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A., on June 5, Capt. G. Douglas Cameron, M.C., 27th Bn., Guisachan, Kelowna, B.C., to Elaine Dobson Menelaus, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Menelaus Hopkins, Montreal, and Mrs. Hopkins, late of Wormit-on-Tay.

CROWLEY—CURREY.—On June 10, at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street, W., by the father of the bridegroom, Cuthbert Crowley, O.B.E., late 5th Bn. (Western Cavalry), C.E.F., eldest son of the Rev. and Mrs. H. E. Crowley, The Rectory, Albury, Surrey, to Jeanie Margaret, younger daughter of the late John Currey, of 30, Great George Street, Westminster, and of Mrs. Currey, 36, The Court Yard, Eltham.—Australian (Melbourne) and Canadian papers, please copy.

MURDOCH—WHITE.—On June 8, at Hindhead Free Church, Hindhead, Surrey, Alex J. G. Murdoch, C.O.R.C.C., son of the late George S. Murdoch, Traffic Manager, Ceylon Government Railways, to Mary White, R.R.C., Nursing Sister, C.A.M.C., second daughter of the late John White, of Winnipeg.

DEATHS.

DE LONGUEUIL.—On the 18th instant, suddenly, at Bordeaux, Olga Grant de Longueuil, daughter of the sixth Baron de Longueuil.

DUNDAS.—On June 24, at Kelowna, British Columbia, Robert Napier Dundas, son of the late Henry Dundas, Esq., and the Hon. Mrs. Dundas.

IN MEMORIAM

WHITCOMBE.—To the dear memory of our son, John Whitcombe, Royal Canadian Dragoons, who died of wounds on Dominion Day, 1915.

In Memoriam notices can be prepaid at the following rates:—A minimum of three lines, or 36 words, $5 for five years. Each additional word, 10 cents for the period. Rates for prepayment for longer periods or perpetuity will be quoted on application.

CANADA'S NEW ERA : Speeches at the Dominion Day Dinner in London

DOMINION DAY was marked by a distinguished and representative gathering of Canadians in London who met at dinner in the Connaught Rooms under the chairmanship of Sir George Perley

Among those present, in addition to the speakers, were the following:

The Marquess of Aberdeen, Mr. J. A. Allen, K.C. (Winnipeg), Mr. F. W Ashe, Sir James Ball (British Timber Controller), Brig.-Gen. H. S. Birkett, Col H. W. Blaylock, Sir John Bradbury, Sir Henry Brittain, M.P., Sir Reginald Brade, Col. Sir G. McLaren Brown, Col. Claude Bryan, Mr. Cha Cambie, Mr. J. G. Colmer, Admiral J. Denison, Col. R. M. Dennistoun Rt. Hon Mr. Justice Duff, Hon. J. W. de B. Farris, Mr. A. L. Fullerton, Ald. Sir Chas. Hanson, M.P., Col. G. S. Harrington, Capt. the Hon. A J. P. Howard, Mr. John Howard, Mr. P. Hurd, M.P., Mr. Stephen Jones Major H. Maitland Kersey, Sir Robert Kindersley, Hon. W. Mackenzie King, Sir Henry Lambert, Mr. J. Martin, Prof. J. C. McLellan, Major J. Elsdale Molson, M.P., Dr. Bernard More, Sir Wm. Mackenzie, Mr Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., Mr. W. C. Noxon, Mr. E. R. Peacock, Sir Robert Perks, Mr. A. R. Phippe, Mr. P. F. Ridout, Mr. F. C. Salter, Mr. E. H. Scammell, Mr. Winfield B. Sifton, Brig.-Gen. R. Manley Sims Lt.-Col. J. Obed Smith, Mr. Alfred Smithers, Mr. Norman Smithers, Sir Campbell Stuart, Mr. F. W. Sumner, Mr. H. B. Thompson, Mr. F. C. Wade, Mr. T. R. Whitley, Mr. J. W. Wilson, and Mr. W. L. Griffith (hon secretary).

The toast list included "The Royal Family," proposed by Mr. F. J. Bisaillon, K.C., of Montreal, who, speaking in his own tongue, paid eloquent testimony to the unswerving loyalty of French Canada.

Photograph] *[Farringdon Photo Co.*

DAUGHTERS OF THE DOMINION : CANADIAN NURSES LEAVING BUCKINGHAM PALACE AFTER BEING DECORATED WITH THE ROYAL RED CROSS. (SEE PAGE 10).

The toast of "The Dominion of Canada" found an admirable and worthy proposer in Lt.-Col. L. C. M. S. Amery, M.P., Under-Secretary for the Colonies. Though not himself a Canadian, he had, he said, ties which bound him to Canada, ties of friendship and boundless hospitality of friends from coast to coast. That fact encouraged him to think he was something more than an outsider, and he could speak as a lover of Canada, as one who shared her hopes and ambitions. He hoped, he said, to go to Canada next summer if he could break away from the chains of Westminster.

Canada's resources, said Col. Amery, were only the setting to the environment of the real Canada—the men and women who made up the nation, for Canada was a nation in the fullest sense of the word. Canada was a nation by virtue of her achievements in this war. She had shown on many a battlefield the proven quality of her sons. The war, in one sense, took Canada by surprise, but in a moral sense Canada was ready. She gave the lead to the New World, and, having given that lead, never quailed. If they took Canada's effort and measured it by any effort, the total sum achieved by Canada was greater than that achieved by her neighbour in the South. When the Armistice came Canada was holding her banner aloft and maintaining the lead she had given from the first day of the war. Canada's political achievements the crowning achievement—were marked by the signing of the Treaty of Peace.

The Dominion had played her part in the Peace negotiations, and was willing to take up her share of I sibility. In the responsibilitie velopment, continued the speaker, Canada had the p give them the lead. She had given them the lead b the matter of Imperial Preference. Canada as a nation had also become a partner in the League of Nations, and o aspect of the League to which Canada attached the gr importance was the union and co-operation with the Br Commonwealth of the great United States. This was one o the greatest of Canada's tasks in her new Imperial capacity Canada was bound to take her responsibili ment of the great tropical regions of the world under the British flag, and which had been enlarged as t result of the war, and the responsibilities of future constitutional development. In taking upon her shoulders the problems of the Empire in the future Canada would do so with added confidence and courage because of the ability, and willingness to take her part.

The toast was replied to by the Hon. A. L. Sifton, M.P and the Hon. C. J. Doherty, K.C., M.P., members of the Dominion Cabinet and Canadian delegates to the Peace Conference.

Mr. Sifton said that one of the lessons taught them by the war was that a nation of eight million citizens could furnish an army of officers and men equal to anything in the world. It would be a great thing for Canada to know that it was not necessary to keep up a large standing army. It had been shown that Canada's citizens could take their part and could at the same time carry on their avocations. They were, he said, entering on a war of a new kind, and it would be necessary that there should be an era of work for the future. One lesson the nations should have learned from the war was that governments could only carry on on an equal footing of justice for the people.

Mr. Doherty said it was good for them to hear from Col. Amery that Canada was appreciated here at home. The position that Canada had come to occupy to-day was an acknowledged one. Canada to-day was 52 years old; as nations go, a child in years. But in all those years she had made no greater advance than in the past four years. That advance was due to the spirit of self-sacrifice shown by her soldiers. It was by virtue of the sacrifices made by her sons that Canada stood out to-day. She could and would live up to and perform the duties which were demanded of her

Lt.-Col. Sir Hamar Greenwood, K.C., M.P., Under-S tary for the Home Office, proposed "The Militar Canada." It was, he said, the sacrifices made by and men that had made Canada line up with other nations as she had done. Nothing could have brought that abou were it not for the superb attainments of her forces in th Field. Referring to the newspaper comment on the rece disturbances at various camps, Sir Hamar characterised it as an orgy of sensational journalism. No one deplored the disturbances more than the Canadian authorities. In any infraction of the law they believed the sternest justice should be meted out to offenders. It seemed to him that there had been a sinister attempt to besmirch the name of Canada. That name should not be besmirched by the doings of a few. They should think of the tens of thousands who were numbered among the dead. They should think of the dark days of 1914, when the first offer outside England came from Canada. The anniversary of Confederation was in point of national importance nothing like the landing of the First Contingent, and the heroism of those men at the Second Battle of Ypres would make Canada's standing secure in the annals of the world. He thought they often forgot the gallant men left behind in the fields of France and Flanders. There, for generation after generation, the maple leaf would come out to remind them that they were members of the finest nation of the world. They were proud that the Government had set the example to all the world by planting the maples in the military cemeteries.

General Turner

General Sir Richard Turner, V.C., in responding, said it was good to know that too serious consideration was not given to the outbreaks among the troops. The numbers implicated had, he declared, never exceeded 1 per cent. of the troops in the camp. Speaking as a Canadian, he said that the hospitality the Canadians had received during the past five years at the hands of the British nation would never be forgotten. It was that element of hospitality which was going to help them in the future. If Great Britain and the Dominions stood together (said Sir Richard), it didn't much matter what the rest of the world thought.

The speaker made grateful allusion to the work of detached Canadian units—the C.F.A. (Elope Party) who had just returned from the Archangel Front, and who had brought back with them the last shell fired by the Canadians in the war. Before the ice went out of the Dvina, a small composite force (partly Canadian) had held and maintained that most vulnerable front. They had still in North Russia a small force working on the Murmansk Front.

General Currie.

General Sir Arthur Currie said there were few uniforms noticeable that night. It signified the army had returned home, but not before they had written the name of Canada in letters of gold; not until they had secured the right for Canada to speak in the League of Nations. With "Canada" on their shoulders, and with Canada engraved in their hearts, their soldiers could and would maintain Canada in the national life. The suffering and the hardship shared in common had broken down the barrier of classes and created an atmosphere of tolerance and sympathy. The Canadian soldiers had learned the value of individual initiative, and found that co-operation proved more effective than scattered energy. It was now up to the Government of Canada to see that in the fight for the prosperity of the nation these qualities should be made good use of.

As Mr. Sifton had said, they were now beginning another battle which would tax all their powers. He was confident they were going to win this new war, as they had always been confident they would win the other. The policy of drift could not be tolerated, and that of dilly-dally could not be excused. He advocated the policy of attack for all questions. They must carry through that policy if they were to succeed. "If Bolshevism rears its ugly head, shoot it up!" declared Sir Arthur amid applause. If any wrong influence was active, it must be actively countered. Training was merely education; discipline only self-control. In the coming battle their leaders had a right to demand of them support and a sense of duty, and they in turn had a right to demand courage and imagination—the power to see and appreciate things before they happened.

Canada (concluded the speaker) must be prepared to take her part in the responsibilities, because there was no privilege without responsibility. If they assumed their responsibilities, they should at the same time have a say in the foreign policy of the Empire.

Sir Charles Russell, in proposing the health of Sir George Perley, presented the latter with an address on the eve of his departure for Canada on a holiday after six years' service as High Commissioner in London. The address spoke of Sir George's "unfailing courtesy and conspicuous enthusiasm" in the discharge of his duties.

Sir George Perley, who was received with musical honours, returned thanks for the address, particularly its reference to Lady Perley. In recalling his experiences in the office, he said that five years ago, at their last dinner, the talk was all of the resources of the Dominion. None of them knew that the test was coming so soon, but they had shown that on the whole their fighting forces were right and their organisation good. The last wonderful hundred days of the war would go down in history to their credit. If the organisation in England had not been good (declared Sir George), how could the Corps have been kept up to full strength with its 50 per cent. losses? The test had come, and Canada had stood it well.

DOMINION DAY RECEPTIONS.

Among the large number of guests attending the reception held by Sir George and Lady Perley in the Ritz Hotel in the afternoon were Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll), Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught, and Princess Alice (Countess of Athlone). The following message was received from the Duke of Connaught:—"Regret not being with you both to-day and all Canadians on to-day's anniversary. My best wishes to you all. I am better."

During the afternoon Princess Louise, on behalf of the Committee of the Canadian War Contingent Association, made a presentation of pictures and silver plate to Mr. J. G. Colmer, the honorary secretary of the organisation, in recognition of his work during the war in supplying comforts to Canadian troops.

Many Canadians were among the 1,500 guests invited to the reception held at night in the Natural History Museum by the Chairman and Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, when a varied musical programme was provided.

PERMANENT UNIONIST PARTY.

Sir Robert Borden's Leadership.

A caucus meeting of followers of the Government on Thursday of last week enthusiastically decided to form a permanent Unionist Party. Sir Robert Borden offered to resign as Prime Minister and leader of the party, stating that he had had a long and strenuous public career, and was ready to retire into private life, but his followers would not consider his resignation, and voted for the continuance of his leadership.

The Prime Minister outlined the reasons why he thought it necessary to form a permanent Unionist Party (says the *Times* correspondent). He reviewed the circumstances in which Liberals and Conservatives patriotically came together to form a Union Government. He thought the reasons for the perpetuation of such a party were stronger than ever, and gave his own views regarding the platform it should adopt. He admitted that fiscal policy might be a stumbling-block, but believed that it was not an insurmountable obstacle. There must be a policy of give-and-take between East and West. Eastern manufacturers must recognise that they were not the whole country, and the grain-growers of the West must be ready to make concessions in the interests of national unity.

The caucus passed a resolution approving the idea. Some half-dozen Western members who voted against the Budget proposals did not vote, while a number of Westerners, including Mr. Crerar, who recently resigned from the Cabinet, were absent.

Sir Robert Borden announced that a Session would be held in the early autumn, when the Peace Treaties would be ratified and the legislation left over from the present session, which would probably close next week, would be taken up.

CANADIAN STRIKES COLLAPSE.

The general sympathetic strike in Winnipeg, which had been proceeding since May 15, was called off by the Strike Committee on Thursday of last week at 11 a.m. "on condition that the Provincial Government appoint a Commission to make a thorough investigation regarding the reinstatement of all workers." Mr. H. A. Robson, K.C., was appointed for that purpose.

The Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver, and Victoria strikes are also practically at an end.

THE BEAVER HUT.

The Beaver Hut in the Strand was taken over by the British Y.M.C.A. on Tuesday.

On Wednesday of last week a reception was held in the concert hall for the purpose of thanking the Ladies' Voluntary Organisation for their work. A speech of thanks was made by Lt.-Gen. Turner, V.C. Presentations were made on behalf of the Ladies' Executive to the Princess Alice, who has been a regular worker on two days in each week, and on behalf of the Association to Miss Fitz-Randolph.

* *

The Canadian Convalescent Hospital at Woodcote Park, Epsom, is to be closed this week, and the unmarried members of the staff will return to Canada as a unit.

Formal notice of a Bill to authorise further borrowings by the Government, not exceeding $100,000,000, was given in the Dominion House of Commons by Sir Thomas White on Monday

The Agent-General for British Columbia has made arrangements for Mr. Bruce Joy's fine statue of Queen Victoria, which is to be placed in front of the Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C., to be shipped out viâ the Panama Canal. It is being taken out by the Harrison Line free of charge.

CANADIAN VIGNETTES II.

An attempt is made in the following sketches to catch and perpetuate a few of the vivid memory flashes of four [illegible] years on the Western Prairies. The flashes seem to be getting fainter and less frequent, so there is a call for speed ere they fade into a drab background. Written as they are after a year in the unvarying heat of the tropics, they come like those draughts of ice-cold water straight from the old well on a sultry June day in the valley of the Qu'Appelle.

They are calling me back, those Spirit voices of the Valley. I cannot answer the call, but I can at least try to paint, however feebly, the visions which the call brings up. They are very varied—some happy, some fierce and terrible, for I have intentionally included most of the "horrors" of the West—yet they all blend with the insistent voice of "la Rivière qui Appelle."

They come with neither method nor order, but for the sake of convenience I have tried to range them according to the process of the months. H. A. L.

MARCH.

THE month of surprises. Winter, spring, and even summer seem to use this month as their favourite battlefield.

Up in the morning to find it nearly "20 below." Will the long winter *never* end? Busy in the house all morning, I do not notice the subtle change, till I look out and see the sky streaked with long, white wisps of airy clouds. Outside, I find a startling change. The air is positively balmy, and everything is suffused with what a lady friend called a "Soft Suffiness." (The term so aptly describes it that I make no apology for the borrowing.) As the afternoon comes on, the jump in temperature becomes more marked, and by two o'clock it is thawing a little in the sun. A light dripping is heard, and in the outbuildings each nail in the roof is shedding its coat of rime, littering the floors with white particles. The snow is no longer powdery, but settles and packs underfoot. All windows are thrown open, and now is the time to take down and clean our stove pipes, choked with their accumulation of winter's soot; but I refuse to dwell on this unpleasant operation, whose only redeeming feature is that it is the first sign of approaching spring. As night falls the frost takes hold again, but it is a gentle clasp now compared with its fierce grip before. Icicles form on the eaves, another sure sign that winter's power is breaking.

ON A PRAIRIE HOMESTEAD.

Now in the north appears the wide-flung banner of the Aurora. Many have tried to portray its wonders with pen and brush, but none has ever succeeded. The half-circle of faint yellow light beneath the canopy of star-studded black; the darting rays—now yellow, now orange—which shoot out towards the zenith and die away; the wide sweeps of light that rush across, and break the rim of the circle into fantastic curves; the peculiar swish that many say they hear, and all imagine to accompany the rush of light. These are only a few faint memory-flashes of one of Nature's weirdest and most beautiful wonders.

To-morrow may be bitterly cold again, with driving snow, but to-day we have had the sure sign of spring, confirmed by the sister-bow of that given by God of old, in pledge that "Seed-time and harvest shall not fail."

APRIL.

NOW [illegible] and mud more than ankle deep. Now for the general clean-up after winter. Now for ladder and screw-drivers to remove the storm-windows, which have battled hard and long to keep out the penetrating cold. A thousand and one odd jobs to do, but I am going to leave them to wait awhile. Wheels have now replaced sleighs, and I get out my buggy for a drive into the country. The trails are about as bad as they can be, with mud holes every few hundred yards, and here and there a drift of unmelted snow in which the wheels are buried axle deep. Five miles an hour is good going to-day.

I shudder a little as I mount a very steep hill out of the valley, and wonder if I shall be able to get down again before the night frost transforms it into a sort of glacier. Up on the top the ground is nearly clear of snow. The prairie crocus is showing its purple head all along the trail. The keen farmers are already "on the land," and ploughing and harrowing is in progress in many places. I have several calls to make, and at every farm and homestead I find them busy at the same work of cleaning up and preparing for the summer. Of course, I have been delayed, and by the time I reach the top of the hill it has been freezing for some long while. The result is worse than I feared. Sharp shod as they are, the ponies cannot get anything like a firm hold. Half-way down, one of them slips and falls, nor can he easily be persuaded to rise and try again. The situation is most unpleasant; a high bank on one side and a sheer drop on the other. I manage at last to get him up, and lead them down a step at a time to the foot. Even in this way it would probably have been impossible to make them budge but for the memory in the back of their brains of a stable and oats waiting for them at the end of the journey.

An unpleasant month? Yes, but it is Eastertide, and there are crocuses along the trail.

MAY.

FLOWERS, flowers everywhere. Can this really be the barren prairie that has been frost and snow-bound for full six months? "I am the Resurrection and the Life." As the familiar words of triumph are spoken to-day beside that open grave on the hill-top, and moist eyes are lifted over the wondrous carpet of colour, every doubt vanishes, for here is Resurrection indeed. I am no botanist, but I sometimes [illegible] that such an one misses much of the message of the flowers while he is busy tabulating them in genera and species, or examining the details of stamen or pistil. I only know them [illegible] martyrdom; blue for the eternal heavens; white for the risen life; and purple and gold the royal colours of the King of Kings.

Out beyond the "bluffs" to the south, I pass to the region of treeless prairie. Here for unbroken miles is the fresh green wheat, springing rapidly under the warm May sun—distances so immense that the eye is glad to find rest at last in the soft blue haze along the far horizon. The only regret is that God's bounty cannot be harvested more naturally. The artificial things of man break into the reverie and bring us back to the realities of the earth life. The row of unsightly elevators on the horizon, and the straight, regular roads which divide the land into mathematical squares, may be necessary, but one longs for the winding trail through the grain, and the farm wagons creaking down to the old mill in the valley.

Back home to a busy evening in the garden. Trees to prune, pansies to divide and transplant, seeds to sow, vegetables to plant out, and the endless job of trying to keep down the weeds, which flourish, alas! better in this soil than many of our pet flowers.

Before the daylight quite fades let us go down through the village to the lake-side, and watch the last floes of ice drifting idly about its placid surface, lit by the amber glow of the western sky. One by one they get caught in the current and are drawn into the river, to pass away for ever from the spot where they have held sway so long. The crows are circling overhead, and far against the afterglow are six stately birds. Four beats of the wing and a long glide reveals them as pelicans, the first of the clan to venture back to their immemorial home on the Point which bears their name. The full moon is now rising over the peaceful valley, and those who have ears to hear can catch in this lull the faint music of the spirit voices of the "Calling River."

(*To be continued.*)

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NURSES FOR OVERSEAS.

Help for Canadian Soldiers' British Wives.

Princess Beatrice, as the patroness, was present, and Lord Gladstone presided, at the annual meeting of the Overseas Nursing Association, held last week in London.

Lord Gladstone said there was a growing demand, in Canada particularly, and in South Africa, for skilled nurses to be sent out; and Lt.-Col. L. C. S. Amery, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, in moving the adoption of the 23rd annual report, thanked the Association on behalf of his Department for its efforts. The returning Colonial soldiers were between them taking back 50,000 of our women as their wives, and these were probably only the vanguard of a great army. It was desirable that our women should go to the Colonies, but the absence of skilled nurses, and especially maternity nurses, was a great deterrent.

A strong recommendation to Col. Amery in favour of the raising of overseas nurses' salaries was made by Mr. Gideon Murray, M.P.

Lt.-Col. Obed Smith, speaking as a Western Canadian, urged the great necessity for experienced womanly help in maternity cases on the prairie stations. He said it would be far more useful to send 500 capable, middle-aged midwives to Canada than 100 skilled nurses. Of the Canadian Forces some 38,000 had married on this side of the Atlantic, and it was computed that 40 per cent. of this number were expectant mothers.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA FILMS.

During the past six months cinema films illustrating the resources of British Columbia and exhibiting the many enterprises carried on in the Province have been shown in military camps in all parts of the United Kingdom. Among the camps where the films have been exhibited are Seaford, Witley and Bramshott, other centres being the R.A.S.C. camp at Bulford and the R.E. Experimental Station, Porton. At the Khaki University at Sunningdale over 800 men formed the audience, and through the University arrangements have been made for a full list of the films to be published in the War Office catalogue which is being issued by the Imperial Army Education Committee. Thus an opportunity will be afforded to all soldiers of the Imperial Army to learn through the medium of the cinema the opportunities which British Columbia offers to men of activity and initiative.

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PROGRESS OF SOLDIER SETTLEMENT.

In a speech on the Soldier Settlement Bill in the Dominion House of Commons last week, the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, stated that between $14,000,000 and $15,000,000 had been advanced to returned soldiers for land, stock, buildings and implements. Over 17,000 applications had been received for loans up to June 7, the largest number for any Province being 4,000 from Alberta and the smallest 210 from Prince Edward Island. The average amount of the loans granted is $3,393.

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Over 100 returned soldiers were presented with gold rings at a public reception at Smiths Falls, Ont.

A LETTER FROM CANADA.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

MONTREAL, June 20.

That the present moment, with its repatriation and its labour problems confronting the Dominion as the most pressing to be settled, is not the opportune moment for recasting and revising the tariff on any important scale is the judgment of the House of Commons as recorded in the vote taken on the Budget this week, when, despite some breaking away from the Union Government, the amendment to the Budget offered by Mr. A. R. McMaster in favour of a lower tariff was rejected by 120 to 70 votes, while the proposal to go into committee on the Budget was carried by the same voting strength. The resignation of Mr. Crerar naturally brought in its train a few defections, but these were not sufficient seriously to handicap the Union Government. The division has strengthened the hands of the Government, whose lease of life is now a surer one.

Industrial Unrest.

It is more than likely that some of those who were in doubt realised that the present moment would be ill-timed for the swapping of horses in mid-stream. Tariff problems are at all times sufficiently controversial in their very nature to create sharp cleavages, and most people judge that it is well to stave off such an issue in the midst of what may be called the reconstruction war. The Western problem at this moment is not the farmer, but the industrial worker. The action of the Government in arresting the strike leaders has, for the moment, had a sobering effect; but it is one of those coups which are bound to have a far-reaching effect in one direction or the other. From the average citizen who ranks between the man with "interests" and the manual toiler there comes support of the action taken, and, needless to say, still more so from the employing class; but from every Trades and Labour Council of the country there is angry protest, and it is being suggested that the Government is showing discrimination. That protest finds its real expression in the succinct words of the president of the Trades and Labour Council of Montreal, Mr. John T. Foster, who is generally much more conservative than his Toronto colleague, Mr. Moore. "There is something wrong with the government of the people," said he, "when it can enact legislation in twenty-five minutes to arrest labour leaders, but we cannot in five years secure legislation in the interests of Canadian working-men."

Quebec Elections.

Sir Lomer Gouin is to have a walk-over in Quebec. That was decided on nomination day, June 16, when more than forty of his nominees were returned by acclamation, and since that date one or two withdrawals of Opposition candidates have still further strengthened the Premier's position. With the exception of the Hon. Napoleon Seguin, all the Ministers were returned without opposition, though the Hon. Jeremie Decarie, Provincial Secretary, has withdrawn from the representation of Maisonneuve, and it is understood he will be given a seat in the Legislative Council. In Westmount Brig.-General C. A. Smart was elected by acclamation, and Mr. C. A. Gault has also since found himself without an opponent. On the other hand, in the division of St. Anne's, which the Minister of Justice represents in the Federal Parliament, the Conservative member has declined to stand again, and it looks as though there will be a Liberal elected without contest.

In Montreal practically the only issues have been what is known as the Maisonneuve Park deal, and the question of the city's autonomy, together with the tramways franchise, but in a public meeting the Premier met all these attacks and carried his audience with him. Generally speaking, the English-speaking community are satisfied with the record of Sir Lomer Gouin's Government, and in view of the fact that they see no better alternative, they are prepared to support him. At the same time, there is a growing feeling that the Government will have to listen to the minority's very strong wish for a scheme of compulsory education and assistance in certain social welfare movements.

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QUEBEC ELECTION RESULT.

A cablegram from the Minister of Colonisation and Immigration, Ottawa, to the High Commissioner in London, states that the returns of the Quebec Provincial Elections show 70 Liberals, 9 Conservatives and 2 Labour candidates to have been elected. This is the first time that Labour has been directly represented in the Quebec Legislature—both members sit for Montreal constituencies. Mr. Arthur Sauvé, the Conservative Opposition leader, was elected, and all Ministers were returned.

* *

FLYING IN CANADA.

A temporary Air Board has been formed as an Inter-Departmental Committee, and will draw up rules governing flying activities of every nature in Canada (says the *Daily Record*). The members include the Hons. A. L. Sifton and S. C. Mewburn, Col. Biggar, Dr. Coulter (Deputy Postmaster-General), Mr. J. A. Wilson (Deputy Minister of Naval Affairs), and Mr. E. F. Busby, Chief Inspector of Customs and Inland Revenue.

SMALL FARMING IN CANADA.

THERE are two extremes in Canada in regard to the size of the farms. One of these is found in the prairie country. Here the dimensions of the farm vary from 100 to 10,000 acres. The other extreme is in Ontario and British Columbia; not that all the farms in these Provinces are small, for in some cases large areas are owned and cultivated by individuals, but in the fruit belts and in proximity to cities and large towns the holdings are often small.

The smallness arises of necessity from the nature of the products raised on the land. A small area devoted to fruit will afford ample opportunity for the labour of one man, and the income derived may suffice for the maintenance of a family. In the neighbourhood of urban centres an acre or two devoted to garden truck is all that one person can properly care for. But apart from these, numerous small holdings have been created by men who, having spent most of their days in the city, desire to pass the remainder of their life on the land, and not having the strength, experience or capital to go into farming on a large scale, content themselves with small farms either in the fruit section or near cities and towns.

MEAL TIME AT AN ONTARIO POULTRY FARM.

An impetus has been given to farming by the electric railways which now radiate from many centres of population into the country, making access to country points easy, cheap, and rapid. The automobile likewise facilitates the movement countrywards. When travelling is made possible at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and the vehicle stands ready for use in your own yard, the inconvenience which existed when the horse was the motive power is removed, and covering distances becomes a pleasurable experience. Hence the demand for small farms has become brisk, and it is increasing every day. This being so, the recital of the experience of men who have tried small farming may not be without interest and profit to the many who now contemplate with eagerness the day when they will take up their abode on a small farm.

Fruit and Poultry Raising.

Seven years ago I knew a man in one of the smaller Canadian cities, who, weary of business cares and anxieties, made up his mind to dispose of his city property, and henceforth devote himself to fruit and poultry raising. He looked carefully over the territory in the Ontario fruit belt, and finally settled on a plot of six acres within the limits of a small town. The purchase price was a little less than $1,000 an acre, which was considered a reasonable price. There were on the land a frame dwelling and outbuildings. About an acre was planted in apple trees, all of bearing age, and half an acre in peach orchard, also at the bearing stage. And now he will be permitted to tell his own story, and my part shall be limited to reporting him faithfully.

"The first spring after I entered on the new premises I planted several hundred peach, plum, and cherry trees, and, pending their coming to fruitage, I raised small fruits and tomatoes between the trees. I may here state that I had no experience of the new way of living on which I then entered, but I read much, and became well posted on the theory of the best methods of utilising land in the fruit belt. I also availed myself readily of the experience of my new neighbours, who had preceded me by many years in the practice of fruit raising. So the methods I pursued were considered by good judges the best possible in the circumstances.

"As to poultry, I procured an incubator and proceeded to use it in the hatching of chicks. These once out of the shell had an artificial mother awaiting them. Here, however, I did not always succeed. The eggs did [illegible] they did the continuance of life [illegible] absolute certainty. For many perished [illegible] their existence. The cause of [illegible] management. The temperature [illegible] not always kept at the proper degree [illegible] was too low, and again it was too high. Nor [illegible] care exercised in the selection of eggs. A percentage [illegible] in which were too old, and some were infertile. In [illegible] ing, too, errors were made, overcrowding [illegible] chief mistake. After the first, certainly after [illegible] year my poultry department paid me [illegible] year it brings me in a handsome revenue."

"But what," I asked, "was the financial result of [illegible] fruit-raising effort?"

"Just this," he replied [illegible] afford income sufficient for our living [illegible] fore, to utilise a portion of my unexpended [illegible] necessaries for myself and the members of my [illegible] fifth year was the past year. And in the early [illegible] season the prospects were brighter than those of any previous season. The trees planted three and four years before [illegible] into bearing, and the prospective harvest was alluring. I had, in addition, an acre devoted to tomatoes, from which a big yield was expected. And the realisation in harvest was not disappointing, so far as quantity and quality were concerned. Still, the monetary rewards were again far from encouraging. For, owing to the abundance of fruit and tomatoes generally, the market for these soon became glutted, and the greater portion of the crop was disposed of either at an actual loss or at a margin of profit so small that the aggregate gain amounted to little."

I heard from him a short time since, and in his letter he expressed a desire to find a purchaser for his property, leave the farm, and once more to become a city resident.

It should, perhaps, be added to the above statement that the owner worked hard. His hours of labour daily were generally as long as the sun gave its light. And his own toil had to be supplemented by paid help. It was the expenditure for outside labour that kept down the income. This is an outlay which it is anticipated will be less in future. For much of it arose from the doing of necessary initial improvement on the land, such as digging drains, clearing the ground of apple trees, preparing the land for new trees, and in the cultivation of them in the period of their development. J. R. B.

(To be continued.)

* *

HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

June 24.—*Cassandra*, from Glasgow, with 1,700 Canadian and Newfoundland troops on board.

June 25.—*Caronia*, Liverpool for Halifax, with the following troops:—10th Res. Bn. from Ripon (30 officers and 1,545 other ranks, for Montreal and Quebec); 79 officers and 2,081 other ranks from Witley; the 3rd General Hospital (19 officers and 133 other ranks), and the 6th General Hospital (19 officers and 99 other ranks), as well as other details.

June 26.—*Baltic*, Liverpool for Halifax, with 79 officers and 2,447 other ranks, being reserve units and details from Ripon, Witley, Seaford, Rhyl, and London.

June 26.—*Northland*, Liverpool for Halifax, with 57 officers, 32 nursing sisters, and 1,164 other ranks.

June 27.—*Metagama*, Liverpool for Quebec, with 39 officers and 272 other ranks, together with 308 women, 108 children, and 35 babies; also 45 Canadian officers who served with the Imperial Army.

June 28.—*Mauretania*, Southampton for Halifax, with nearly 4,000 troops, mostly of the 17th Res. Bn. Brig.-Gen. R. Brutinel and Col. J. G. Adami were on board.

July 2.—*Olympic*, Southampton for Halifax, with [illegible] troops.

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O.M.F.C. NOTES.

Nursing Sisters I. B. F. Muir, E. M. Grimason, and O. G. Nicholson have retired in the British Isles.

Lt.-Col. J. L. MacKinnon, C.F.A., is president of the Court of Enquiry which has been detailed to investigate and report on the Epsom riot.

Headquarters of the Khaki University have moved from the Alberta Offices (now closed) to 49, Bedford Square, W.C.1. Telephone: Museum 1060.

No further applications for discharge in the British Isles will be considered, unless under circumstances laid down in Routine Order 5675

* *

When the Prince of Wales visits Canada he will [illegible] first international aerial tour in North America, [illegible] Toronto and New York.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

THE WESTERN FARMER NOT A PROFITEER.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—I have read in your issue of June 21 an article by "J. C. McDonald," in which he states that the farmers of Canada have made the most of the war just finished as to profits on their products through the high prices which have prevailed. His letter would give the impression that they are at the present time demanding Free Trade and "annexation" with the United States through Mr. Crerar. Such letters as his are not uncommon from a certain class in Canada, and usually pass unnoticed, as they generally deserve. But in the present case a bad impression is liable to be formed by your readers in this country of the chief industry of Canada. In consequence of this, let us look at some of the facts of the case.

If the gentleman had ever tried farming he might find it is not such a summer vacation as he seems to think. It is true that high prices have been the rule in farm produce as in other material, but the price of seed, stock, implements and machinery, groceries, hardware, lumber, coal, clothing, harness, and various other articles, too numerous to mention, which the farmer requires just as much as anyone else, have gone up in proportion, or even higher, if the gentleman would kindly take the trouble to inform himself on the subject. Also Canadian farmers have during the war doubled or trebled their production with less help than before the war, owing to enlistments amongst farm labourers, farmers' sons, and farmers themselves, something like 40,000 of them having gone overseas, leaving their farms fallow in many cases. Many of these men were of fair education and finance, but we have heard nothing of their demanding recognition of their services in rank or honour

The gentleman will also find that a goodly percentage of the profits has gone to the packing plants, elevator companies, mills, and other concerns dealing in what the farmer produces. Sir J. W. Flavelle, President of the William Davies Co., Minister of Munitions, etc., admitted before the Royal Commission to enquire into his profits that he made 80 to 100 per cent. profit, and said he did not think he had done wrong. A large percentage of his goods, and goods of similar concerns, was sold to the British and Canadian Governments for military use.

As to "annexation," I think that it is all a party cry raised by certain interests to keep up the duties on goods required by the farmers, as we have seen no attempt made by the United States to "annex" us during the war.

The farm products of Canada form a very much larger percentage of our exports than those of any other industries. The farming class is in a majority in Canada. The farmer works longer hours in all seasons of weather, without any of the comforts and conveniences of city dwellers in many cases. Can the gentleman tell me when the farmer went on strike? He is often without adequate capital. Have you ever heard of his being bonused, premiumed, subsidised, or otherwise financially assisted to enable him to start or carry on his business, like the railway companies, manufactures or steamship companies? You knock the farmer off his legs, and knock the country off its legs at the same time. Do you read of the farmers' complaints published in the newspapers?

There are hundreds of other arguments that could be used here that the gentleman may find if he ever undertakes farming or the study of that occupation. The best argument will be that of the farmer when he speaks through the polls at the next election, which is so not far distant as many think. Some of these gentlemen will then know what the farmer thinks of them.—Yours sincerely,

ARTHUR HOLTBY

Witley, June 28, 1918.

"TAXI" DRIVER AND CANADIAN OFFICER.

To the Editor of CANADA.

DEAR SIR, Some days ago, while on leave in London, I had an experience which prompted the following letter to the Editor of the *Daily Mail*:

> SIR, In view of the number of complaints made regarding the incivility of London taxicab drivers, permit me, a stranger, to relate an astonishing experience which befell me a few days ago
>
> I picked up a taxicab in Chelsea and drove to the Albert Hall. The driver was unable to change the pound I tendered in payment, and I asked him to wait while I got some silver. To my amazement he called out, "Oh, that's all right Any time will do," and, putting up his flag, drove away, waving his hand genially as he went around the corner. The man appeared to be quite normal
>
> CANADIAN OFFICER
>
> Queen Mary Club for Officers, Eaton Square, S.W.1.

The sequel occurred yesterday, when I received a letter of which the following is a copy:

> SIR, I read your letter in the *Daily Mail* to-day. When you have read this I think you will agree that I am perfectly normal and knew exactly what I was doing when I gave you a free ride
>
> I was in the B.E.F. from March, 1915, to September, 1918, and I came into contact with thousands of Canadian and Australian officers during that time. Several times they gave me cigars, cigarettes, and—oh, the superb joy!—on two or three occasions, a drop of Scotch. Think of it, Sir, me a private—they were officers. I am an Englishman with a memory. I saw you were labelled "Canada"; my thoughts went back to the last four years, and if you had wanted me to drive you to Canada I would have done so if I could afford it.
>
> On my part it is only part payment on account for services rendered to me by Canuck and Aussie officers. So far as that fare is concerned—well, "any old time will do" for me. Yours respectfully.
>
> PERFECTLY NORMAL TAXI-DRIVER.
>
> Battersea, S.W.

How refreshing such a touch of appreciation is in this material age!—Yours, etc.,

C. J. MACGILLIVRAY, Lt.,
46th Canadians.

Bramshott Camp, June 28, 1919.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—After fifty-three years of constant work and endeavour, Dr. Barnardo's Homes are making an urgent appeal to the public which has so generously supported them in the past. The time has now come at which, if the work of Dr. Barnardo's Homes is to continue, if the great charter "No destitute child ever refused admission" is to remain true, radical changes and extensions must take place.

Our Homes are over-full. The war has brought hundreds of destitute children to our ever-open door, children left in our charge by men going to the Front, many of whom have fallen for their country. And there are still many thousands of little forsaken children all over the world of whom we could make happy, useful citizens if only we had the means to accommodate them. At present, because our industrial schools are in Stepney, we are forced to send large numbers of our boys at the critical period of adolescence away from the healthful influences of the country back again to the slums. We want to move these schools into the country.

England never had more need of her children, and yet every day there is precious human material running to waste in the gutters and garrets of her great cities. Our Homes can save them. A great army of ten thousand seven hundred and fifteen Barnardo boys fought for the Empire in the Great War. . . . . .

After the most careful consideration we have drawn up a Jubilee Reconstruction Scheme embodying these changes which are most urgent. A sum of £309,850 is required. I ask all lovers of little children, all who have the better rebuilding of our great Empire at heart, to do something to help us.—Yours, etc.,

SOMERSET, President.

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CANADIANS AT THE INVESTITURES.

At the Investiture at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, June 26, the following Canadians were decorated:—

K.C.M.G.—Major-General P. Geoffrey Twining (R.M.C., Kingston).

C.B. AND C.M.G.—Brig.-General Raymond Brutinel, C.M.G.C.

D.S.O.—Lt.-Col. Percy Colman, C.M.R.; Lt.-Col. A. Durkee, C.F.A.; Major Arthur Bick, C.F.A.

R.R.C. (1ST CLASS).—Sisters Alberta Armstrong and Amy McMahon, Canadian Army Nursing Service.

M.C. AND BAR.—Capt. Joseph Burchell, 25th Bn.

M.C.—Major Harry Logan, C.M.G.C., Capt. Daniel Bissett, 5th Bn.; Capt. Charles Lewis, C.A.M.C., Capt. Irvine Marshall, Engrs., Capt. Andrew Menzies, 58th Bn., Lt. André de Vienne, 22nd Bn., Lt. David Guildford, C.G.A.; Lt. John MacDonald, 78th Bn.; Lt. James Ogilvie, 102nd Bn.

R.R.C. (2ND CLASS).—Sisters Annie Baillie, Gertrude Cresswell, Margaret Leamy, Carolyn Little, Myrtle McMillan, Minnie Misner, Emma Moore, Isobel Muir, Kathleen Panton, Marion Price, Agnes Sutherland, Ada [illegible] and Edith Whitham, Canadian Army Nursing Service.

M.M.—Sisters Beatrice McNair and Lottie Urquhart, Canadian Army Nursing Service.

At the Investiture on June 28, Mrs. De Wind, of Comber, County Down, Ireland, was received by the King and handed the Victoria Cross won by her son, the late Sec. Lt. Edmund De Wind, 15th Bn., Royal Irish Rifles, who prior to the war was on the staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Edmonton, Alta. He served in France as a ranker with the 31st Bn. Sec. Lt. De Wind was awarded the V.C. for conspicuous bravery and self-sacrifice on March 21, 1918 (the date of the great German offensive), at the Race Course Dedoubt, near Grougie, where for seven hours, practically single-handed, he held an important post until mortally wounded.

The following were also decorated:—

C.B. (MILITARY DIVISION).—Col. John Gunn and Col. Charles Wylde, C.A.M.C.

C.M.G.—Lt.-Cols. Thomas Gibson (Quebec Regt.), Harold Matthews, Edgar Pope, and Edward Wayland.

C.B.E. (MILITARY DIVISION).—Rev. George Fallis and Rev. Wolston Workman, Chaplains' Department.

BAR TO D.S.O.—Major Alexander Van Straubenzee, R.H.A.

D.S.O.—Lt.-Col. Herbert Goodland, R. Berks Regt. (Edmonton), Lt.-Col. Francis Pawlett, and Major Neil Hossie, R.F.A. (first Rhodes Scholar of Saskatchewan University).

M.C.—Capt. Reginald Curren, C.M.R.; Capt. James McIvor, 16th Bn.; Lt. Claude Stevens, Fort Garry Horse.

R.R.C. (2ND CLASS).—Sister Alice Kennedy, Canadian Army Nursing Service.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

At the Investiture, on June 26, General the Hon. Sir Julian Byng, formerly G.O.C. the Canadian Corps, was invested with the insignia of G.C.M.G.

* *

The Duke of Connaught, who is recovering from an attack of bronchitis, is remaining at Bagshot Park and has to cancel all his engagements in London for the present.

* *

Mr. J. H. Thomas, the British Labour leader, and Sir Joseph Davies, M.P. for Crewe, are visiting Canada.

* *

Lord Queensberry arrived in London last week from the Peace River district, where he has acquired large oil and gold interests.

* *

Sir Edward Kemp has left Canada on his return to England.

* *

Sir Robert Borden will visit the Canadian West during the summer, and has consented to address the Alberta Industrial Conference.

* *

Lord Morris, Sir Auckland Geddes, and Sir Hamar Greenwood were present at the luncheon at the House of Commons last week to Mr. W. M. Hughes.

* *

Lady McLaren Brown arrived in London on Thursday of last week, after an extended visit to Canada.

* *

Sir John Eaton, President of the Eaton Co., has been presented with an illuminated address bearing the signatures of 12,000 of his workers and a cheque to build an X-ray wing and endow a cot in a Toronto hospital.

* *

Major-General W. B. Lindsay, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Chief Engineer Canadian Corps, was present at the annual R.E. corps dinner in London as a guest of the corps

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Lt.-Col. J. Obed Smith, Canadian Immigration Commissioner, has this week sailed for Canada in connection with immigration propaganda and the settlement of ex-Service men and others in the various Provinces of the Dominion. He is accompanied by his wife and two daughters, who will visit friends in Canada.

* *

Brig.-General Panet, 2nd Divisional Artillery, of Kingston, sailed for Canada by the *Metagama* on June 27. On the same vessel was Brig.-General J. M. Ross, of the 10th Brigade, who returns to Vancouver.

* *

Mr. H. H. Dewart, M.P.P. for South-West Ontario, has been appointed Provincial leader of the Liberals of Ontario.

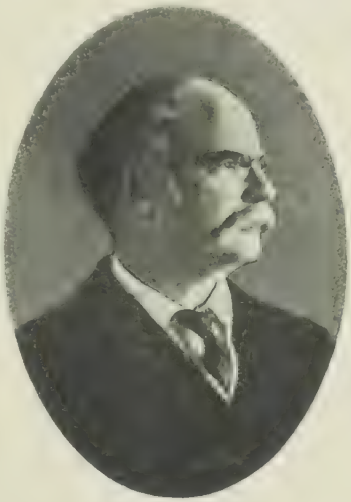
* *

Capt. (Rev.) H. Montgomery, of Calgary, chaplain of No. 14 Canadian General Hospital, Eastbourne, expects to sail for Canada this week, accompanied by his daughter, N. S. E. Montgomery His six sons, all of whom have come safely through the war, preceded him to Calgary. The family's service record of eight is a proud one

Prof. Leonard S. Klinck, who has been for the last four years Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture in the University of British Columbia, and acting President since the death of Dr. Wesbrook, has been appointed President of the institution.

* *

Capt. George Black, C.M.G.C., formerly Governor of the Yukon, sailed for home by the *Caronia* on June 25



THE HON. C. J. DOHERTY, M.P.,
Minister of Justice.

THE HON. A. L. SIFTON,
Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue.

WHO SIGNED THE PEACE TREATY ON BEHALF OF CANADA.

The Rt. Hon. Lyman Poore Duff (Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada) having been appointed a Privy Councillor on January 14, 1919, was on Tuesday sworn in a Member of the Privy Council.

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The Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, sailed for home on Wednesday.

* *

Lt.-Col. M. A. Gardner, Mrs. Gardner and Miss Betty Gardner, of Winnipeg, are sailing for Canada this week.

* *

Mrs. F. C. Wade, wife of the Agent-General for British Columbia, sails for England on July 11.

* *

Senbor Pessoa, President of Brazil, has arrived at Ottawa, where he is the guest of the Dominion Government.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The engagement is announced of Capt D. A. P. McKay, C.A.D.C., of Winnipeg, to Dorothy Frances, only daughter of Capt. A. J. G. and Mrs. Davidson, of 12, Ornan Road, Belsize Park, N.W., and of Toronto.

* *

The marriage between Mr. H. J. Price, R.A.F., formerly of Medicine Hat, Alta., and Miss Norah Strangways will take place on July 16 at Marylebone Parish Church

[illegible] Ma[illegible] A. Bowen Van Straubenzee M[illegible] R.H.A., and [illegible] was to take place [illegible] Abbot's Church, [illegible] (Friday), at 1.4[illegible]

* *

The engagement is announced of M[illegible] only daughter of the late S. M[illegible] Mrs. Toy, to Lt. Arthur E. Farmer, W[illegible]cester Regt., eldest son of Mr. and M[illegible] C. E. Farmer, St. Cathari[illegible]

* *

The engagement is ann[illegible] James Hugh Campbell, 5th B[illegible] Watch, of Stracathro, [illegible]shire, and Flora, daughter of the H[illegible] J. A. and Mrs. Clift, of St. J[illegible] foundla[illegible]

* *

A marriage will shortly tak[illegible] tween Capt. John Fox, B.A. (O[illegible] Royal Newfoundland Regt [illegible] late Hon. James Fox and the Lady Morris, and stepson of Lord Morris, K.C.M.G., and Helen Fraser, B.A. (McGill), only daughter of Dr. N. S. Fraser and Mrs. Fraser, St. John's Newfoundland.

* *

The marriage took place at St. Paul's Margate, on June 30, of Bernice, youngest daughter of Sir Edwin Cornwall, Bart M.P., and Lady Cornwall, of London, to Lt. B. M. Macpherson, M.C., 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles, only son of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Macpherson, of Carman, Manitoba.

* *

Mr. and Mrs Thomas A. Main, "Th[illegible] "Maples," Orillia, Ont., announ[illegible] engagement of their daughter, R[illegible] Beatrice, to the Rev. William Scot[illegible] M.A., B.D., Moose Jaw College, Moos[illegible] Jaw

* *

The marriage took place at Old S[illegible] Andrew's Church, Toronto, las[illegible] Elsie Gowan, daughter of the late A[illegible]ander F. Pirie, of the E[illegible] and Mrs. Pirie, Dundas Street, T[illegible] to Major Edward W. Hachborn, [illegible] of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Hachborn, S[illegible] Drive.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has converted one of its fellowships into a Ramsay Memorial Fellowship, to commemorate the services rendered to science by the late Sir William Ramsay. Its value is $1,500. and it will be a one-year appointment, the holder to carry on research work in some chemical laboratory in Great Britain.

— The National War Savings Committee announces that the returns from the recent "drive" here show cash sales of War Savings and Thrift Stamps exceeding $25,000, while the pledges are believed to reach nearly $100,000.

TORONTO.—Resolutions have been passed by the Ontario Liberal Convention in favour of pensions for widows, a system of rural credits, progressive temperance legislation, abolition of patronage, general minimum wages for men and women, an eight-hour day in industrial occupations, recognition of collective bargaining, and the abolition of the Senate.

——Col. H. J. Lamb, D.S.O., who has just returned to Canada after nearly five years' service oversea, has been appointed Superintending Engineer in the Province.

——Toronto University has received intimation of the bequest of $50,000 by the late Dr. Julius Mickle, of London, England. for two Fellowships; and an anonymous donation of $10,000 for two scholarships in memory of the late Col. John McCrae.

——Dr. Duncan Graham has been appointed to the chair in the Department of Medicine, for which Sir John and Lady Eaton provided an endowment of $500,000.

——During the war the cost of unimproved land has so increased through taxes and interest that real estate operators are selling blocks of well-located building lots to the Toronto Housing Commission for as low as $19 a foot frontage, at which price it is possible for the working-man to buy a 25-ft. lot and build a house for $2,500.

——The Imperial Bank of Canada has acquired premises at the north-west corner of Yonge and King Streets, and intends putting up a sky scraper, 28 storeys in height.

——The Dominion Bank has purchased, for approximately $300,000, the property at the south-west corner of Bay and Queen Streets, and the building of banking premises will be started this summer.

HAMILTON.—Mr. O. O. Kirkpatrick, Commissioner of Industries, has announced that the Quaker City Chemical Company, the Canadian branch of O. F. Zurn & Co. of Philadelphia, have decided to build their Canadian plant here, and will manufacture oils, softeners, and soaps, largely used by the textile trade.

——The Power House employees of the Dominion Power & Transmission Co. have been given an eight-hour day, and an increase of wages from $25 to $40 a month.

GUELPH.—Mrs. David McCrae, mother of the late Lt.-Col. John McCrae, author of "In Flanders Fields," has been elected honorary president of the local Presbyterial Women's Missionary Society.

BRANTFORD.—It is estimated that new buildings to the value of $500,000 will be erected here this year, and there is a likelihood of a syndicate being formed for the erection of a modern apartment house, the want of which has been long felt.

——The Chamber of Commerce has announced that a plate-glass industry, to be known as the Brant Glass Company, will be operated here, and will employ about 80 hands.

ST. CATHARINES.—Damage to the extent of $30,000 was done to the property of the St. Catharines Cold Storage and Forwarding Company by a recent fire.

OWEN SOUND.—The Dominion Oil Company has completed arrangements for establishing a modern plant here for the manufacture of oils, greases and soaps.

NIAGARA FALLS.—The Clifton Hotel here, closed three years ago on account of lessening of tourist traffic because of the war, has been reopened under the control of the United Hotels' Company of America.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—Fire has destroyed the showrooms and stores of Messrs. Terreau & Racine, in the wholesale section of the lower town, while the International Harvest Co. and Mr. A. B. Dupuis' confectionery store were also gutted.

MONTREAL.—Twenty German guns, captured by Canadian troops, have arrived here.

——The Canadian Car and Foundry Co. has received an amount of $780,000 as the result of the decision of the American Courts in connection with the suit taken by the Car Co. against the American Car Co. in regard to munition contracts.

—— Three steamship companies, with headquarters here, have recently been incorporated—L'Heureux Life Boat Launching Co., with a capital of $250,000, and the St. Paul Steamship Co. and the Huron Steamship Co., each with a capital of $50,000.

—— Between $15,000 and $18,000 damage has been done by a fire whch destroyed the metal stamping works of the Laval Industrial Co. here.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—At a recent meeting between a committee of the Board of Trade and a representative of the Federal Department of Agriculture, it was decided that the long-heralded maritime stock yard should be established here, and it is intended to build a large cold-storage plant in connection with the new south-end terminals of the city.

——The steamer *American*, owned by the American Steamship Co., of Halifax, has been sold by the Sheriff to the Halifax Shipyards, Ltd., for $11,500, under foreclosure of a mortgage. Of the sum obtained, $9,000 was due to the crew for arrears in wages. The steamer came here leaking, and had to discharge her cargo.

—— The building trades' strike here is over, the six unions having accepted the employers' offer of arbitration.

——Smallpox having broken out here and at other places in Nova Scotia, a proclamation ordering general vaccination of all citizens has been made by the City Hall Board.

WOLFVILLE.—Acadia University has appointed Dr. J. D. Logan special lecturer in Canadian literature, thus marking the first formal recognition by a Canadian university of a distinctively Canadian literature. The Chair of Geology at Acadia University has been filled by the appointment of Dr. William J. Wright, formerly connected with the Dominion Department of Mines.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

CAMPBELLTON.—Fire in lumber piles of the Chaleur Bay Mills, across the river from here, destroyed nearly half a million dollars' worth of lumber, the property of the British Government. The mill was saved.

SUSSEX.—A pension of $800 per annum has been provided for Mr. R. P. Steeves, of Sussex, director of Elementary Agricultural Education, who has retired. His successor, Mr. A. C. Gorham, of Kings County, will receive a salary of $1,600.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—In the egg-laying contest here, the average for 160 hens, from November to May, was 75 eggs.

MONTROSE.—Mrs. H. B. Bowness, of this town, has received from Headquarters at Washington the Croix de Guerre awarded to her son, the late Sergt. Harry Bowness, of the U.S. Marines, by the French Government, together with official certificate of citation.

FROM EAST TO WEST

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG. At the annual meeting of the Real Estate Exchange the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:-President, Mr. John Macgregor; 1st vice-president, Mr. Michael Scott; 2nd vice-president, Mr. A. T. Liddle; secretary-treasurer, Mr. John A. Flanders; executive committee, Messrs. C. E. Simonite, C. D. Shepard, F. C. Hamilton, F. H. Stewart, M. E. Shantz, Jas. Scott, W. H. Gardner, M. Willis Argue, C. M. Simpson, A. R. Ivey, S. H. Balls.

——Nearly $800,000 more in actual cash was taken over the counters at the City Tax Offices during the fiscal year just ended than in the 1917-18 year. Cash collections totalled $6,482,547, as against $5,695,481 for the previous year. Discount aggregated $26,859, and over $30,000 was saved to the citizens through interest which would have had to be paid to the bank.

——The greatest drawback in the development of the farming districts adjoining the Greater Winnipeg Water District line being the lack of roads, the Provincial Government has authorised two roads being built, one running through the Jail Farm and the other through the settlement in the vicinity of the Birch River.

——Mr. F. H. Newcombe, B.S.A. (Manitoba Agricultural College) of Deloraine, has been added to the staff of agricultural representatives by the Department of Agriculture. His territory will include the municipalities of St. Clement's, St. Andrew's and Brokenhead, and his headquarters will be in Selkirk.

——A building at the Exhibition Grounds, containing military stores belonging to the Fort Garry Horse, has been destroyed by fire.

A bye-law asking the expenditure of $600,000 for the municipalisation of the milk supply is to be submitted to the electors.

THE PAS.—Instructions have been received ordering representatives of the Hudson Bay Railway to close the construction offices here and members of the staff to report at Winnipeg.

DAUPHIN.—Fires have recently been raging in both the Duck and Riding Mountains, and the damage to young trees has been considerable.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—On account of the continued high cost of living, the Provincial Government has decided to continue the bonus system in the remuneration of the Civil Service.

—Dr. Norman F. Black, Principal of the Collegiate Institute here for the last ten years, has been notified by the Board that his services will no longer be required after June 30. Dr. Black is a well-known educationist and the author of a history of Saskatchewan and books on the educational system.

——In lieu of the proposed Tag Day to raise funds for St. Dunstan's Home for the Blind and Pearson Hall, Toronto, the Canadian hospitals for blind soldiers, the Red Cross is giving $1,000 from the funds.

——The Provincial police are investigating the activities of the revolutionary Federation of Unions of Russian Workers, who are busy fomenting unrest in the country.

SASKATOON.—The city's application for a reduction in the key fire insurance rate has been granted by the Western Canada Fire Underwriters Association. It amounts to a reduction of 5 cents per 100 on commercial risks, and 10 cents on residential risks.

IMPERIAL.—According to a statement issued by the Director of War Savings and Thrift, this village leads the Province with a per capita subscription of 77 cents. The campaign has been under way for about three months.

PRINCE ALBERT.—The villages of Debden and Eldred, on the Big River line of the Canadian National Railway, have been destroyed by a bush fire.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON. Thirteen public health nurses are to be appointed to welfare stations in different parts of the Province in connection with the campaign of health and welfare education inaugurated last year.

CALGARY. Building permits issued here during May totalled $472,000, bringing the total permits for the year to $1,075,900, as compared with a total of $608,300 for the first five months of 1918. The total permits issued for May of last year was $63,600.

The contract for the tuberculosis santorium here has been awarded by the Government to Mr. H. G. Macdonald, C.E., of Edmonton, son of Rev. D. G. Macdonald, of this city. The building is to cost $49,000.

This city has the first plant in Canada to produce helium gas for airships.

MEDICINE HAT.—The contract for the new Court House here has been let by the Department of Public Works to the Bennett-White Construction Co., of Calgary, the bid totalling something over $130,000. Work will begin at once.

LACOMBE.—Preparations are being made for the immediate construction of the branch line from here to Rimbey.

——A most satisfactory sale of bulls has lately been held in this town. Fifty-five Shorthorns brought an average of $239.18, and 127 other head an average of $228.22. The average last year of 179 head was $191.34, the Shorthorns bringing $175.08; Herefords, $232.03; and Angus, $167.75.

STEVEVILLE.—A huge bone, sixty feet long, forming part of the skeleton of a gigantic dinosaur, was recently unearthed on the banks of the Red Deer River, near here, during excavation work for the Medicine Hat-Hanna railway line.

DRUMHELLER.—The C.P.R. have awarded to the firm of Stewart & Welch, of Vancouver, a contract for grading the branch line of railway to be constructed from Acme to this town, which line will afford a competitive service to the coalfield.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The Provincial Cabinet has approved of the purchase by the Land Settlement Board of 5,000 acres of land in the neighbourhood of Creston for the purpose of general settlement, and an option has been taken by the Board on 2,500 acres adjacent. Of the 5,000-acre tract, 3,500 acres were purchased at $30 per acre and 1,500 at $35 per acre. The option price is also $30 per acre.

——At a recent meeting of business men of the city and representatives of various public bodies, the question of the Esquimalt drydock was discussed, and it was decided that the city should send a deputation to Ottawa to support Dr. S. F. Tolmie, M.P., in his fight.

VANCOUVER.—The vacancy for the post of assessor and collector of taxes here has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Newton R. Brown, who has been in charge of the Revelstoke assessment district since 1913.

——Brig.-General R. P. Clarke, D.S.O., M.C., has taken charge of the Vancouver district on behalf of the G.O.C. M.D. 11.

NORTH VANCOUVER.—The City Council has agreed to pay a portion, not to exceed $100, of the cost of placing a fire patrol on the watershed lands of Lynn Creek, the source of the city's water supply.

NEW WESTMINSTER.—At a conference of the Minimum Wage Board held here it was decided that the minimum wage in British Columbia for female office help over 18 years will be $15 per week and the hours of labour 48 per week.

POINT GREY.—The Council have notified the Soldiers' Housing Scheme Committee that the sum now available for building and equipment of soldiers' houses is $54,000, instead of $39,000, as previously arranged.

MERRITT.—Damage was caused by fire at Canford Mills approximating a quarter of a million dollars.

THE FISHING INDUSTRY

FISHING SMACKS ON LAKE WINNIPEGOSIS, MANITOBA.

A CANADIA

DRYING FISH IN THE SUN AT HALIFAX.

PREPARING CODFISH FOR EX

UNLOADING BOAT CONTAINING 25,0 0 SALMON AT NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

FISH WHARF AT ST.

OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND

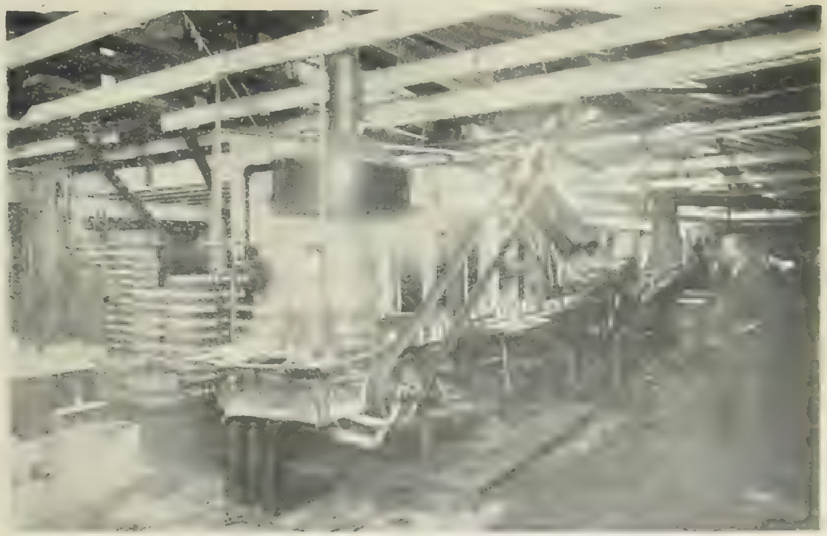
NTER RIG.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FISHING BOATS

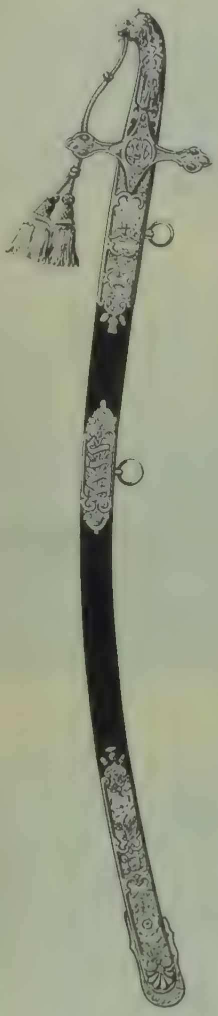
ASPE PENINSULA, QUEBEC.

A NEWFOUNDLAND COD FISHING STATION.

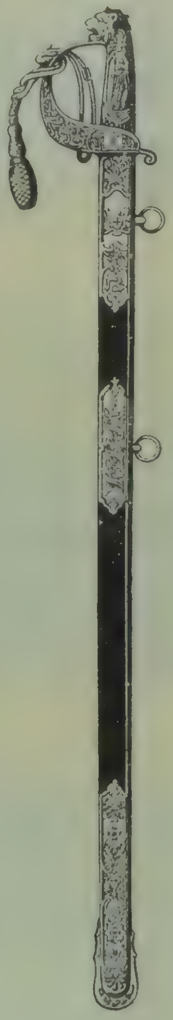
BRUNSWICK.



CANNING OPERATIONS IN PROGRESS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.



Sir Douglas Haig's Sword.



Sir David Beatty's Sword.

BY APPOINTMENT
JEWELLERS TO
HIS MAJESTY
THE KING

THE JEWELLED AND GOLD SWORDS OF HONOUR PRESENTED TO ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET SIR DAVID BEATTY AND FIELD-MARSHAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR RECEIVING THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON, AT THE GUILDHALL ON JUNE 12TH, WERE DESIGNED AND MANUFACTURED BY THE GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS COMPANY, 112, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

THE
GOLDSMITHS &
SILVERSMITHS
COMPANY LTD.
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The Goldsmiths Alliance Ld. Estd. 1751.
112 REGENT STREET
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THE DRUMMOND ART SALE.

High Prices at Christie's.

The sale at Christie's last week of the art collection of the late Sir George Drummond was remarkable for the high prices fetched. On the Thursday afternoon 110 of the pictures realised £64,317 14s., and on the following day the remaining 99 works brought £86,581 19s.—a total of £150,899 13s. This is said to be the second highest sum reached at auction for a single picture property.

On the first day Daubigny's "Le Retour de [illegible]," 1877, fell at 7,800 guineas to Mr. Taylor, acting on behalf of Lady Drummond, who intends presenting the picture to the Art Gallery at Montreal. The earlier Daubigny, "On the Oise," 1868, was bought by Messrs. Knoedler at 3,600 guineas. The three examples of J. B. C. Corot included "L'Ile Heureuse," 1865, which was bought for 6,800 guineas by Mr. Croal Thomson, on behalf of Sir George Drummond's son, Mr. Huntley Drummond, also for presentation to the Montreal Gallery. "Evening" realised 4,800 guineas (Knoedler), and "Ville d'Avray" 1,550 guineas (Taylor). A little picture by H. G. E. Degas fetched 2,100 guineas (Colnaghi and Obach); N. Diaz, "The Woodland Path," 1874—1,550 guineas (Knoedler); H. Harpignies, "Moonlight," 1889—1,400 guineas (Gooden and Fox); J. Israels, "Age and Infancy"—4,800 guineas (Wallis and Son); E. Van Marcke, "The Home Pastures"—1,000 guineas (Davis Bros.).

Matthew Maris's "A Girl with Goat and Kid," 1872, was purchased by Mr. Croal Thomson for 3,600 guineas. The Jacob Maris, "Cottage on the Dunes," sold for 1,500 guineas (Gooden and Fox); a Willem Maris, a cowshed, sold for 450 guineas (Neuhuys); A. Mauve's "Ploughing" sold for 2,500 guineas (Taylor); J. F. Millet's "Shepherdess"—900 guineas (Peacock); G. Segantini, "The Shepherdess"—600 guineas (Colnaghi and Obach); C. Troyon, "A Summer Storm," 1874—1,500 guineas (Gooden and Fox); J. H. Weissenbruck, a Dutch Village, 1898—450 guineas (Peacock).

The great picture of Friday afternoon was Frans Hals's portrait of Joseph Coymans, Lord of Bruchem and Niewaal, a three-quarter length of an elderly man in black dress and large black hat, with the date 1643. In 1891 (says the *Times*) it was in the possession of Mr. Sulley, the well-known dealer, who sold it to the late Sir George Drummond in that year for £2,560. Bidding on Friday started at 5,000 guineas, and at 25,500 guineas it fell to Messrs. Agnew, with Messrs. Knoedler as the underbidders. This is more than double the amount paid for the fine Hals portrait sold at Sotheby's on May 6, and constitutes the English auction "record" for this artist. It is only a few hundred pounds less than the price paid for a Hals at the Yerkes' sale at the American Art Galleries, New York, a few years ago.

Another surprising price was paid for the P. de Hooghe picture of a "Woman cutting Bread and Butter for a Boy who is saying Grace." In 1750 this was sold in Holland for 50 florins; at the Mildmay sale in 1893 it reached 2,800 guineas; it was started on Friday at 2,000 guineas, and fell at 7,600 guineas to Messrs. Knoedler, who also bought the beautiful Guardi, "Fête on the Grand Canal, Venice," described and illustrated in Mr. Simonson's book on that artist, for 6,200 guineas—or about one-sixth of the price it cost the late owner.

The chief features among the pictures by British artists were the Turners. The beautiful drawing of "Port Ruysdael," exhibited at the Royal Academy of 1827, and bought by Bicknell for 300 guineas, realised 900 guineas at his sale in 1863, and 4,800 guineas at Sir John Kelk's sale in 1899; it now fell to Messrs. Knoedler at 6,400 guineas. Another Turner drawing, "The Sun of Venice Leaving Port," 2,100 guineas (Peacock).

* *

OBITUARY.

At Kingscove, Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland, Mr. Joseph Brown (87).

At St. John, N.B., Dr. Silas Alward, K.C. (79), a prominent lawyer.

At Montreal, Capt. John Reid, R.E., a well-known Anglo-Canadian journalist, who had served with the Coast Defence Force in England; Mr. Justice Norman W. Trenholme (81).

At Toronto, Dr. William Forrest, B.A.; Lt.-Col. R. C. Windeyer (of Windeyer Bros. & Donaldson), who organised the 74th Bn. At London, Ont., Mr. Joseph H. Marshall (66), registrar of the Middlesex County, and an ex-member of Parliament for East Middlesex.

At Winnipeg, Lt.-Col. W. H. Lindsay (70), governor of the provincial gaol, and a Fenian Raid veteran.

At Edmonton, Mr. W. J. Ritchie, ex-Calgary Fire Chief, who served with the R.N.-W.M.P. in the Riel Rebellion. At Gull Lake, Alta., Mr. F. W. Monteith (54), chief reporter of the Supreme Court at Edmonton.

At Vancouver, Mrs. Mary Carter, widow of the late Mr. C. H. Carter, a resident since 1887.

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Serious forest fires in various districts of Alberta have caused the destruction of at least 30,000,000 feet of valuable timber.

THE STRATHCONA MEMORIAL WINDOW

Dominion Day Dedication.

Representative Canadians and friend [illegible] minster Abbey at 12.30 [illegible] of dedication of the new stain[illegible] the late Lord Strathcona. Earl [illegible] enting Queen Alexandra, Major Eric B[illegible] the Duke of Connaught, Princess Lo[illegible] Col. Smith Neill. Lord Milner was also rep[illegible] present included

Lady Strathcona, Mr. Howard, the Hon. Arthur Howard, Ca[illegible] Hon. Mrs. Kitson, Lord and Lady Congleton, the Marchioness of Donegal, Lady Drummond, Lady Jephson, Sir G. Perley, Sir Thos. Skinner, Sir Thomas and Lady Barlow, Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, Sir James McGrigor, Sir John Coles, Sir Charles Hanson, Sir Harry and Lady Brittain, [illegible] P. Lucas, the Rt. Hon. John Burns, Maj. Gen. and Miss Robinson, [illegible] Gen. Manley Sims, Brig.-Gen. H. S. Birkett, Dr. and Mrs. Pasteur, [illegible] F. C. Wade, Mr. W. L. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Colmer, Mr. [illegible] Chipman, Mr. and Mrs. Clougher, Dr. and Mrs. Twynam, Mrs. Gossage, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wells, Mr. Perceval Ridout, Mr. F. W. Perceval, Mr. J. H. Turner, Mr. F. N. Comper, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Salter, and Lady Turner.

Following the anthem, a brief address was delivered by the Dean of Westminster, who, having spoken of the many activities and excellent qualities of the late Lord Strathcona, explained that at the funeral celebration in 1914 friends expressed their wish to commemorate the late High Commissioner in the Abbey. The window was completed when the war was at its height, at a time when the ancient glass was being removed to a place of safety, thus the fixing of the window in position was delayed. The new window was one of a historical series planned by the Dean and Chapter of the Abbey, and was a striking addition to the series. The two figures represented King Richard II. and Abbot Lytlington, an abbot who ruled over the Abbey for 27 years, and to whom the order of the Coronation service which was still observed owed its origin.

The Dean concluded with an appreciation of the skill, sympathy and knowledge shown by the designer, Mr. F. N. Comper, and expressed the thanks of himself and the Chapter to the donors on the presentation of a window in memory of one so justly honoured.

The memorial window is situated on the north side of the nave, just beyond the pulpit. In the left-hand light is the figure of Richard II; in the right-hand light is the figure of Abbot Lytlington. In front of the pedestals of the two large figures are tablets held by angels, containing the words "In memory of Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, a great Canadian Imperialist and philanthropist. B. 1820, d. 1914." And beneath these again are the following shields:—Canada and the Hudson's Bay Company above the Universities of Aberdeen and McGill; and Manitoba and Quebec above the arms of Lord Strathcona which are within the collar of St. Michael and St. George, and between the regimental badges of "Strathcona's Horse" (Royal Canadians) and the "Liverpool Scottish ("The King's")." A Canadian in khaki and a workman with a mallet complete the design.

LT.-COL. D. DOUGLAS YOUNG. N/S C. J. LITTLE, AWARDED THE R.R.C.

Lt.-Col. D. Douglas Young (Kingston, Ontario), late Royal Canadi[illegible] awarded the C.B.E., is attached to the Ordnance, being in command of the Vauxhall Camp, Didcot. His son, Lt. Col. Douglas Young, Royal Canadian Dragoons, is in Russia.

* *

Capt. (Rev.) A. G. Sleep, who has been demobilised, has been appointed Secretary of the Colonial Missionary Society. Captain Sleep has been the executive head of the London College (Khaki University of Canada) since its establishment nearly two years ago.

It is estimated by the Agent-General for British Columbia that the Province contributed 40,000 men to Canada's Overseas Forces—roughly one-tenth of the whole population. The casualties amounted to over 50 per cent. of the total, the wounded numbering 14,260; prisoners of war, 260; missing, 772; died, 382; killed or died of wounds, 4,844.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE'S
SUMMER SALE
Commences Monday, July 7th, and continues for three weeks.

and Skirt in fine quality navy and white striped suiting plain, well-tailored coat with belt and novelty pockets, well-cut skirt with pockets to match. Original Price 7½ Gns. Sale Price **6½ Gns.** Obtainable also in navy and a good range of plain coloured suitings.

Model Fur Coat in selected Seal dyed French Coney, lined good quality soft satin. Original Price 45 Gns.
Sale Price **29 Gns.**

Bathing or Bath Dressing-gown in cream ground striped towelling, girdle at waist and neck.
Sale Price **25/9**

New Jumper made in very smart striped silk, perfectly fitting collar, deep hem of stripes going reverse way; two small pockets finished fine piping cord.
Sale Price. **33/9**

About 400 Sports Coats, all oddments from our stock, in various styles and qualities of artificial silk, artificial silk and cotton, stockinette, and wool, will be sold at three special prices during the sale, **21/-, 29/6, 42/-**
The sketch is a typical example in wool at **21/-**

REMNANT DAY ON THURSDAY.
MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (Debenham, Ltd.), Vere St. and Oxford St., London, W.1.
Sale Catalogue post free. *These garments cannot be sent on approval.*

THE MAPLE LEAF CLUB.

Catering for Canadian Soldiers' Needs.

The steady return of Canadian soldiers to their homes is having its effect upon London, where centres of social life catering for the needs of Canada's sons are slowly relinquishing their war-time appearance and reverting to their former uses. Many of the buildings occupied by the Maple Leaf Club have already been given up, and although others remain it is anticipated that in the near future the necessity even for these will cease to exist.

A representative of *Canada* called this week on Col. Eliott, under whose efficient management the club houses have attained the success in catering for the troops for which they have been noted, and heard from him particulars of the club's activities. "The King George and Queen Mary Maple Leaf Club, to give it its full title," said Col. Eliott, "has been in existence 4½ years. During that time large numbers of Canadian soldiers have used the club, and from the remarks made by the men, and from written tokens of approval, it is very evident that the club has been much appreciated. To-day, with the repatriation of large numbers of Canadian soldiers, the activities of the club are restricted, and the closing of certain branches has been rendered necessary. The branches which have ceased operations are Connaught Place, Charles Street, Elizabeth Street, St. George's Baths, and 3, 5 and 17, Grosvenor Gardens.

Nos. 13 and 15, Grosvenor Gardens, and the Maple Leaf Hut in Grosvenor Gardens still remain open, but the time is fast approaching when these will cease to be a necessity. As many as 2,000 men per diem have been fed in the hut, which was opened in December, 1918, and ministered to a much felt want. The large dining room has been available for entertainments once or twice weekly, a stage having been erected at one end, and beside the reading-room there is a room for toilet purposes, with a hairdresser continually in attendance.

When the King allowed his name to be used in connection with the huts," Col. Eliott went on, "he expressed a wish that the portals should be open to every soldier wearing the British uniform, whether from the great Oversea Dominions or on the strength of the Imperial Army, and that wish has been of course, respected. Not only has the Maple Leaf Club catered for the Canadian and Imperial soldier, but the men of both services from the great Republic have also been catered for, and judging from the remarks made it has been much appreciated by the naval and military services of the U.S.A."

In conclusion, Col. Eliott paid valuable testimony to the generosity and sympathy shown by Lady Drummond (President of the Maple Leaf Committee), who had made the management of the club a much easier task than it would otherwise have been. Her ladyship, he said, had never missed a committee meeting, and her great interest and true Imperial spirit had been most valuable.

In response to an enquiry regarding income and administration of funds, Col. Eliott said that the Maple Leaf Club was responsible to the Charity Commissioners, and that all accounts were open to inspection by the officers of the Commissioners. Funds had been devoted to the best possible use, and Canadians could have every confidence in the correct administration of all moneys which had been so generously subscribed by people throughout the Dominion. Apart from the club's own finances, sums amounting to over 1½ million pounds had been deposited at the club by Canadians not wishing to be in personal possession of large sums of money, the amounts deposited being withdrawn as need arose by the depositors. This was eloquent testimony to the confidence reposed in the club's management by Canadian soldiers.

* *

CANADIAN CATTLE EMBARGO.

A deputation representative of a number of cities and towns in England, Scotland, and Wales waited upon Lord Ernle at the Board of Agriculture last week to urge that the embargo on Canadian store cattle should be removed.

Lord Ernle, in reply, admitted that the allegation of disease upon which the embargo was founded had been conclusively proved not to exist, for Canadian herds were the healthiest in the world. But his difficulty was that if the Board of Agriculture got the power to admit Canadian store cattle it would be compelled to refrain from using it, because land which was in cultivation was rapidly going out of cultivation for want of labour.

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

Special Appointments. Graded for purposes of pay under S.P. Cl. [illegible] Temp. Lt.-Col. P. R. Hanson, O.B.E., Que. Regt. (June 6). Graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 16: Temp. Lt. N. H. Spearing, Ord. Corps, on relinquishing the appt. of D.A.D.O.S. (Jan. 21).

Headquarters of Administrative Services and Departments. D.T.O.: Temp. Lt.-Col. (now act. Col.) J. B. Donnelly, D.S.O., For. Corps, vice Brig.-Gen. J. B. White, D.S.O. (Dec. 1, 1918). Asst. D. of T.O.: Temp. Maj. W. S. Herchmer, O.B.E., For. Corps, and to be temp. Lt.-Col. (Dec. 1, 1918).

Memorandum. Temp. Lt. H. G. B. Templeman, M.C., M.M., Alta. Regt., to be an Orderly Officer (April 28).

Cavalry. Temp. Lt. G. W. Taylor ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F. (April 27).

Artillery. Temp. Lt. S. H. Short ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F. (June 10). Temp. Lt. C. H. Cochrane to be act. Capt. (Jan. 18 to Feb. 6). Temp. Lt. A. B. Carley retires in British Isles. Temp. Lt.-Col. C. H. L. Sharman, C.B.E., to be act. Col. while act. as C.R.A., Dvina Force (Oct. 16, 1918). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) R. Adams, M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. (Feb. 25). Temp. Capt. K. H. Bovill, M.C., to be temp. Maj., April 2, with seniority Nov. 25, 1918.

C.M.G.C. Temp. Lt. H. Ramsey to be act. Capt. while empld. as Adjt. (April 1). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) C. L. Bath ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F. (June 11). Temp. Lts. retire in the British Isles: W. A. Brown, P. J. Elliott, and A. P. Ward. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) C. U. Hebden to be act. Maj. while empld. as Co. Comdr., M.D.C., No. 12 Wing, Kinmel Camp (Dec. 20, 1918, to May 23, 1919).

Engineers.—Temp. Lt. W. A. Winter is secd. for duty with R.A.F. (April 4, 1918, to Dec. 30, 1918). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) A. R. Robertson relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be empld. as Camp Engr.

Co., Ripon (June 14). Temp. Lts. [illegible] Officers, Wing No. 12: C. Le G[illegible] bourne, D.C.M. (Jan. 17 to May 23), A. M. Edwards, J. [illegible] Temp. Lts. retire in the British Isles: P. Riley and H. W. Shore, D.[illegible] Temp. Capt. H. L. N. Salmon, M.C., to be act. Maj. while 2nd i.c. M.D.C., Wing No. 12, Kinmel Park (Dec. 20, 1918). Temp. Maj. G. L. [illegible] be act. Lt.-Col. while empld. as Asst. Can. Comdt., Wandsworth Detention Barracks (May 31). Temp. Lt. H. S. Stidston ceases to [illegible] with R.A.F. (June 5). Temp. Lts. retire in the British Isles: J. E. [illegible]ios, E. H. Scanell, M.M., C. Shellard. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. Jenkyns to be act. Maj. while empld. as Co. Comdr., M.D.C., No. 12 W[illegible] Kinmel Camp (Dec. 20, 1918, to May 23, 19[illegible]

Alberta Regiment. Hon. Lt. and Qr. Mr. C. A. Walker, D.C.M., [illegible] Capt. while empld. as Co. Officer, Wing No. 12 (March 6 to May 23). T[illegible] Lts. to be act. Capts. while comdg. a Co. (April 14): M. S. Cam[illegible] Allen, W. W. Wilson, and F. M. Holden. Temp. Lt. R. D. Kel[illegible], retires in the British Isles.

British Columbia Regiment. Temp. Lts. C. Orenton, A.F.C., and G. Major, M.M., retire in the British Isles. Hon. Capt. and temp. Qr. Mr. S. H. Horton ceases to be secd. for duty with War Office (April 1). Temp. Lt. A. B. Lloyd to be act. Capt. while empld. as Adjt. (May 23). Retire in the British Isles: Temp. Capt. W. H. Curran, temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) T. Stewart.

Corps Canadian Railway Troops. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) G. S. MacDonell ceases to be secd. for duty with War Office (June 9). Temp. Lt. A. K. McDonell retires in the British Isles.

C.A.D.C. Temp. Capt. E. P. Hawkshaw retires in the British Isles. [illegible] act. Sgt. A. R. Ezard to be temp. Capt. (Oct. 17, 1918).

Forestry Corps. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) D. F. Scott relinquishes the

QUARTERMASTER'S STAFF, NO. 14 GENERAL HOSPITAL, EASTBOURNE.

In centre of front row: Q.M.S. S. H. Partridge (Vancouver), Capt. and Qmr. W. Drummond (Winnipeg), S. [illegible] A. G. Smith (Regina).

Officer, C.C.C. Bramshott Section (May 21). Temp. Lt. I. R. Strome, from 2nd Pnr. Bn., to be temp. Lt. (May 29). Temp. Lts. H. A. Campbell and (act. Capt.) E. J. L. Gibson retire in British Isles. Temp. Lt. H. A. Golwynne, M.C., Can. Signals, to be temp. Capt. (March 25). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) C. W. Wilson relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. (March 28). Temp. Lt. G. Monaghan retires in the British Isles.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Temp. Lt. J. S. Roper, M.C., to be temp. Capt. (June 12). Temp. Capt. G. P. Carr ceases to be secd. for duty with War Office (S.A.S.O.) (June 12). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) R. Burchell, M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Capt.

New Brunswick Regiment.—Temp. Capt. D. S. Bell ceases to be secd. for duty with War Office (Jan. 11).

Quebec Regiment.—Temp. Lt. L. W. Baillairge, M.C., to be act. Capt. while comdg. a Co. (10th Res. Bn.) (April 1). Temp. Lt. D. R. Smith ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F. (June 4).

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. R. P. Ziegler ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F. (July 1 1918). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) E. B. Osborne to be temp. Capt. (June 12). Temp. Capt. P. B. Tabernacle retires in the British Isles.

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. E. Hill ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F. (June 12). Temp. Lt. J. M. Pearson to be act. Capt. while empld. as Co. Officer, No. 12 Wing (Dec. 29, 1918, to May 23, 1919). Temp. Lt.-Col. L. H. Nelles, D.S.O., M.C., retires in the British Isles. Temp. Capt. W. C. Stirling to be act. Maj. while 2nd i.c. M.D.C., Wing No. 1, Kinmel Park (Dec. 12, 1918). Temp. Capt. J. K. Gillespie, M.C., to be act. Maj. while 2nd in comd. M.D.C., Wing No. 3 (Jan. 23). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) G. Sawley, M.M., to be act. Maj. while empld. as Co. Comdr., M.D.C., Wing No. 12 Kinmel Camp (Dec. 29, 1918, to May 23, 1919).

2nd Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt.-Col. W. G. Morden ceases to be secd. for duty with Ministry of Munitions (June 13). Temp. Lts. R. B. Matier and R. C. McBirnie, M.C., retire in the British Isles. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) W. Holland ceases to be secd. for duty with War Office (May 3

Western Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. F. L. Baker ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F. (April 25). Temp. Lt. J. G. Milner to be act. Capt. while empld. as Co. Officer Wing No. 12 (Jan. 31 to May 23). Temp. Capt. A. E. Pickering, M.C., retires in the British Isles. Temp. Lt. E. L. Laundy, M.C., to be temp. Qr.-Mr., with the hon. rank of Capt. while so empld. (Feb. 7

Manitoba Regiment.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) J. W. Skinner ceases to be secd. for duty with War Office (Jan. 28). Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with R.A.F.:—W. Partridge, H. F. Moore, and H. Towse. Temp. Capts. H. W. Jones and C. T. Davidson, and temp. Lts. A. Raker and C. W. Cowper retire in the British Isles. Temp. Lt.-Col. W. G. Macfarlane ceases to be secd. for duty with Air Ministry (May 30). Temp. Lt.-Col. W. F. Kemp, D.S.O., retires in the British Isles. Temp. Maj. R. L. Turner, D.S.O., ceases to be secd. for duty with War Office (Feb. 11). Temp. Lt. W. J. Gordon to be act. Capt. while empld. as Adjt. (Feb. 28, 1918, to Sept. 29, 1918). Temp. Lt. J. C. Fraser, from C.M.G.C., to be temp. Lt. (June 10).

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Temp. Lt. L. A. Smith is secd. for duty with C.A.F., and to be Lt. (Flying) (Dec. 1, 1918). Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) relinquish the act. rank of Capt.:—F. S. Painter, on ceasing to be empld as Adjt., 2nd C.C.D., Ripon (June 5); W. Birkett, on ceasing to comd. a act. rank of Maj. on ceasing to be 2nd i.c. M.D.C., Wing No. 6, Kinmel Park (May 23). Retire in the British Isles.—Temp. Maj. W. G. H. F[illegible] temp. Lt. W. F. T. Stewart, temp. Lt. H. F. Taylor, temp. Ma[illegible]

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Capt. A. R. Fortin ceases to be secd. for [illegible] R.A.F. (May 13, 1918). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) A. E. Reed re[illegible] the act. rank of Capt. (May 11). Retire in the British Isles.—Temp. Capt. W. A. Templeman, temp. Lt. F. H. Morris.

1st Canadian Tank Battalion.—2591159 act. Q.M.S. H. A. Proctor to be temp. Lt. (May 22).

Chaplain Services.—Hon. Capts. and Chaplains retire in the British Isles:—T. Marsden and J. Hodgkinson.

Y.M.C.A.—Hon. Lt. W. R. Andrew retires in the British Isles.

General List.—Hon. Capt. C. T. Curry retires in the British I[illegible]

C.A.P.C.—Temp. Capt. G. H. Gillis, D.F.C., ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F. (June 5).

Canadian Air Force.—Temp. Capt. G. E. M. Dean, from Art., to be temp. Capt. (May 22).

Imperial Forces.

Royal Canadian Navy.—Lt. G. A. Worth is apptd. to *Emperor of India.*

Commands and Staff.—Spec. Appt.—Cl. T.:—Bt. Lt.-Col. (temp. Lt.-Col.) J. N. de la Perrelle, D.S.O., M.C., 6th R. Fus., Spec. Res. (temp. Lt.-Col. 11th R. Sc. Fus., T.F.), and to retain his temp. rank whilst so emp[illegible]

Headquarters of Administrative Services and Departmen[illegible] Dir. of Timber Operations:—Capt. R. M. Becket, Can. For. Corps, and relinqu[illegible] the temp. rank of Lt.-Col.

R.A.F.—Flying Branch.—Capt. G. O. Johnson, M.C., relinquishes his commn. on ceasing to be empld.

R.A.M.C. Temp. Capt. G. B. McTavish relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. Temp. Capts. relinquish their commns., and retain the rank of Capt:—J. S. Dickson, M.B.; C. O. Donovan, D.S.O., M.B.; H. S. McSorley, M.D.; G. Scullard, M.B.

R.H. and R.F.A. Capt. J. H. D. Ross, M.C., late Lt. (act. Capt.), R.F.A. to be Capt., Gen. Res. of Officers.

Labour Corps.—Capt. H. F. Baker, 1st Cen. Ont. Regt., relinquishes [illegible] temp. rank of Maj. on ceasing to be empld. with the [illegible]

Memorandum. Temp. Lt. A. M. Arkle relinquishes the temp. rank of [illegible] on ceasing to be empld. as an Adjt.

* *

The Dominion Government has handed over for [illegible] the poor of London 500 tons of frozen fish not req[illegible] the troops in England. It was distributed through the S[illegible]tion Army.

An arrangement has been made with the Departme[illegible] Militia and Defence whereby the Soldier Settleme[illegible] may in specially approved cases accept war service gratu[illegible] on account of initial payment of [illegible] of land by soldier settlers.

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D.S.O. FOR CANADIAN OFFICER.

A supplement to the *London Gazette* of June 24 announces the award of the Distinguished Service Order to :—

Lt. (Actg. Capt.) Walter Wallace Johnson, M.C., 58th Bn., 2nd Central Ontario Regiment.

For most conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the attack on Marcoing line, September 28/29, and on Pont D'Aire, October 1, 1918. He went forward under heavy machine-gun fire, located gaps in the enemy wire, and afterwards led a night attack, progressing some 1,200 yards. He then led parties to clear up isolated posts, himself capturing a light T.M. crew. Next day he did good work placing his Lewis guns, thereby assisting the advance on the right. On October 1 he and his sergeant-major went forward to make a reconnaissance, during which they rushed a machine-gun post, killing the crew. He showed splendid courage, and his example inspired all ranks

Capt. Johnson belongs to Grimsby, Ont. He enlisted as a private in the 58th Bn. in 1915, and had a distinguished war record. He was awarded the Military Cross on February 4, 1918; a first Bar on March 26, and a second Bar for his brave and masterly leader ship in the Bois du Sart on August 27. Following the heavy fighting early in October last, Capt. Johnson was severely wounded and taken prisoner

AMENDMENTS.

The following are the correct descriptions of non-commissioned officers and men who have been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal . –

919462 Pte. J. A. MacDonald, 14th Bn.; 445387 Sgt. G. M McKiel, P.P.C.L.I.; and 116045 Sgt. A. O. Swanby, D.C.M., 2nd C.M.R. (*London Gazette*, dated January 16); 624758 Sgt. B. M Trimming, 78th Bn. (*London Gazette*, dated November 15, 1918); 540031 Sgt. J. Murphy, Gen. Dep., late Can. Corps Cyc. Bn (*London Gazette*, dated April 17), 261704 Pte. E. Engelbretsen, R.C.R., and 201,499 Sgt. W. R. Thomas, 4th Bn. (*London Gazette*, dated March 12).

The following is the correct description of

Lt. Walter Hobkirl Scott, M.C., 87th Bn. (M.C. gazetted April 2)

* *

An exhibition of Canadian war memorial paintings was opened recently in New York

CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

Wounded.

Neil, Lt. D., For. Corps, attd. R.A.F.

List of Friday, June 27.

Previously Reported Missing, now Reported Killed.

Quebec Regiment.—Mills, 414214 T. E.
Alberta Regiment.—McKay, 696438 W. A.

* *

THE BRUCE CONTROVERSY.

Sir Robert Borden's promise to consider the suggestion that the report of Col. Bruce on the Canadian Army Medical Service be laid on the table of the House is unlikely to be followed by any departure from the position previously taken up by the Government (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Morning Post*).

The revival of interest in the Bruce controversy is occasioned by Col. Bruce's publication of a book entitled "Politics and the Canadian Army Medical Corps," in which his early criticisms of the Army Medical Service are repeated. An outstanding feature of the book is an attack on Sir George Perley, who is held responsible for the dismissal of Col. Bruce and for the issue of instructions to prevent his return to Canada. Col. Bruce asserts that Sir George Perley reversed the policy of the Canadian Government "in obedience to a small and relatively unimportant social coterie in London."

* *

TRAINING FOR YOUNG SOLDIERS

Sir James Lougheed, Minister of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, announces that a general policy has been adopted by the Government with reference to training for those boys who enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force under the age of eighteen. The training for those boys will be carried on largely along lines of apprenticeship in industries, thus placing them in a position to compete as trained mechanics. Training will also be given in universities and commercial colleges. The carrying out of this scheme will be in the hands of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

CANADIANS AT INTER-ALLIED GAMES.

Great Race in 800 Metres Relay—Other Events.

THOUGH the opening work of the Canadian delegation to the Inter-Allied Games at Paris was not brilliant, subsequent events revealed the Maple Leaf athletes to be almost top notchers.

The Canadians were defeated at Soccer on June 25 by the Americans by 5–4, the following day 5–2 by Belgium, and on June 29 went down 3–2 to Czecko-Slovakia.

In their first game against the Americans, Canada's baseball team was defeated 5—0. The Canadians got one hit against their opponents' six. Clayton and Shepherd were Canada's battery, while Fuller, who formerly pitched for Washington in the American League, was in the box for the United States.

On June 27 the second of the three-game series was played, and resulted in a win for Canada by 2—1. More than 10,000 people saw this game, wherein Ernie Tate, the Pay Office pitcher, allowed the Yanks only one hit. The Canadians made their two runs in the 4th, thanks to timely hits by Gilpatrick and Kleahn. The Canadians secured five hits, and only one error was marked up during the day's play. The Dominion line-up was :—

Carmel, lf.; Latimer, cf.; Thompson, rf.; Wright, ss.; Gilpatrick, 3b.; Kleahn, 2b.; Dewhurst, 1b.; Peckham, c.; Tate, p.

"Army" Howard Third in Sprint.

Pte. "Army" Howard (of Winnipeg) and C.Q.M.S. Haliburton (49th Bn.) qualified for the semi-finals of the 100 metres, but Howard was Canada's sole representative in the final. The final was held on June 26, the fifth day of the Games. Howard was a close third, and the time 10 4-5 secs.

Harris (Canada) won his bout in the first round of the middle-weight boxing competition, but Martin made a poor showing against the Belgian light-weight Zoonens.

Sgt. Harold Rolph was prevented by illness from competing in the light-heavy bouts, but Gnr. N. H. Herscovitch, C.F.A., a volunteer substitute, put up a good showing against a much heavier man. Both Sgt. Joe Attwood (C.M.G.C.) and Gnr. J. W. Arnold (C.F.A.) won their preliminary bouts.

The semi-finals and finals of the 200 metres produced some fine running, the competitors including Howard, Haliburton and Harrowing. The two first-named won their heats in 22 3-5 secs., thus equalling the French record. In the final Howard led for two-thirds of the distance, but he failed to last, and could only finish fourth. The time (21 3-5 secs.) equalled the world's record.

Pte. H. E. Lapierre, 17th Res. Bn., ran a great race in the 1.500 metres, but could only get into third place. He was Canada's only representative in this event.

Canadian Relay Team's New Record.

The heats of the 800 metres relay race were run before a vast crowd on the eighth day of the Games. The Canadian team ran in the following order :—Pte. O. P. Johnson, 8th Reserve: Pte. F. Zoellin, 1st Tank Battalion: Sgt. S. Harrowing, C.A.G.S.: C.Q.M.S. R. L. Haliburton, Rhyl.

Their running was magnificent. They chipped 2 4-5 secs. off the world's record, covering the distance in 1 min. 33 1-5 secs. The American team also won their heat in exactly the same time, and a great race was anticipated in the final, which was run on Dominion Day.

The final resulted in a win for America, with Canada in second place. The time was 1 min. 30 4-5 secs., 3 secs. faster than that of the trial heats, thus breaking the world's record by 5 1-5 secs.

In the ten-kilometre cross-country race, Sgt. J. H. Massey was fifth; and in the "bantam's" (boxing) final Marrorati (Italy) defeated Pte. P. McGrath, 8th Res., on points.

King Nicholas of Montenegro attended the Games on June 28 and bestowed the Order of Danilo on Pte. Howard and C.Q.M.S Haliburton.

* *

ANGLO-AMERICAN BASEBALL MATCH.

U.S. Students Revenge Themselves at Expense of Pay Office.

Two weeks ago it was C.A.P.C.'s day out against their keen rivals, the U.S. Students, but a week ago (on Sunday last, to wit) Strebel's men came back strong and eager for revenge. It came to them in a 4—2 victory over the Pay Clerks, whose loose fielding I can only put down to the team being stale, strange as that excuse must seem in a schedule which has called, [illegible] a week.

Todhunter's poor support was chiefly responsible for the [illegible] because his work in the box was excellent. Although he was replaced in the 7th by Tom Rafferty (who, by the way, goes home to Vancouver this week), this move was, I understand, pre-arranged, it having been decided to give the southpaw the chance to pitch a couple of innings. "Slim" Toomer, in the box for the Yanks, did well, although the indispensable Ferrie was asked to relieve him in the 8th.

The Students picked up their four runs very casually. In their first time at bat, Donovan (who with Snyder had been given a base on balls) sneaked home, much to Catcher Warren's surprise. That run was replied to by the Pay Clerks in the 5th, Todhunter's 3-base clout over 3rd's head being supplemented by Petticrew's single, whereon the pitcher crossed the plate.

The second point for the Students came in the 5th, when Donovan, who had earned the right to a base, eventually got to third and slid home on Whitehead's fumble of Searle's liner. Two overthrows in the 6th enabled the Students to get a man on third, who scored on Strebel's 2-bagger, and the latter also got home on Toomer's sacrifice.

Cummins opened the 8th Pay session with a safety, but was out at the plate, nevertheless Whitehead, who had got on the bases by sufferance, managed to score when Searle at short failed to handle a hot one from Borland. In their last session Capt. Newton's squad put in a fighting finish, Gilliam being used as a pinch hitter. Jarman, the Students' first baseman, by his error transformed Gilliam's hit into a 2-bagger, and to show his appreciation, Gilliam stole third. With one down there was a possibility of runs, but Petticrew fanned, and Cummins' fly was taken safely by Strebel, the Students thus deservedly winning.

As the personnel of Epsom Hospital is being repatriated this week as a unit, Epsom will consequently drop out of the League. This, from a sporting point of view, is unfortunate, as the Convalescents had a good chance of making a bid for the championship.

R. W. T.

* *

HECTOR PHILLIPS WINS SCOTTISH HALF-MILE.

Sgt. Hector Phillips, running in the colours of the Surrey A.C., won the half-mile in the Scottish Amateur Athletic Championships at Glasgow last Saturday. He won by five yards, in 2 min. 5 secs. The Canadian runner lost first place in the quarter (run in 53 3-5 secs.) by half a yard.

* *

CANADIAN RIFLEMEN AT INTER-ALLIED MEET.

Maple Leaf Team Placed Third.

The Inter-Allied rifle team competition was held in Paris on June 26, the three first places being obtained by America, 2,651 points; France, 2,415; and Canada, 2,351.

Teams representing eight nations competed, Canada providing the only representative British team. The Canadians used Lee-Enfield rifles and Service ammunition, and all the other teams used Springfield (a match rifle) equipment. The American authorities had placed the Springfield rifle at the disposal of all competitors, but the Canadians decided to use their own Lee-Enfield equipment. In the circumstances, therefore, the result was a satisfactory one, and the Canadian representatives may be trusted to give a good account of themselves at the Bisley meeting.

The Canadian team scoring was as follows:—Major George Mortimer, 216 (ninth on the list); Major Fred Richardson, 213; Lt. Frank Spalding, 206; Major William Morris, 205; Lt. J. O. Vincent, 202; Sgt. Dugald McInnes, 195; Major Roger Hutchinson, 193; Lt. Edward Francis, 190; Sgt. Nathaniel Newman, 185; Cadet Fred Martin, 185; Sgt. John Hay, 184; Capt. Fredk. Johnson, 177.

In the individual competition, Major W. O. Morris, the Adjutant of the Bisley team, was twentieth on the list, America securing the first nineteen places. Canada obtained ten places among the first fifty.

Lt. Kaufman secured 34th place in the pistol-shooting contest.

* *

Lord Beaverbrook, on visiting his native Province, announced that he would give five scholarships for New Brunswick. The scholarships are available at any Canadian university in arts, theology, law, medicine, or civil engineering. He has deposited $25,000 with the Montreal Trust Co. for the scholarships.

By order of Judge Sutherland, at Toronto, the $1,000,000 share of Countess Matuschka, only daughter of the late Mr. F. H. Walker, of Windsor, Ont., in her father's estate, has been vested in the Canadian Minister of Finance, as custodian of enemy property, Count Matuschka, whom she married, being a German subject.

Anglo-American Baseball League.
Stamford Bridge, Chelsea.

SUNDAY, JULY 6th, at 3.30.

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CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Canada.—C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 78; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 94½; 3½ p.c. Ins. Stk., 1909-34, 79½; 3½ p.c. Ins. Stk., 1930-50, 71½; 4 p.c. Ins. Stk., 1940-60, 80; 3½ p.c. C.P.R. Land Grant, 71½.

Alberta.—4 p.c., 1922, 96; 4½ p.c., 1924, 101.

British Columbia.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1941, 88½; 3 p.c Reg., 1941, 67½.

Manitoba.—4 p.c., 1947, 82½; 4 p.c., 1928, 86½; 5 p.c., 1888, 99½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1953, 83.

Newfoundland.—3½ p.c., 1941-51, 70; 3 p.c., 1941-51, 65; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1906, 72½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1912, 70

Nova Scotia.—3½ p.c. Reg., 66.

Ontario.—3½ p.c. Reg., 72½; 4 p.c. Reg., 78; 4½ p.c. Reg., 82.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1934, 86½; 4 p.c., 1888, 89½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 84; 3 p.c. Reg., 71½.

Saskatchewan.—5½ p.c., 1924, 103.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 80; 4½ p.c., 1928-37, 89; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 83

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 80½; 5 p.c., 1953, 82

Medicine Hat.—5 p.c., 85½

Montreal.—4 p.c., 1932, 86; 4 p.c., 1948-50 74½; 3 p.c., 1948-50, 55½; 4½ p.c., 1951-53, 85¾.

New Westminster.—4½ p.c., 70.

N. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 73.

Ottawa.—4 p.c., 77½.

Point Grey.—4½ p.c., 61¾; 5 p.c., 85

Port Arthur.—4½ p.c., 78½; 5 p.c., 86½.

Quebec.—4½ p.c., 1963, 86½.

Regina.—5 p.c. Stk., 83½; 5 p.c. Deb., 97

Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-61, 80.

S. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 76.

St. John.—4 p.c., 1934, 79¾.

Toronto.—4 p.c., 1944-48, 77; 4½ p.c., 86½

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 71.

Victoria—4 p.c., 1962, 66.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 80½; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 73½; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 86½.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterway.—5 p.c., 86.

Algoma Cent. & Hudson Bay.—Stamped, 40; Termis Stamped, 55½.

Buffalo & Lake Huron.—8⅝.

Calgary & Edmonton.—4 p.c., 71½.

Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 1956, 64½.

Can. Northern.—Ontario 3½ p.c., 1936, 71; 3½ p.c., 1938, 70½; 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 65½; 3½ p.c. Dominion, 1961, 69½; Pac., 4 p.c., 1950, 72½; 4½ p.c. Terminal, 1960, 82; Quebec, 4 p.c. Perp., 64; 4 p.c., 1930, 86; 4 p.c. Perp., 64½; 4 p.c. Land Grant, 100½; 4 p.c. Saska., 1930, 74½; 3½ p.c. Dominion, 1958, 70; 4 p.c., 1934, 84½; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrge., 42; 5 p.c. Land, 1923, 91½; 5 p.c. Notes, 1921, 100½; Western, 4½ p.c., 1942, 83½.

Can. Pacific.—172½; 4 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 72; 4 p.c. Perp. Cons. Deb., 74½; Algoma, 5 p.c., 1937, 94½. London Register, 171; 6 p.c. 10-year Notes Certs., 109.

Central Vermont.—4 p.c., 1920, 63½.

Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 1942, 73.

Grand Trunk Pacific. Branch, 4 p.c., 1939, 81¾; Alberta, 1939-42, 81¾; 3 p.c., 1962, 62½; 4 p.c. Sterling Bds., 1955, A, 59½; 4 p.c. Sterling Bds., 1955, B, 60½; Lake Superior, 4 p.c., 1955, 63½; 4 p.c. Deb Stk., 59½; 5 p.c. Notes, 1921, 92½.

Grand Trunk. 9½; 4 p.c. Guar., 49¾; 5 p.c. 1st Pref. Non-Cum., 54; 5 p.c. 2nd Pref. Non-Cum., 41; 4 p.c. 3rd Pref. Non-Cum., 22; Borrd 5 p.c. Deb., 83; Perp., 4 p.c. Cons., 64; Gt. Western, 5 p. Perp., 83; Western, Dollar Bds., 70½; 5½ p.c year Notes, 1920, 98½; 6 p.c. 3-year Notes, 1921, [illegible]

Gt. Northern Rly. 4 p.c., 1934, 74

Ont. & Quebec. 5 p.c., Perm., 91½.

Pac. Gt. Eastern. 4½ p.c., 1942, 80½

Qu'Appelle. 4 p.c., 1936, 66.

Quebec Central. Cap. Stk., 87; 1st Mor., 4 p.c., 73½; 2nd Mor., 3½ p.c., 58½.

St John & Quebec. 4 p.c., 70½.

Temiscouata. 5 p.c. Income Bds., 20½

Financial, Land and Investment

Anglo-Canadian Finance. 9/1½

Anglo Newfoundland. Debs., 92½.

British Empire. Pref. Ord., 14/0¾; 5 p.c. Cum Pref., 14/3.

B.C. Fruit Lands. Debs., 24.

Can. Bank of Commerce.—43.

Can. Land & Irrigation.—8/7½; 19/- paid, 7/-; 6 p.c. Debs., 55½.

Hudson's Bay.—8 13-16; Pref., 86/10½.

Royal Bank of Can.—44½.

San Antonio.—Bonds, 28.

Trust & Loan of Can (£1).—36/3

West. Can. Land.—Com., 2/6

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Can. Steel.—Bds., 94¾.

Can. Vickers.—101¾.

Dom. Iron & Steel.—Bds., 85½; Steel, Cum. Pref. 89.

Lake Superior.—Bds., 75⅝.

West. Can. Collieries.—Bds., 89.

Tramways, Light, Power, etc.

Brazil Traction.—Com., 63½; Pref., 91½.

B.C. Electric.—Def., 45; Pref., 48½; Cum. Pref., 61½.

Can. Gen. Electric.—Com., 120.

Cities Service.—Com., 437½.

Cascade Water Power.—4½ p.c. Bds., 86½.

Electric Dev., Ontario.—Bds., 99.

Montreal L., H., & Power.—232; Cap. Stk., 93.

Shawinigan.—Bonds, 105; Mort. Deb., 85½.

Toronto.—Cons. Deb., 81.

Vancouver Power.—4½ p.c. Guar. Debs., 60¾.

West Kootenay Power.—Bds., 93½

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corp. of Canada.—Bds., 82; Com., 75⅜.

Bell's United Asbestos.—Ord., 43/1½.

Can. Cement.—Bds., 103; Pref., 103½.

Can. Steamship.—Debs., 85¾; Voting, 60; Pref., 88¾; Com., 60.

Can. Car.—Pref., 102.

Can. Western Lumber.—Debs., 39; Com., 1/-; Def. Interest, 10; 5 p.c. Inc. Debs., 10.

Can. Western Nat. Gas.—Debs., 75.

Cockshutt Plow.—Pref., 90½.

Furness, Withy.—101/3; Pref., 8⅝.

Lake Superior Paper.—Bds., 91⅜.

Marconi Canada.—17/9.

Penmans.—Bonds, 96½.

Price Bros.—Bonds, 87½.

Spanish River Pulp.—Com., 40½; 6 p.c. A. Reg. Debs., 95; Pref., 111½.

Robert Simpson.—Pref., 85¾.

Riordon Pulp.—Pref., 98½.

Mining.

Casey Cobalt.—3/-.

Kirkland Lake Prop.—40/7½.

Le Roi No. 2. 9/4½.

Mining Corp. of Can.—11/6.

Mond Nickel. Ord., 67/6; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 21/10½; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 20/3; 6 p.c. Debs., 100; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref. (fully pd.), 22/-.

Tough Oakes.—12/6.

* *

The Bill providing a loan not exceeding $5,000,000 for Vancouver Harbour improvements has been given its Second Reading in the Dominion House of Commons, and has passed the Committee Stage

The Minister of Public Works has formally disapproved of the plans of the Montreal Central Terminal Company for a terminal system in the city and a bridge or tunnel across the St. Lawrence

Sir John Ferguson, London manager of the National Bank of Scotland, has been appointed a general manager of Lloyds Bank, with special duties attached to the position. During the past two years Sir John Ferguson has been acting as financial adviser to Lord Inverforth at the Ministry of Munitions, and special arrangements have been made whereby the Government will continue to retain his services.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE EMPIRE.

Intelligence Bureau Started.

The Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau, which was set up on the recommendation of the Imperial War Conference, has now begun its work of collecting information regarding the mineral resources and metal requirements of the Empire. The Bureau will advise the various Governments and others concerned in regard to the development of those resources.

The charter of incorporation has been received, and correspondence has been entered into with the Oversea Governments with a view to obtaining information. In addition, certain statistical information on this subject from foreign countries is being obtained through the Foreign Office. The Governors look forward to issuing from time to time statistical and other publications. The closest co-operation will be arranged with Government departments, scientific institutions, and societies.

The Governors of the Bureau have been appointed, one by the Home Government (whose representative is the chairman), one by each of the five self-governing Dominions, one each by the Government of India and the Colonial Office, while six representatives of the mineral, mining, and metal industries were appointed by the Minister of Reconstruction after consultation with the principal institutes and institutions representing those industries. Four committees of governors have been appointed to deal with:—Intelligence and publications; research and development; legal matters; general purposes and finance.

The offices of the Bureau are at 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.1, and all communications should be addressed to the Secretary.

* *

Mr. Frank A. Rolph, managing director of Rolph, Clarke, Stone, Ltd., of Toronto, has been elected to the directorate of the Imperial Bank of Canada.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Canadian Pacific and Allan Lines.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Saturday, July 5—*Tunisian.*
Friday, July 11—*Melita*
Tuesday, July 22—*Scotian.*
Wednesday, July 23—*Scandinavian.*
Friday, July 25—*Minnedosa.*
Tuesday, July 29—*Grampian.*
Friday, August 1—*Metagama.*
Friday, August 8—*Corsican.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to New York.
Saturday, July 5—*Carmania.*
Saturday, July 12—*Royal George.*
Saturday, July 19—*Orduna.*
Southampton to New York.
Saturday, July 12—*Aquitania.*

Manchester Liners, Ltd.

Manchester to Quebec and Montreal.
Thursday, July 10—*Manchester Corporation.*
Thursday, July 17—*Manchester Hero.*
Manchester to Philadelphia.
Thursday, July 10—*Manchester Shipper.*
Manchester to St John, N.B.
Thursday, July 24—*Manchester Civilian.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Tuesday, July 8—*Rimouski.*

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days :—

Consols, Fri., August 1.

Ticket Day.	*Pay Day.*
Thurs., July 10.	Friday, July 11.

London, Tuesday.

Business on the Stock Exchange during the past week has been of strictly moderate proportions. The War Bond campaign continues to make its influence felt as a restrictive factor, and the signing of peace, while received with relief, and benefiting the general undertone, has not found any important reflection in values so far. The ease of money is helpful, however, and the outlook is viewed confidently.

Among Canadian securities operations have been on a limited scale, as a rule. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have moved irregularly. The 4½ per cents. at 95 are a point better, but the Fours have fallen 1 to 80. The 3½ per cents. have not varied. The municipal group has ruled steady without change. Among railroad stocks Canadian Pacifics have fallen 2 to 172, a net decrease of $654,000 in May net earnings being mildly depressing. The meeting did not stimulate Grand Trunk securities. Junior stocks have drooped narrowly, and senior descriptions mark falls of ½ to 1. Grand Trunk Pacific Fours at 60½ have lost a point.

Hudson's Bays in the land group, after a setback, have rallied to the previous figure of 8⅞. Lower-priced shares have hardly moved.

As regards industrials, Canadian Cars have fallen 5 to 47½, but Dominion Steels at 69 are a fraction better. Lake Superiors have not varied. Spanish River Pulp Pref. at 112 has gained 3½. Canada Cement issues have not moved. Canadian General Electrics are quoted at 119½ ex the dividend. Cities Services have declined 2½ to 437½.

Brazilian Tractions at 63 are better again, but Mexican traction issues have been dull with other Mexican securities on reports of hostile action by the Mexican Government against certain foreign concessionaires.

Among Canadian silver mining shares Mining Corporation of Canada is up to 11s. 9d., despite the dividend deduction. There has been little further movement.

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OUR TORONTO LETTER.

Toronto, June 17.

As compared with the previous week, business last week was quieter on the Stock Exchanges in both Montreal and Toronto. Stocks in general declined, but, on the other hand, bonds moved upwards, though at the end of the week there was a slight falling off from the highest prices registered. There were, of course, exceptions, as, for instance, Abitibi and Spanish River common, Howard Smith, and Wayagamack, which all showed improvement on the week, while other stocks of the paper group, as, for instance, Laurentide and Riordon, moved downward. Canada Steamships pref., Atlantic Sugar pref. and common, Bell Telephone and MacDonald were among others which appreciated in Montreal, while in Toronto Dominion Canners showed strength, and Canadian Locomotive came in for some demand. Sawyer-Massey preferred also was noticeable by reason of an advance of 14 points to 55, on transactions involving comparatively few shares. This stock, after being dormant for months, has recently made several gains, but no definite reason seems to be advanced for this movement.

Yesterday the influence of weakness in New York was felt in the local markets, and, while bonds still held firm, most of the active stocks closed the day with net declines. Steel of Canada and Dominion Steel fell back slightly, but Scotia dropped no less than 11 points. In the paper group Howard Smith pref., Abitibi and N.A. Pulp gained, while Spanish River, Brompton, Laurentide and Howard Smith common declined. Strength was shown by Lyall, National Breweries, Ames-Holden and Brazilian, while St. Lawrence Flour, Asbestos, Atlantic Sugar, Dominion Textile, Hillcrest, and Dominion Glass were weaker.

Among current prices Ames-Holden common is 42½, pref., 85½; Asbestos, 69; Atlantic Sugar, 39; pref., 92; Barcelona, 10; Brazilian, 57½; Brompton, 62½; Can. Car, pref., 90½; Cement, 68; pref., 100; Can. Cottons, pref., 85½; Can. Loco., 77¾; Steamships, 49¾; pref., 84½; Cons. Smelters, 28½; Dom. Canners, 46; pref., 91; Dom. Glass, 56; Dom. Steel, 64½; Textile, 109; Howard Smith, 77; pref., 90; Hillcrest, 50; Laurentide, 219; Laurentide Power, 75¾; MacDonald, 29½; Mont Power, 89; Nat. Breweries, 128¾; Penmans, 95⅜; Quebec Rly., 19½; Riordon, 127; Sawyer-Massey, 20; pref., 55; Shawinigan, 123; Spanish River, 27¾; pref., 102½; St. Lawrence Flour, 106½; Steel of Canada, 67; pref., 98; Toronto Rly., 40. War Loan bonds are, 1925, 100; 1931, 100½; 1937, 101½; the Victory Loan Maturities are, 1922, 101½; 1923, 102; 1927, 104⅛; 1933, 106½; 1937, 107.

Messrs M. J. Haney, president of the Home Bank, of Toronto, and Jas. Carruthers, of Montreal, have been elected directors of the Canadian Locomotive Co. to fill the vacancies on the Board caused by the death of Mr. J. J. Harty and Senator H. W. Richardson.

Mr. A. Hutchinson has been appointed general manager and vice-president of the Sawyer-Massey Co. Mr. T. Christie has been elected a director of the company. It is stated that a progressive policy will be pursued under the new management.

A declaration of a bonus of 3 per cent. on the common stock of the Laurentide Co. came after the closing of the market in Montreal yesterday, so that the influence of the declaration was not felt in the day's trading. This bonus is in addition to the usual quarterly dividends, which are now being paid at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, so the shareholders will receive 15 per cent. this year. It is believed that the bonus does not represent the dividends which the company is receiving from the Laurentide Power Co., but is rather the result of the prosperity of the company's own pulp and paper activities.

As anticipated, the Merchants' Bank of Canada has now announced the increase of its dividend rate from 11 per cent. to 12 per cent. per annum.

It is stated that an issue of $1,000,000 7 per cent. bonds of the newly-formed Ames-Holden Tyre Co. has been secured by a Montreal syndicate composed of Messrs. Thornton. Davidson & Co., Greenshields & Co., and Nesbitt, Thomson & Co.

5½ PER CENT. DEBENTURES.
CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY (*Incorporated* 1884).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £513,698
PAID UP 359,689
RESERVE FUND 359,589
TOTAL ASSETS (including uncalled capital) 2,024,800
This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5½ per Cent. for One, Two or Three Years.
FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKECHNIE, Writers, Chief Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.
BRANCHES:
Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton.
Executor and Trustee.
Paid-up Capital - £308,219 3 7
Reserve Fund - £328 767 2 7
Assets under Administration £16,457,192.
Acts as Agent for clients and corporations and has exceptional facilities for investing British and Foreign Funds in carefully selected First Mortgages on Farms and Improved City properties in Canada.
Guaranteed Trust investments.
Correspondence invited.
28 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.
A. L. NUNNS, London Representative.
Bankers:—
Bank of Scotland. Canadian Bank of Commerce.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross)

Seven Days Ended June 7

Canadian Northern, [illegible]

Canadian Pacific, $4,024,000; increase $175,000

Grand Trunk, £230,402, increase, £1,251

* *

CUNARD COMPANY'S PLANS

Canadian Director Appointed.

The Cunard Line announce that Mr. Robert W. Reford has been appointed a director of the company. Mr. Reford is president of the Robert Reford Company (Limited), of Montreal, general agents of the line in Canada. The Reford Company has been established for over 50 years, and has branches at Quebec, St. John, Halifax, Toronto, and Portland. It has just been reorganised, and the Cunard Line, which has acquired an interest in it, will be represented on its board by Sir Ashley Sparks, K.B.E., and Mr. Williams Phillips.

The announcement is of special interest in view of the recent developments of the Cunard Company's services. The Canadian trade is to be increased, and the services, not only from Canada to the United Kingdom, but also to the Continent, are to be reinforced. When opportunity offers the services to the Mediterranean and Black Sea ports may be developed. The company's position in the Canadian trade is strengthened by its more intimate connections with one of Canada's pioneer shipping firms.

* *

Bank of Montreal.—A branch was opened on June 26 at Chicoutimi, Quebec.

Canadian Bank of Commerce — Branches have been opened at Hatzic and Matsqui, B.C.; City Hall, London, Ont.; and Burin, Newfoundland.

Dominion of Canada Investment and Debenture.—The report states that the net profit for the year ended April 30 is £11,650. Out of this £3,000 is placed to reserve, bringing the fund up to £34,000, and after providing for the Preference dividend it is proposed to pay a dividend of 5 per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary shares for the year, being the same as the previous year. The profit for the previous year was £14,870, and the falling off is attributed chiefly to arrears of interest arising from crop failure in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

British Empire Trust.—The report for the year ended April 30 states that the profit was £49,612, and £12,031 was brought in. The Board have paid dividend on 5 per cent. Cumulative Perpetual Preference and recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. on the Preferred Ordinary for the year, a dividend of 7 per cent. on the Deferred Ordinary for the year, leaving to be carried forward £21,613. Interest and dividends from investments amounted to £47,402. The company is now acting as trustee for sums amounting to £63,816,982, and also as registrar for securities and shares aggregating total nominal value of £10,345,455. The revenue derived during the year from the above sources amounted to £11,421. The directors have decided to ask the shareholders to create a special class of employees' profit participating shares. The nominal amount of these shares will (unless an increase is authorised) be limited to £20,000. If this issue is authorised, distributable profits will be applicable to payment of dividends as follows:—(1) Dividend on 5 per cent. Cumulative Perpetual Preference; (2) 5 per cent. on Employees' shares; (3) 5 per cent. on Preferred Ordinary; (4) further 3 per cent. on Employees' shares; (5) 7 per cent. on Deferred Ordinary; and if there remains any surplus of distributable profits, it will be divided between Preferred Ordinary, Deferred Ordinary and Employees' shares, the last-mentioned being for this purpose treated as though they were Preferred Ordinary.

* *

In celebration of the inauguration of its new building in Havana, the Royal Bank of Canada has issued an illustrated booklet in Spanish and English reviewing its progress during twenty years in Cuba

TRADE ITEMS.

Mr. Lloyd Harris, chairman of the Canadian Mission in London, who has been in Canada since about the end of May, is returning to London, sailing from Canada yesterday (Friday).

Mr. J. J. Westgate, proprietor of the Hudson Bay Knitting Co., has sold his business to the Hudson Bay Knitting Co., Ltd., Montreal. Mr. Westgate is at present visiting this country investigating business conditions on his own account, accompanied by Mr. W. R. Moreland, who now represents the Hudson Bay Knitting Co., Ltd. The agents in this country for the company are the Export Association of Canada. Mr. Westgate and Mr. Moreland return to Canada on Thursday.

Mr. J. W. McConnell, president of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries, Ltd., Montreal, who has been on a visit to the United Kingdom, returned to Canada last week.

A Canadian branch of the Republic Motor Truck Co. has been organised at London, Ont., with a capital of $1,500,000, of which $500,000 is Canadian. The factory is now being erected.

Mr. J. F. MacKay, formerly business manager of the Toronto *Globe*, and lately treasurer of the Russell Motor Car Co., has been appointed secretary-treasurer of Willys-Overland, Ltd., motor-car manufacturers, of Toronto.

Mr. George W. Parks has been elected president and general manager of both the Maxwell Motor Co. of Canada, Ltd., and the Chalmers Motor Co. of Canada, Ltd. Mr. Parks has hopes of making this business one of the outstanding industries in the Dominion.

Mr. W. P. C. McDonald, a hardware merchant, of Wapella, Sask., is an enthusiastic airman, who recently purchased a bi-plane in Toronto, and has been giving numerous exhibitions of his skill between Wapella and the adjoining towns.

Owing to the establishment of new industries in the Province of Quebec, further large electric power plants are to be erected on the St. Maurice River. The immediate cause of the new power undertakings is the operations of the St. Maurice Paper Co., Ltd., which has two sites on the lower portion of the river.

A contract for 2,000,000 barrels of flour has been given to the Canadian milling companies by the Wheat Export Co., representing the Allied Governments of Europe.

Mr. H. H. Clarke, president of the Canada Overseas Trading Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, B.C., who has been on this side on business connected with his company, returned to Canada last week. The company has just opened a British branch at 23-24, Eldon Street, E.C.2.

* *

THE GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAMME.

In the House of Commons on Friday of last week, Sir Robert Borden announced the Government's programme for the remainder of the present session (says the *Daily Record*).

The legislation to be introduced includes a Bill to amend the Dominion Lands Act, another which will slightly amend the Criminal Code, and a further Bill to enable Indians who served with the Expeditionary Force and who are desirous of taking up land to be provided with such lands on Indian Reserves.

The Premier said that the Cost-of-Living Committee which was now sitting might make certain recommendations, and when these were made it would be necessary for the Government to consider them, and possibly to bring down a measure for the consideration of the House. The forthcoming labour legislation was purely conjectural, as the report of the Industrial Relation Committee had not been received, but when it was tabled this report might create a need for immediate legislation.

The Premier urged the members to expedite business in all possible haste, in order that Prorogation might be reached as soon as possible.

* *

CANADIAN SHIPPING.

Senator Nicholls complained in the Senate last week that the British Shipping Board had exercised its powers in a way very prejudicial to Canada and had discriminated against Canadian trade. This action of the Board had resulted in the cost of coal being increased to Canadian consumers and railways. There had been discrimination also in the carriage of Canadian troops.

Sir James Lougheed declared that the contrary was the case. Immediately after the Armistice was signed the Canadian Government had requisitioned the return of all Canadian tonnage, and within a short time all vessels under Canadian registry had been returned.

ASSISTANCE FOR CANADIAN EXPORTERS.

In connection with export trade matters, "Canada's" Trade Enquiry Department will be pleased to furnish, as far as possible, information desired by Canadian manufacturers. This department is in touch with the buying community, and is in a position to render service on points of difficulty that confront many Dominion producers. Communications, which will be treated in confidence should be marked "Trade Enquiry Department."

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The bondholders of small commercial undertakings are frequently careless of their interests, but it is not often that such complete apathy is shown as has occurred in the case of the Mexican Mahogany and Rubber Corporation. No interest has been paid on the bonds for some years, but no combined action by bondholders appears to have been taken, although in 1916 a proposal was made that the bondholders should assess themselves to the extent of 10 per cent. of their holdings to protect their interests. The plan was not carried through apparently, as insufficient support was received, but no information to this effect was given to the bondholders and, in fact, no information of any kind was vouchsafed to them until January of this year, when they received a notice that the company was in liquidation.

* * *

It appears that the president of the company, a Mr. Prastan, had advanced money for the company's liabilities, and it was at his instance that the company was eventually liquidated, and the company's assets were purchased by him for a nominal amount; this is not a procedure which usually commends itself in company finance, and some explanation to the shareholders is due from the other directors of the company. The bondholders have themselves to blame for not having formed a committee to protect their interests, when the default first occurred.

* * *

There is a peculiar discrepancy between the statement made by the liquidators in regard to the assets of the company when compared with the prospectus. The latter stated that the company owned the whole of the Schindler limits, amounting to some 440 square miles; the liquidators state that the company's assets consisted of a one-third interest in these limits, so apparently two-thirds of the company's property has been alienated to other parties within recent years.

* * *

The Western Agencies and Development Co., Ltd., in issuing their report for the year ending December 31 last, submit a suggestion for the reconstruction of the company with the object of getting rid of the large uncalled liability on the shares.

* * *

The authorised capital of this company, which is largely interested in the development of land in Eastern British Columbia, is $1,500,000 in $100 shares, which has been issued, but only paid up to the amount of $22 per share. It is now proposed to issue shares in a new company, with a par value of $25 each, on which $22 will be credited as paid. This will meet the wishes of the great body of shareholders, who have for some time past shown a desire to reduce the liability on their shares. The profit and loss account shows economical management, and while during the years of war the position of the company largely remained stationary, it possesses assets which should prove valuable. The accountants in their report realise that the company's investments, which are shown at cost, are not at present realisable at that figure, and it may be found that considerable depreciation may eventually have to be written off.

* * *

The largest item on the asset side is $147,535, representing the value of Columbia Valley Irrigated Fruit Lands at cost, $73,000 is the amount of unregistered mortgages on properties of the Alberta Home Builders, Ltd., and $67,409 represents the cost of the company's interest in the Central Kootenay Land and Development Co. There is a large item of $76,432 under the heading of "Miscellaneous." This is too large an item to have been so insufficiently described, and full particulars concerning this item ought to be asked for at the annual meeting.

* * *

The Ames-Holden-McCready Co., which, after a five years' struggle to make up leeway for which over-capitalisation was originally considerably the cause, has just announced its intention to recommence payment of dividends on its preferred stock, and has recently organised two subsidiary enterprises. The first of these was the Mount Royal Rubber Co., which is to make rubber boots—a line of goods which the Ames-Holden Co. has hitherto mainly purchased from the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co. The second and most lately organised venture is the formation of a company to be known as the Ames-Holden Tyre Co., Ltd., which will manufacture tyres at Kitchener, Ontario. The new company's directors will include Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon and Mr. T. H. Rieder, the former of whom, it will be remembered, recently vacated the presidency of the Ames-Holden Co. and was succeeded by Mr. Rieder, who took up that position on leaving the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co.

* *

Two Canadian soldiers were sentenced at Bow Street Police Court last week for assaulting the police. Pte. Shelby Brown (27) to four months, with hard labour, and Pte. Robert Herron (22) to 21 days.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, $15,000,000 (£3,082,192). Reserve Fund, $15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

Head Office - - TORONTO.

Sir EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President. Sir JOHN AIRD, General Manager. H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

THE BANK HAS 466 BRANCHES IN CANADA, COVERING EVERY PART OF THE DOMINION.

It has Branches also in

Newfoundland, New York, Seattle, San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), Mexico City, and London, England

Agents in all the principal cities of the United States.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at all Canadian Branches (except Yukon Territory).

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ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

(*Continued from page 11.*)

The engagement is announced of Edrica Annie Maud, eldest daughter of Arundel C. Faulkner, of 73, Oak Avenue, Norwood, Man., and Henry Drury Faulkner, late of the Queen's Regiment, only son of the Rev. A. D. Faulkner, of 6, Netherton Grove, Chelsea

* *

Capt. H. S. Cleverley, of Toronto, who joined the 19th Bn. as a private, was married in Hamilton on June 3 to Elizabeth, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. G. L Husband.

* *

The marriage took place on June 25 of Miss Edith Isabel Street, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Douglas R. Street, Ottawa, to Herbert J. Steacy, son of the late Edward Steacy, and of Mrs. Steacy, of Kingston

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will shortly take place, between Major C. L. Brereton, R.F.A., only son of Mr. R. H. Brereton, C.I.E., late I.C.S., and Mrs. Brereton, and Leila Macdonald, second daughter of the late Dr. Edward Horsey, M.P., North Grey, Ont., and Mrs. Horsey, 55, Albert Hall Mansions.

* *

The marriage took place at Ripon Cathedral, on June 10, between Major George W. Epton, M.C., 44th Bn., and Miss Eva Sarah Banting. Both bride and bridegroom belong to Brandon, Man. Mr. Herbert Ashford gave the bride away, and Lt. O. A. O'Brien was best man. The ceremony was attended by the married officers of the 13th Reserve Bn. and their wives, and the wedding breakfast was partaken of at the residence of Major H. G. Wood M.C. (O.C.), and Mrs. Wood

The marriage took place at St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, on May 4, of Major G. Garnet Greer, M.C., C.A.M.C., and Minnie, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Garrett, of Kingston.

* *

Capt. Victor A. MacLean, late of the 72nd Bn., who was for a long period a prisoner of war, has been married in Victoria to Miss Hazel Kelly. Major Reginald Tupper was groomsman.

* *

The wedding took place at Vancouver on June 4 of Miss Ella B. Burpee, to Mr. William Wickham, of Ecchinswell, near Newbury, England. The bride is stated to have been the first nurse in Canada to volunteer for service overseas. She served continuously from December, 1914, until her return to Vancouver not long ago. Besides serving in France and England, she also spent some time in Salonika.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Mr. Smithers' Appeal.

Whilst Monday's meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada was primarily convened with the object of approving the company's new borrowing Act, it furnished Mr Alfred W. Smithers, M.P., with an excellent opportunity of enlightening the stockholders as to the present position of the negotiations with the Government with regard to the nationalisation of the great system which has played such a great part in the development of the Dominion. In addition, it furnished holders of Grand Trunk securities with facilities for ventilating their views on the subject and offering suggestions to the board. On the whole it cannot be said that what Mr. Smithers had to tell the stockholders was very cheering. Indeed, he had to admit that, in spite of the continual concessions made to the Government in order to arrive at a friendly settlement, the latter have shown no corresponding willingness to alter in any way the draconic terms which a few months ago aroused such a storm of hostile criticism in this country. Many of the facts recited by Mr. Smithers were, of course, merely a reiteration of the statements made at the recent meetings, but in view of the attitude of public opinion in Canada with regard to this very complicated problem it was quite as well that it should be made clear that the company was as anxious as ever to do all in its power, with a due regard to the interests of the unfortunate stockholders, to reach that "friendly settlement" at which both sides aim.

* * *

Trust and Loan of Canada.

Collateral evidence of the growth and stability of Canada's agricultural interests is incidentally afforded by the report of the activities of the Trust and Loan Co. of Canada. It is reassuring to find that the numerous farm lands on which the great bulk of the company's loans are made were never affected by the land speculation, which has now practically disappeared, and that the prosperity of the farming community is assured. It is noteworthy that the company's financial position remains as solid as ever. Its statutory reserve fund stands practically at the same figure as it did last year—£600,000. Interest earned in Canada is down by some £6,600, due to the reduction in the amount of the company's mortgages in Canada, but, on the other hand, the mortgages now show an increase of some £22,500, as compared with a year ago. Profit on exchange is less by about £6,000, owing to the higher quotation of the £ sterling in the autumn of 1918, when funds were being remitted here from Canada. The increased cost of transacting business in Canada, as elsewhere, and larger retiring allowances resulted in an immaterial reduction in profits to £110,062. On the other hand, the provision for income-tax was reduced from £15,000 to £8,000, while the directors were able to place £10,000 to contingencies account, as against £5,000 last year, and carry down in round figures £100,000. The balance-sheet shows that the funds which are not invested in Canada are being held in more liquid shape, which, whilst it enables the directors to afford assistance to national finances, lessens the actual profits made by the company as a loaning corporation. The dividend declared is at the very satisfactory rate of 15 per cent. per annum for the six months ending March 31, less income-tax.

* *

HONORARY COMMISSIONS FOR R.A.F. CADETS.

It is notified by the Air Ministry that honorary commissions will be granted to R.A.F. cadets who were under training at the date of the Armistice and have since been demobilised or returned to the Army. Such honorary commissions, however, will not be awarded to cadets whose training was discontinued on account of unfitness.

* *

THE EPSOM RIOT.

Six of the eight Canadian soldiers charged with being concerned in the manslaughter of Station-Sergeant Green during the attack on Epsom Police Station on the 17th ult. were committed for trial at Bow Street on Saturday. Gnr. Tait and Pte. Porrier, who denied taking part in the riot, were discharged.

At the adjourned inquest at Epsom on Monday the jury returned a verdict that the death of Station-Sergeant Green was caused by a blow or blows on the head, and that they found Robert Todd and the six soldiers committed for trial at Bow Street on Saturday were guilty of manslaughter.

* *

By 68 votes against 35, the Dominion House of Commons last week endorsed the principles of Mr. W. F. Nickle's Bill to transfer to the Superior Courts of each Province, and to the Exchequer Court of Canada, the power now exercised by Parliament to grant divorce and to annul marriages (says the *Daily Record*).

CANADIANS IN R.A.F. interested in Mutual Co-operation for Commercial, Military, and Social purposes, are invited to write for details to CANFLY, c/o "Canada," Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

C.P.O.S. IN THE WAR

Shipping Losses and Gains.

At the outbreak of the war the Canadian Paci[illegible]vices, Ltd., had in commission in the Atlantic and [illegible] services 38 steamships, with an aggregate gross tonnage [illegible] 342,000 tons. Since August, 1914 the construction of four steamships, previously authorised, having a gross tonnage of 51,000 tons, has been completed, and twelve steamships of 69,000 gross tons have been purchased within the same period. During the war fifteen steamships were lost by enemy action or through accidents at sea, and nine have been sold to the British Government after having been requisitioned.

The construction is being proceeded with at the Clyde yards of the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., of a ship 625 feet long between perpendiculars, having a gross tonnage of 21,000 tons. This ship will be known as the *Empress of Canada*, and will be operated in the trans-Pacific trade. Three passenger ships of the intermediate class for the Atlantic service are to be put under construction at the yards of John Brown & Son and the Fairfield Shipbuilding Co. At the end of the last fiscal year the company had in ocean service 28 steamships, of a gross tonnage of 264,000 tons, and six steamships under order or purchased, but not delivered, having a gross tonnage of about 80,000 tons. The fifteen steamships lost through enemy action, or through accidents at sea were the following:—

THROUGH ENEMY ACTION.—*Calgarian*, 17,515 gross tons; *Carthaginian*, 4,444 tons; *Ionian*, 8,268 tons; *Hesperian*, 10,920 tons; *Lake Michigan*, 9,288 tons; *Milwaukee*, 7,323 tons; *Montreal*, 8,644 tons; *Mount Temple*, 9,792 tons; *Montford*, 6,578 tons; *Missanabie*, 12,469 tons; *Medora*, 5,135 tons; *Miniota*, 4,928 tons; *Pomeranian*, 4,421 tons.

THROUGH ACCIDENTS AT SEA.—*Corinthian*, 7,333 tons; *Lake Manitoba*, 9,674 tons.

The nine steamships sold to the British Government are:—*Montezuma*, 8,360 tons; *Montcalm*, 5,505 tons; *Montrose*, 7,207 tons; *Mount Royal*, 7,998 tons; *Mongolian*, 4,838 tons; *Numidian*, 4,836 tons; *Ruthenia*, 7,208 tons; *Tyrolia*, 7,535 tons. The s.s. *Empress of India* was purchased by Indian princes, and presented to the British Government for use as a hospital ship. Her gross tonnage is 5,934. The total tonnage lost through enemy action and other causes is 126,552, and the tonnage sold is 59,421—a grand total of 185,973 gross tons.

Ships purchased during the war are as follows:—*Botsford*, 4,782 tons; *Dunbridge*, 6,650 tons; *Holbrook*, 6,655 tons; *Montezuma*, 5,038 tons; *Montcalm*, 6,542 tons; *Medora*, 5,135 tons; *Mattawa*, 4,874 tons; *Miniota*, 4,928 tons; *Methven*, 4,852 tons; *Mottisfont*, 5,692 tons; *War Beryl*, 10,800 tons; *War Peridot*, 10,800 tons.

Vessels built and added to the fleet during the same period were:—*Missanabie*, 12,469 tons; *Metagama*, 12,420 tons; *Melita*, 13,967 tons; *Minnedosa*, 15,000 tons.

Major W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., Overseas Representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, is at all times pleased to give to all members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or any persons interested in Canada, any information dealing with Demobilisation, Re-Settlement, and Re-Establishment of soldiers in civil life, either by letter or by personal interview at his office, 6, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

BONUSES FOR PENSIONERS.

The special Pensions Committee of the House of Commons, of which the Hon. N. W. Rowell is the head, has presented its recommendations to Parliament.

The recommendations include bonuses for disabled soldiers, widows and parents, in addition to the existing pensions, and also increased pensions to married men and orphaned dependents (says a *Daily Record* cablegram). The additional pension expenditure for the present year, on the basis of an extra number of pensioners, will be in the neighbourhood of $3,380,000, made up of bonuses and increased rates of pension.

The Committee considered the representations of the Great War Veterans' Association and other bodies that Canadians disabled in the war and receiving British pensions, and who were domiciled in Canada on the outbreak of hostilities, should be given assistance which would bring the total moneys received up to the level of Canadian pensions. In this the Committee unanimously concurred.

* *

An open verdict was returned at the inquest on Saturday on Frederick Bruns, C.A.M.C., Woodcote Camp, Epsom, who was found dead in a chalk pit near the camp.

Lord Morris, ex-Premier of Newfoundland, addressing a meeting at Birmingham on Monday, said an Imperial Air Fleet would help to link up the far-flung portions of the Empire and produce some tangible illustrations of our common brotherhood.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions

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Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

BAKER (Witley).—Apply to your Wing Paymaster.

J. U. (Witley).—We have replied by letter.

A. J. B. (Witley).—We have no information on the subject. Apply to the Board of Agriculture.

C.A.M.C. (Sidmouth).—Write again, and if you receive no reply appeal to your C.O. or Paymaster to make enquiries.

A. F. C. (Sanitary Section, France).—We have passed your request on to the Librarian, Khaki University of Canada.

SAPPER (Epsom).—A dish-washer's minimum wage in British Columbia is $14 a week, less $8.25 for board and lodging.

ONE OF THE FIRST (Halifax, Yorks.).—The decoration has not yet been authorised, and the conditions therefore are not known.

M. L. (Isle of Wight).—A letter mailed care of the Secretary, Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa, should reach him.

W. R. H. (Folkestone).—When notification has been received from the Lord Chamberlain for attendance at Investiture, tickets (two) can be obtained for relatives on application to the Lord Chamberlain at his office in St. James's Palace.

ANXIOUS (Sheffield).—(1) It is too early yet; full particulars as to distribution will appear later in *Canada*. (2) If he was drawing sergeant's pay you should receive $510; if below that of sergeant, $480. (3) We understand that passports are available for two years.

F. R. S. (Leeds).—(1) No assisted passages at present, but under the Oversea Settlement scheme free passages will be given after December 31 to British ex-soldiers approved as settlers or those with assured employment awaiting them Overseas. (2) The third-class steamer fare to Quebec is £11 10s. (3) See the Canadian Emigration Agent in your city. (4) Write to the Passport Office, Lake Buildings, St. James's Park, London, S.W. (5) Prospects are not particularly bright, but your parents, being on the spot, should be able to advise you.

* *

Mr. George W. Allan, K.C., M.P., of Winnipeg, has been elected a director of both the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation and the Canada Permanent Trust Company, in place of the late Mr. W. D. Matthews, of Toronto.

It is officially announced that the furnaces of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company's Sydney mines plant at Sydney, N.S., will close down on July 1 for an indefinite period. General stagnation of the steel market is the reason given.

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LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA.

Life insurance in Canada at the end of 1918 totalled $1,765,376,691, an increase of $180,334,128. The number of policies was 2,782,664, an addition of 320,834, divided among Canadian, British and American companies. The premium income for the year was $61,640,719, against $54,843,609 in 1917. Endowment, death and disability payments totalled $26,246,880, compared with $21,442,962 in 1917.

The outstanding insurances in Canadian companies totalled $1,105,503,447, a gain of $18,804,165; in British companies $40,611,531, a decrease of $18,005,975; and in foreign (now all American) companies, $619,261,713, a gain of $89,535,938.

The Canadian companies have outstanding $289,519,801 of policies outside of Canada.

There are thirty standard domestic Canadian companies.

* *

NEW B.C. BOND ISSUE.

The Hon. John Hart, Provincial Treasurer of British Columbia, announced, while on a visit to Toronto, that the new Provincial bond issue, which will run to $3,000,000 and bear interest at 5 per cent., will be expended on public works, roads, land settlement of returned soldiers, and the construction of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway. The total Provincial debt, he said, was now in the neighbourhood of $23,000,000.

The Minister pointed out (says the *Daily Record*) that the labour troubles had not affected the Province as a whole, though there had been some serious disturbances at Vancouver.

The Provincial surplus for the fiscal year ending March 31 was $400,000. This was the best return in the history of the Province, though Mr. Hart expected that during the present year the total would be exceeded by a considerable amount.

* *

CONCERTS.

At the Æolian Hall on Tuesday afternoon, Miss Celia Cooper and Miss Chilton Griffin gave an attractive song and pianoforte recital.

At the Steinway Hall on Wednesday, Mr. Carlos Sobrino gave a successful pianoforte recital. He will give another at the same hall next Wednesday at 3.15.

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double demy Bremner printing machine, safety platen (by Haddon), Shaw's double striker, ruling machine, 28-in. guillotine for power, multiple punching machine, new type, cases, and up-to-date composing room fittings, filing cabinets, and general office equipment.

MESSRS. GEERING & COLYER have been favoured with instructions to SELL the above by AUCTION on the Premises,
On MONDAY and TUESDAY, July 7 and 8, 1919,
Commencing at 11 a.m. each day.

On view Thursday and Friday, July 3 and 4. Catalogues and further particulars may be had at the place of sale and of the Auctioneers, Ashford (Kent) and Rye (Sussex).

G. R.

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1 "REO" LORRY,
15 cwt. capacity,
6 "VAUXHALL" TOURING CARS,
Army Standard Model,
6 "VAUXHALL" LIMOUSINES,
Army Model, 7 passenger,
3 "SUNBEAM" TOURING CARS,
Army Standard Model,
11 "CADILLAC" TOURING CARS,
complete with Delco Ignition, Electric Light and Self-starter,
9 STANDARD "FORD" TOURING CARS,
5 passenger,
14 "CADILLAC" 30-40 h.p. CHASSIS,
fitted with Ambulance Bodies
(nine type 53 1916 models, and five 51 1915 models), in good serviceable condition, 8-cylinder "V" type motor, complete with Delco Ignition, Electric Light and Self-starter,
1 "FORD" AMBULANCE,
Army Standard Model,
8 "FORD" BOX BODY CARS,
1 "NAPIER" BOX BODY CAR,
25 INDIAN MOTOR-CYCLES,
Standard Models,
fitted with 2-cylinder, 7-h.p. Indian motor, thirteen fitted with side-car combinations, and including four absolutely new machines, also
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including a considerable proportion of new Cadillac parts, Kelly, Ford, Indian, and other spares.
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have been favoured with instructions to sell the above by Auction on
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, JULY 9 and 10, 1919,
Commencing at 11 a.m. each day.
On View up to date of sale.

Catalogues and further particulars may be had at the place of sale, and of the Auctioneers, ASHFORD (Kent) and [illegible] (Sussex).

BRITISH MOTOR CAB COY.'S DEPOT,
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Messrs Geering & Colyer will include in their sale at above on July 9 and 10,
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fully equipped, electric lighting, self starter, spare rim tyre, etc. (mileage to date, 6,500),
1 "SUNBEAM" LIMOUSINE,
in first-class order and complete in every detail,
1 7-9 h.p. HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLE
with side-car combination, fully equipped, with electric light, etc.

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* *

COMPANY MEETINGS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

A special general meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada was held on Monday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, Mr. Alfred W. Smithers, M.P., the chairman, presiding.

The Chairman, in the course of his speech, said : "The Bill we introduced into the present Session of the Canadian Parliament to increase our borrowing powers by the creation of £2,500,000 4 per Cent. Debenture stock has been passed by Parliament, and received the Royal Assent, and we have called you together to-day for the purpose of obtaining your approval of the Act. As the Government have not yet made any proposition to us beyond their original and only offer, it is necessary for the company to carry on its business in the meantime and perform its duties to the public, and the powers given under this Act are to enable us to carry out necessary financing. This is the Act which I told you at our special meeting on March 21 was held up by the Parliamentary Committee in Canada. The holding up of the Act was naturally an aggravation of our difficulties, and I expressed the great regret of the board that such action should have been taken. I am glad to say, as the result of that special meeting—at which, you will remember, a resolution was passed conveying to the Government that the original and only offer made by the Government was insufficient to effect a friendly settlement—the proprietors desired the board to convey to the Government their wish for a friendly settlement.

"The resolution of the meeting was conveyed to the then Acting Premier, Sir W. T. White, by our president in Canada, Mr. Kelley, and Sir W. T. White promised that the Bill should proceed, and it is that Bill to which we ask your assent to-day. The labour troubles which developed may have prevented Sir Robert Borden giving the Grand Trunk negotiations the attention for which we were all anxiously waiting.

"We are in our present position to-day from circumstances entirely beyond our control—namely, enormously increased expenses arising from high wages and increased cost of material, and not being allowed sufficient increase of rates to meet the increased expenditure. In one way or another, the Governments of Canada, America, and Great Britain have had to assist the railways under present exceptional conditions, and the only railway left to its own resources is the Grand Trunk Railway, the oldest railway in Canada, which has rendered 65 years of service, which has received practically no assistance from the Government in all that long period, and which has rendered splendid service to the country during the war. . . .

"There are thousands of poor and suffering shareholders, scattered throughout the length and breadth of the British Isles, who have either put their hard-earned money into the company expecting a moderate return, or they have invested their money in their belief in the future of Canada, which has been so eloquently and frequently expatiated upon by Canadian statesmen. In the terms we have proposed we have taken into account of the future, and we could only carry those terms by asking [illegible] of each class of security other than the [illegible] to make some sacrifice in order to arrive at a friendly settlement. Surely it [illegible] for the honour or interest of Canada, the leading British Dominion overseas, to keep these anxious people longer in suspense. Their suffering is very real, and I again on their behalf and on yours appeal to the Canadian Government for a fair and speedy settlement."

The Vice-Chairman (Sir H. M. Jackson, Bt.) seconded the resolution, approving of the Act, and it was adopted after some discussion.

TRUST & LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA.

The annual general meeting of the above company was held on Thursday, June 27, at the offices, 7, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.

Mr. Fred W. Stobart, O.B.E., who presided, said that their statutory reserve fund stood at £600,000. With regard to the revenue account, interest earned in Canada was down by some £6,600, due to the reduction in the amount of their mortgages in Canada, which had been reduced between March, 1917, and March, 1918, by some $950,000. That reduction had been going on for some years now, but there had been an increase in the year under review. Profit on exchange was down by some £6,000, due to the higher quotation on the pound sterling in the autumn of 1918, when funds were being remitted home from Canada. So long as exchange was so heavily against this country, the capital they were employing in Canada was worth, so far as paying liabilities in England was concerned, considerably more than its face value, and, of course, the bulk of their assets were in Canada.

The above mentioned items accounted for the reduction in the profits from £126,892 to £110,062. As against those reduced profits, they had been called upon this year to provide only some £8,500 for income tax, as against £15,000 last year, and they had been able to place £10,000 to Contingencies account, as against £5,000 last year, and they carried down in round figures £100,000.

The small amount of their land investments spoke volumes for the care displayed in making loans. Their capital was divided into three classes, all being £20 shares, but different amounts were called up on them. That was an objectionable system, and was inclined to depress the marketable value of the shares, and was not, therefore, in the best interests of the shareholders. The board were considering a scheme of reorganisation of the capital, and hoped to submit it to the shareholders shortly. Their Debentures had been reduced by some £33,600, and they would have £9,800 to carry forward to next year, as against £8,300 brought in at the beginning of the year. Land speculation, which, he was glad to say, was confined to "town lots" and had never affected farm lands, on which the great bulk of their loans were made, had entirely disappeared, and the farming community were no doubt prospering.

The report and accounts were adopted.

* *

THE WESTERN CROPS.

A cable received by the Bank of Montreal from their head office in Montreal states that the crop situation in Manitoba, Northern Saskatchewan, and Northern Alberta is generally satisfactory, notably in Manitoba. In Southern Alberta and Southern Saskatchewan the situation generally is rather less satisfactory.

On Sunday the first heavy rain since last October fell in Saskatchewan (says the *Times* correspondent). It has greatly improved crop prospects over a wide area.

* *

Calgary and Edmonton Land.—The land sales for June aggregated 1,737 acres at an average price of $10.92 per acre.

* *

The Allied Packers, Ltd., of New York, have applied to the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges asking that the securities of that Corporation be listed amongst the securities of those Exchanges.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Offices.—19, Victoria Street, S.W.1 High Commissioner, the HON. SIR GEORGE H. PERLEY, K.C.M.G. Secretary, MR W. L. GRIFFITH. (Telephone: Victoria 8360.)

Emigration Office.—Commissioner of Emigration, LIEUT.-COL. J. OBED SMITH, 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 286.)

Province of British Columbia

Agent-General.—MR. F. C. WADE, British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of New Brunswick.

Agent-General.—MR. F. W. SUMNER, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 1581).

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57A, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—BRIG.-GEN. R. MANLEY SIMS, C.M.G., D.S.O., 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 5793.)

Province of Quebec

Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, King's House 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 6612.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The HON. SIR EDGAR R BOWRING, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically

A

Abrahamson, S., Winnipeg—Merton College, Oxford.
Anderson, George, Toronto—c/o Wingate & Johnson.
Archibald, Lt.-Col. G. Grassie, Truro, N.S.—116, Union Street, Aberdeen.
Arden, Cecil, Ottawa—Melbourne House Hotel, Bedford Place, W.C.
Armstrong, Capt. F. P., Nelson, B.C.—Canadian Officers' Club, 8, Chesterfield Gardens.

B

Barron, Capt. J. (R.A.F.), Stratford—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Regan, Lt. J. B. (R.A.F.), Quebec—Repatriation Camp, Shorncliffe.
Bostock, M. N., Monte Creek—29, Courtfield Road, S.W.7.
Bowerman, W. J., Victoria—12, Waverley Road, Reading.
Bown, A. H., Montreal—44, Underhill Road, S.E.22.
Boyer, C. R. (16th Bgde., C.F.A.), St. John—c/o New Brunswick Office.
Brooks, Lt. A. J. (26th Bn.), Gagetown, N.B.—Witley.
Burwash, Major L. F., Dawson, Y.T.—169, Goldhurst Terrace, N.W.6.
Buston, Capt. J. H., Vancouver—Hotel Imperial, Russell Square.

C

Cambie, J. W., Vancouver—Pembridge Gardens Hotel, Notting Hill Gate.
Carr-Harris, Capt. F. F. (R.A.M.C.), Toronto—c/o High Commissioner's Office.
Cassels, Miss Agatha, Toronto 50A, Clanricarde Gardens, W.2.
Cockshott, Capt. M. E., Vancouver Island, B.C.—c/o Director of Records.
Crowe, Harry J., Toronto—British Empire Club, 12, St. James's Square.
Cutler, L. S., Calgary—St. John's College, Oxford.

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D

Davies, Mrs. Reginald, Saskatoon—1, Rosary Gardens, South Kensington.
Davies, Lt. E. B., Port Coquitlam—c/o Director of Records
Dawson, Rev. L., Caribou—7K, Cornwall Mansions, Upper Baker Street, N.W.1.
De Gola, Mrs. Merdola, Montreal—Hyde Park Hotel, Knightsbridge.
Dobie, Ven. Archdeacon G. Nelson, Regina—27, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
Doherty, Hon. C. J., Ottawa Claridge's Hotel.
Dubb, Lt. A. C., Celesta—23, Maple Road, Anerley, S.E.
Drummond, Mrs. Guy, Montreal 18, Cowley Street, Westminster.
Duff, Rt. Hon. Justice L. P., and Mrs., Ottawa—Lidiard's, 81, Holland Park.
Dupont, Rene, Quebec—54, Russell Square.

E

Ellison, T. O., Vancouver 20, Church Road, Hoylake, Cheshire.

F

Fraser, F. W., Kelowna, B.C.—Hut 63, Witley Camp.

G

Ganong, Lt. C. K. (Y.M.C.A.), St. John—Ivanhoe Hotel.
Gibson, A. L., Guelph 4, Dane's Road, Rusholme, Manchester
Gilmour, W. J., Montreal Imperial Hotel, Russell Square.

H

Haight, Capt. W., Parry Sound, Ont. c/o Bank of Scotland.
Hankey, Mrs. E. T., and Miss G., Quebec 67, Coleherne Court, S.W
Harris, F. E., Vancouver—21, Hindham Road, S.W.17.
Harris, H. B., Vancouver—21, Hindham Road, S.W.17.
Henderson, C. D., Montreal—178, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.
Hepburn, Brig.-Gen. B. P. (C.F.C.)—23, Swallow Street.
Hollingsworth, O., Vancouver—Rosemead, Sharp's Lane, Ruislip, Middlesex.
Hooper, Capt. H. R., and Mrs., Montreal—"The Cottage," Shoreham
Hope, Major J. A., Perth, Ont.—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Hoskin, Capt. H. A., Toronto—National Liberal Club.

J

Johnson, Mrs. S. F., Montreal—48, Markham Square, Chelsea.
Johnston, R. A. A., Ottawa—National Hotel
Jones, N. G., Toronto—Gwalia Hotel, Upper Woburn Street, W.C.

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K

Keoham, Sgt. J. C., Salisbury, N.B.—C.C.C., Witley.
Knox, Mrs. W. H., and Miss Isobel, Toronto—Terry's Lodge House, Wrotham, Kent.
Knox, Mrs. Alex., Toronto—Terry's Lodge House, Wrotham, Kent.
Knox, Capt. W. A., Toronto—Terry's Lodge House, Wrotham, Kent
Knox, J. B., Vancouver—Russell Hotel.

L

Lambert, J. G (M.D.), Montreal—Regent Palace Hotel.
Lang, W. A., Ottawa—National Hotel
Langdon, Miss Rose, London, Ont.—18, Belsize Grove, N.W.
Lawrence, Capt. W. J. L., Parry Sound, Ont.—c/o Bank of Montreal.

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Mc, Mac.

MacTavish, Mrs. D. B., and Miss K. S., Ottawa—"Silverdale," Burgess Hill, Sussex.
MacTavish, Alastair and Duncan, Ottawa—"Silverdale," Burgess Hill, Sussex.
McCormick, Duncan, and Mrs., Montreal—19, Cyril Mansions, Battersea Park, S.W.11.

M

Marshall, Capt. F. J., Victoria, B.C.—17, Onslow Square W.7.
Martin, Mrs. Wm., Vancouver—New Century Club, Hay Hill, Berkeley Square, W.1.
Minorgau, Miss, Peterborough—46, Holland Park Avenue, W.
Morten, J. H., West Vancouver—c/o Royal Colonial Institute.

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Murray, Pte. Richard, Vancouver—3, Southampton Street, Strand.

O

O'Donahoe, Major D. J., Ottawa—4th Div. H.Q., Bramshott.

P

Pegler, J. H. H., Victoria, B.C.—Ruben's Hotel.
Phillips, W. T., Esquimault, B.C.—Ford Croft, St. Mary Cray, Kent.
Piers, Major Sir Chas., Vancouver 19, Langham Mansions, S.W.5.
Plunkett, Mrs. O., Vancouver—Stafford Hotel.

R

Rankine, Lt. A. F., St. John—c/o Royal Bank of Canada, Princes Street, E.C
Ross, Brig.-Gen. A. E. (M.P.P.), Kingston c/o Ontario Office, 163, Strand.

S

Salton, L. V., Winnipeg H.M.T. *Oceania*, Greenwich.
Scott, Lt. J. S. (C.F.C.), Fredericton Canadian Camp, Berks.
Seddon, Lt. R. H., Halifax—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
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Sovereign, H. H. (Can. Y.M.C.A.), Vancouver—37, Porchester Square, W.2.
Stacey, Mrs. George, St. Thomas, Ont.—1, Rosary Gardens, South Kensington.

T

Taylor, S. S. (K.C.), and Miss Taylor, Vancouver—Savoy Hotel.
Thornhill, Miss M. E., Toronto—Terry's Lodge House, Wrotham, Kent.

V

Virtue, Miss Louise, Toronto—11, Trebover Road, S.W.5.

W

Wallace, Lt. G. W., Campbellton, N.B.—"B" Wing, Bramshott.
Whitaker, R. F. Vancouver—'Phone Sevenoaks 107.
Winslow, Lt. J. D. (68th Bty., C.F.A.), Woodstock, N.B.—c/o New Brunswick Office.
Woodward, Mr., and Mrs., Montreal—2, Pope's Road, Brixton, S.W.9.

Among recent callers at the headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross Society have been:—Capt. A. B. Roberts, C.A.M.C., Capt. P. V. Graham, C.A.M.C., R. Hurten, R.A.F., Lt. J. G Armstrong, Lt. G. D. Gillie, Capt. (Rev.) H. Montgomery, Dr. R. Monahan, Lt. R. L. Challoner, Capt. J. R. Hearnden, C.A.S.C., Lt. J. Peers, R.N.R

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At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lorin J. Sinclair, Rowland Avenue, Toronto, on June 4, their daughter, Lillian Aileen Marion, was married to Capt. Alfred E. McKay, M.C., of Calgary.

The marriage of Miss Florence Barr, daughter of Mr. Walter J. Barr, 99, Walmer Road, Toronto, to Mr. Frederick Bruce McFarren, late lieutenant, 3rd Bn., son of Mr. A. McFarren, of Toronto, was celebrated quietly on June 12.

The wedding took place on June 2 at the country house of the bride's parents, Stop 44, Kingston Road, of Annie Grace Stickle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Stickle, Toronto, to Capt. F. Hayward Moody, late 116th Bn., C.E.F., son of Mrs. J. H. Moody.

The marriage of Miss Doris Isabella Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Taylor, Oak Bay, Victoria, to Capt. Geoffrey N. Douglas, M.C., late adjutant of the 2nd Machine Gun Bn., second son of Mr. and Mrs. James D. Douglas, of Westcliff, England, took place on June 5 at Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria.

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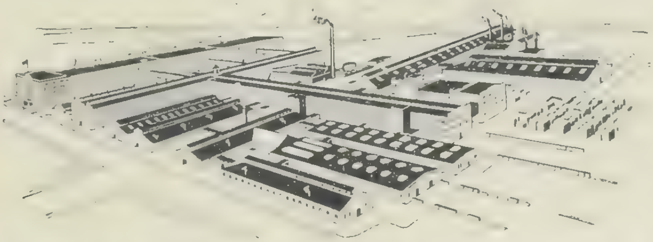

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"CANADA," WEEKLY, ILLUSTRATED.

For Subscription Rates and Form for Application see page ii.

For Advertisement Rates see page iii.

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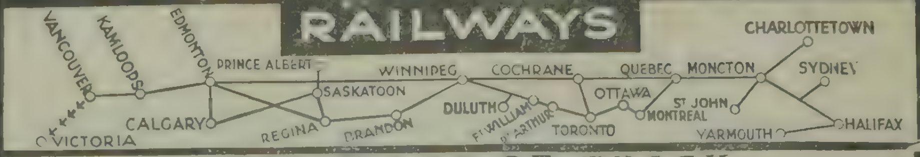

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Zinc	2,500,000	3,166,259
Coal	11,460,000	7,524,913
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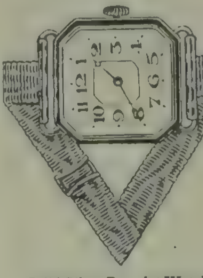

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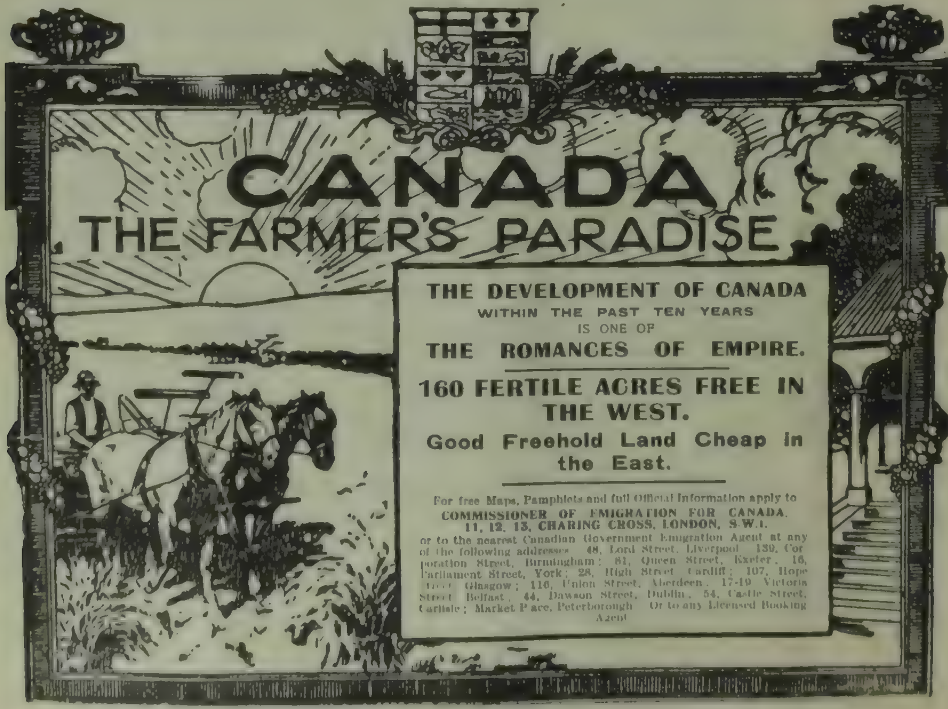

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No. 705. SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1919. Vol. LV. 9D WEEKLY

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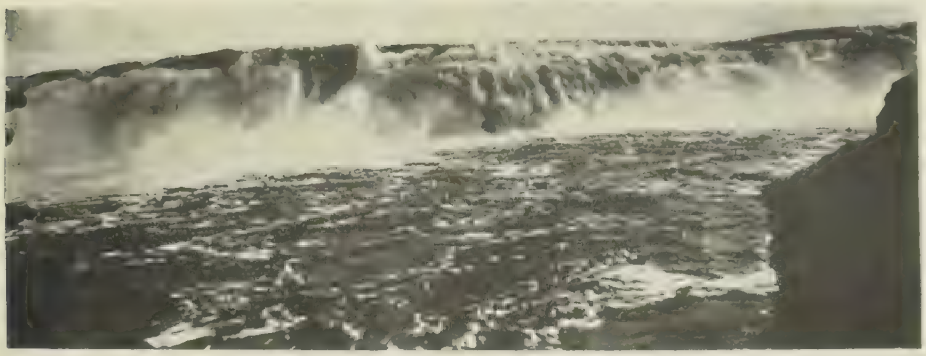

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THE NEW IMPERIAL GOSPEL.

A prominent Canadian now in London sends us the following impression after listening to the Victory Speech of the British Prime Minister. He applies the arguments and warnings to Canada, and his strong call for unity will commend itself to all thoughtful men.

ON Thursday of last week one was privileged to witness the greatest scene in the House of Commons which has ever taken place in that historic Chamber, the Mother of Parliaments, when the Prime Minister delivered his masterly speech, dealing with the terms of Peace that concluded the world's greatest war. Lloyd George, pale and aged, even ill to the verge of collapse, sustained by his superb spirit of public duty, and upheld by sheer energy and will-power, made the master-effort of his long and strenuous career in the service of the people from whom he has sprung, and whose deepest springs of action he gauges with the wizardry of genius.

He spoke for the British Empire. His message applies alike to Canada and the United Kingdom. He enunciated a new Imperial gospel while the cheers of a victorious people lingered in one's ears; *a gospel of unity of action.* The great lesson of the war is that now is not the time to demobilise national energy. There is no rest if progress is to be made. The British Empire is beginning a period of reconstruction, patriotism in every individual is needed, and everyone must work as never before to the end that the Imperial house shall be put in order, and the British Empire face the new world conditions.

What the armies of the Empire have done shows what can be achieved by a great people, united and inspired by a common cause. Those who rejoice over victory should rejoice as men who are not under the delusion that their troubles are over, but as men who feel that the first and the worst of their troubles are past, and that the spirit, the courage and the resolution which enabled them to overcome in the past will also enable them cheerfully to face what is to come. Britishers have no strength to spare if they are to save Britain from sinking under her burdens and her wounds.

Anyone who heard him will never forget the peroration of Lloyd George's great message. "What have we got? Output diminished; cost of production increasing. That is exactly the opposite of the road which leads to prosperity. *Let us think together, act together, work together. I beg that we do not demobilise the spirit of patriotism in this country. Keep it in the ranks until the country has won through to its real victory. That spirit alone won us the war. That spirit alone can bring us a real and glorious triumph.*"

A similar message was delivered this week by Mr. G. H. Roberts, the Food Controller. In his position Mr. Roberts has had a clear insight into things, and as a Labour representative with what prejudice he may have on the side of the working men, Mr. Roberts told the people, "I am now convinced that there can be no substantial diminution in the cost of living unless our natural production is enormously stimulated in the immediate future."

The gist of the messages from both of these men, who are in a position to know, is "*Produce or go under.*" Canada to-day stands in a better position than any other country that participated in the war, but the necessity of unity of action is almost more imperative as far as Canada is concerned than any other portion of the Empire. On July 1 was celebrated the 52nd anniversary of Confederation. General Sir Arthur Currie, at the Dominion Day Dinner, pointed out that Canada must learn from the lessons of the war that as Canada has won her objective in the eyes of the world by the valour of the men she sent to the front, so Canada must now follow the teachings of military warfare and consolidate her position, acting in unity from one end of the country to the other, and not allowing any Province or section of the community to endeavour to operate in a watertight compartment, taking a narrow and selfish viewpoint.

In the great work of reconstruction there is something for every citizen to do. As Canada has met every call of the Empire during the war, it is confidently expected that this last and greatest call she will answer loyally and reconstruct with the one idea in view of consolidating the Dominion and acting in unison as a people aspiring to nationhood should. The new Imperial gospel of unity of action has been issued for Canada.

* * *

THE PRUSSIANS OF THE EAST.

BECAUSE the Japanese have been our allies in the war, and before that were a friendly nation attached to us by strong treaties, does not make it necessary to shut our eyes to the national policy of the Japanese people, and to the outstanding characteristics of their foreign policy. Canada has had some experience on her Pacific seaboard of various types of Asiatics, and the only race which has seriously perplexed the Government hitherto has been the Japanese.

When emigration from Japan to British Columbia began to cause acute feeling in labour circles, an agreement was entered into between the two countries, restraining the volume of emigration from Japan, which has been generally observed, though the pushfulness and commercial enterprise of the little yellow man have been persistently in evidence on the Pacific coast of Canada.

The fact that the Chinese representatives refused their signature to the Peace Treaty at Versailles, and the cause of this refusal is of importance and concern to Canada, as it is to other parts of the Empire. The Big Four appear to have agreed among themselves to give Japan a free hand in China, on the understanding that she controlled her peoples' activities in the United States and in the

British Dominions. We believe this to be a timorous, short-sighted, and an immoral policy. The example of Japanese rule in Korea is before the world; our representatives, and the representatives of the United States are perfectly aware of the ruthless, deliberate suppression by Japanese of all the national aspirations and hopes of the Koreans. The subjugation of the Poles by Germany was not more thorough and deliberate than the oppression carried on to-day in Korea by the Japanese, yet, with this proof before them of the detestable methods and the deliberate policy of the Prussians of the East, a practically free hand has been given to Japan to subjugate and enslave China.

Canada very properly looks forward to an extensive trade with China, which will certainly be greatly handicapped, if not entirely prevented, if Japanese influence in China is increased. But, apart from the trade aspect, there is a more serious danger clearly foreshadowed on the horizon. The coasts of British Columbia are open to attack from Japan, and doubtless would be attacked in the event of the interference later on by the Western Powers with the ambitions of Japan once she had possessed herself of the wealth and the man-power of China. The conscience of the Western democracies will not perpetually permit the Japanese to exploit and enslave her subject races. Conditions in Korea to-day are a disgrace to any people who are members of the League of Nations, and as this becomes more widely understood, a demand will inevitably arise among the free peoples of the world, that Prussianism in its Oriental aspect must also disappear. The Japanese people will then have to decide whether to change their rulers or to fight; in the latter alternative Canada will be very seriously interested.

* *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Gallantry v. Sensationalism. A most worthy and dignified reply to the unnecessary prominence given by the British Press to certain regrettable occurrences in Canadian camps is provided by the long list of awards of the Military Medal which we publish in this issue. Hundreds of names go to swell the record of Canadian gallantry in the war, the decorations in this case furnishing a truthful mirror of the vital part played by the men of Canada in those wonderful "last hundred days." The newspapers cannot wholly be blamed for seizing on such incidents as camp disturbances. Newspapers have their "lean seasons," but, as we have before pointed out, their criticisms are not always tempered with the spirit of justice and fairplay which the people of the Dominions overseas have always associated with the best types of British journalism.

* * *

The Foundations of Empire. A letter has been appearing in the London Press appealing for properly qualified women teachers of the right kind to supply the great shortage of school teachers in the Prairie Provinces, signed by the Bishops of Norwich and Colchester, and other members of the Fellowship of the Maple Leaf. This matter of adequate primary education fundamentally affects the maintenance and growth of British traditions, which are the strong foundations of our Empire. There is nothing in our national life of more vital and pressing importance than the proper education of our citizens—adults as well as children.

There are many earnest and able men and women who would devote themselves wholeheartedly to the work calling to them throughout the Seven Seas, if it were properly organised. A great teaching Order might be formed, which would send its members (admitted only after a training novitiate) to all parts of the Empire, changing places frequently and returning to the Mother Country to teach in its schools after certain years. With one or two millionaires to endow such an order, so that it could be established on sound foundations, great work could be accomplished.

* * *

The Empire Tribunal. There have at times been expressions of resentment in the Press in Canada at the judicial committee of the Privy Council being the final Court of Appeal. In Canadian legal circles the appeal to Westminster is rightly regarded as a most valuable feature of the Canadian constitution. Two important judgments have been delivered recently and in both cases the supreme Empire Tribunal upheld the judgment of the Court of Appeal of Manitoba. Both were cases of constitutional law, hinging on the construction of the British North America Act.

The more important of the two judgments dealt with the claim by the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba to enact legislation enabling laws for the Province to be made and repealed by referendum to the elector instead of only by the Legislative Assembly which represents the electors. The effect of such legislation, had it been granted, would be to eliminate the veto of the Lieut.-Governor, who represents the Sovereign. Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., speaking to a representative of *Canada* after the judgment had been delivered, expressed the view which will be almost unanimously that of all leaders of the Canadian Bar. In expressing his satisfaction and full agreement with the judgment, he pointed out that "this decision scotches a type of movement which has shown itself in some of the Western States, and which is deplored by all responsible and thoughtful citizens. Instead of leaving it to the Legislature to initiate and pass necessary laws, any crank or faddist who could get a few like himself to petition and have an election or referendum on any subject, could keep the country in a constant state of turmoil by an appeal to hysterical sentiment. The decision is eminently satisfactory to those wishing to live in a properly governed community, and it is another illustration of the benefit of Canada possessing the final appeal to the judgment of the Privy Council."

* * *

Provincial Control of Divorce. The second judgment dealt with the right of the Province of Manitoba to grant divorce. The decision of the Privy Council in this case also causes no surprise, but it finally settles the question of the right of all Provinces, with the present exception of Ontario and Quebec, to settle their own divorce cases. The absence of proper legal machinery for divorce in Canada has long been deplored, and this final judgment removes an oppressive anomaly. Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, referring to this decision, said that "its result will be to extend jurisdiction to Ontario at least, if not to Quebec. In Ontario, we have the spectacle of the Court of the Senate and Parliament deciding divorce cases with no proper machinery to deal with law or fact; neither Senate nor Parliament have training or time to give to individual squabbles, and Parliament ought to put an end to the anomaly that now exists. The poor man in Ontario is debarred from divorce owing to the great expense incurred."

* * *

A Traveller's Rights. Another Canadian case which appeared in the Courts this week is of much interest to travellers entering Canadian ports. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff in his claim for damages for arrest and detention by a servant of the Steamship Company, and in summing up, the Lord Chief Justice very properly pointed out that although the American and the Canadian immigration authorities might make their own reciprocal arrangements for the convenience of examining immigrants, the traveller was not in any way bound by such arrangements, and if he suffered detention or personal inconvenience he was entitled to claim compensation, and the jury awarded damages.

* * *

The G.W.V.A. Convention. During the recent strikes in Canada, the attitude of loyalty to the authorities responsible for the maintenance of law and order on the part of the Great War Veterans' Association was noted and gratefully appreciated by those upon whom the burden and responsibility of government lay, and at their Convention held in Vancouver last week a further testimony to the patriotism of the Association was to be found in the resolution of unswerving loyalty to the King, carried as it was with tremendous enthusiasm. Another resolution expressed the gratitude of the returned Canadian soldier to the women of Great Britain for their generosity and attention to soldiers while serving overseas.

That in their Convention, a premier place should be given to resolutions expressing loyalty to the Crown and gratitude to those women in England who have spent themselves in the service of the soldier, shows that the Association is conceived upon lines which will make it a power in the land. The Association's adhesion to its earlier determination to avoid being entangled in party politics, as shown by its rejection of the invitation to send delegates to the National Liberal Convention, should prevent it being broken upon the rocks which have brought shipwreck to many promising causes.

* * *

Veterans and an Increased Bonus. At the same time it is permissible to question the wisdom of the delegates in seeking to obtain for each and every returned Canadian soldier a bonus on the scale of the Calgary proposal. The gratuities awarded to the Canadian soldiers are more generous than in any other country or dominion, and at a time when Canada is faced with a war debt which needs statesmanship to liquidate and wisdom to apportion justly, in order that its burden may not press unduly upon the community, it must behove all sections to refrain from making fresh demands upon the Dominion Exchequer. No one would wish to withhold from those who have served so long and uncomplainingly what is necessary to rehabilitate their position, and the new pension scale which the Special Parliamentary Committee recommends, substantially increases the rates at present ruling. An extra expenditure of between £600,000 and £700,000, such as is involved in the new proposals, distributed upon a carefully considered basis, should help to remedy any inequality that existed under the old scheme.

* * *

The Canadian Civil Service. The report of the Civil Service Commission has now been presented at Ottawa. For the first time an attempt has been made properly to classify all forms of Government service throughout the Dominion, and sixteen hundred forms of employment are scheduled and standardised. Salaries have been substantially raised, but the amounts fixed are not based on the present high cost of living (which is regarded as abnormal), as it is considered better to meet present day conditions by means of bonuses.

Some idea of the wages paid and the increases given can be gathered from the cases quoted. Postmen's salaries have been raised to start at $840 and increase to $1,260 a year, with additional allowances, uniform, etc., equivalent to a further $150 per annum. The pay of the Customs examiners now ranges from $960 to $1,320, as compared with $900 to $1,100. Third class clerks now range from $600 to $900, second class from $960 to $1,200, and senior clerks from $1,320 to $1,680. The aim of the Commission has been to remove the former anomalies in Government service, whereby the pay often had little relation to the responsibility of the work performed. In future, Civil Service appointments will be obtainable only by examination, and not, as in the past, by patronage, and in this way one of the fruitful sources of political corruption has been removed.

* * *

Grain Profiteering. The despatch, which we reproduce elsewhere from the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*, showing the abnormal profits made by the Canadian Grain Growers' Association and others, is interesting in view of the correspondence which recently appeared in *Canada* on the subject of farmers' profits, and also in connection with the charges brought by Western farmers against Eastern manufacturers on account of their excessive charges. No one acquainted with Canadian conditions during the past three years is ignorant of the large profits made both by farmers and by manufacturers, but there is a tendency among the former to regard their unusual and substantial profits as the gift of a benign Providence, whereas the profits made by manufacturers they are apt to attribute to unpatriotic greed. As a matter of fact, all classes of the community in Canada have enjoyed great material prosperity as a result of the war, and this makes the Bolshevist agitation and labour troubles more difficult to excuse, or even to understand. Business is not yet on a stable basis in Canada, but then those conditions have not yet been reached in any country which took part in the war.

The conditions in Canada to-day are perplexing. In the last monthly letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, commenting on the industrial activity and unrest, it is stated that reports received from the chief industries in Ontario and Quebec show that there was considerable increase in the number of hands on the pay rolls, and farmers all over the Dominion are complaining of the shortage of labour, showing that lack of employment is not the cause of the recent strikes. There is a want of harmony among the different sections of the community, engendered perhaps by these abnormal war profits which have been used by the farmers as an argument against tariffs, and by the Bolshevists as an excuse for anarchy.

"The copy of 'Canada Victory Souvenir,' which I ordered, reached me all right, and I desire to place on record my appreciation—as one who served with the First Division from start to finish—of the excellence of the photographs and reproduction in souvenir form."—E. P., Lt

* * *

Selling Ability in Export Trade. Mr. Lloyd Harris, who will arrive in London in a few days to resume his duties as Chairman of the Canadian Mission, made use of the opportunity while in Canada to address the annual meeting of Canadian Manufacturers' Association, with export trade as a text. Having come fresh from Europe, where Canada will find her most valuable oversea markets, he was in the excellent position of being able to talk with first-hand knowledge of importing conditions here, and we are glad to note the optimistic tone of his remarks. He pointed to the huge markets waiting for goods, and stated that European countries were willing and anxious to meet Canada more than half way.

Canadians had demonstrated their ability to manufacture efficiently and economically, said Mr. Lloyd Harris, but he was not so clear as to their ability to sell. No doubt he meant the last remark as a challenge and as an appeal to take export trade seriously by making a special study of it. The ability to sell has been demonstrated by those Canadian manufacturers who have already visited oversea markets, talked with importers, and realised European conditions. Most of them have been well satisfied with results, and that is surely sufficient proof of their selling ability. But it is not done on a sufficiently large scale, and importers here will welcome Canadian manufacturers in much larger numbers.

So far the success of Canadians has indeed been somewhat astonishing, revealing adaptability, willingness to grasp the opportunities which abound, and determination in overcoming the difficulties incidental to inexperience in foreign trade.

* *

PRESENTATION TO SIR WILLIAM OSLER.

The President and Council of the Royal Society of Medicine and the Committee for the preparation of a presentation vellum to Sir William Osler, Bt., arranged for the ceremony to take place on Friday, July 11, at 5.15 p.m., at the Royal Society of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, W., on the occasion of Sir William's 70th birthday. The presentation was to be made by Sir T. Clifford Allbutt.

* *

The Canadian Government have concurred in Saturday, July 19, being the day for Peace celebrations throughout the Dominion.

The Bishop of Yukon (Dr. Stringer) has been visiting the Isle of Wight addressing meetings at Newport, Ryde, and other places in connection with the Church Missionary Society's Thanksgiving Appeal.

In reply to a question by Sir Harry Brittain on cable delays to Canada, Mr. Pike Pease in the House of Commons declared that the average delay to Canada was six hours for Press messages and four hours for commercial telegrams.

Mr. Kennedy Jones, M.P., will to-day perform the opening ceremony of the "Summerlee" Hospital of Recovery (East Finchley), which he has lent to the Great Northern Central Hospital (Islington), as a new branch for the use of discharged disabled soldiers and sailors, their dependents and civilian patients.

Mr. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, speaking at Halifax, declared it was imperative in order to maintain the peace of the world that the British Empire should stand together and show a firm front as it had through the war. Soldiers should put into reconstruction work the same spirit that they had shown during the war.

SIR GEORGE AND LADY McLAREN BROWN HONOURED

Presentations from C.P.R. and Dominion Express Company Staff

THE happy relations which exist between the members of the European staff of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., the Dominion Express Co., and Col. Sir George McLaren Brown, K.B.E., were delightfully apparent at a dinner given by them in his honour, and in that of Lady Brown, at the Cafe Monico last Saturday evening, when the recent honour conferred upon the European General Manager of the C.P.R. was appropriately recognised. Congratulatory speeches from the heads of the various departments received evidently heartfelt endorsement from a company numbering over 200 and including lady members of the two staffs and the wives of a number of the employees

The committee which made the excellent arrangements, and provided an exceptionally good programme of vocal and instrumental music, was composed of Messrs. H. G. Dring, W. A. Whitaker, F. W. Mottley, Whiddett, Hunt, R. H. Woodley, E. C. Gill, B. L. Furniss, T. McNeill (Liverpool Office) and the Misses Robertson, Steel and Blanks.

Mr. T. J. Smith, European Freight Manager, was in the chair, and Mr. R. D. Morrison, Deputy Secretary, Canadian Pacific Railway, vice-chairman.

A presentation was made to Sir George McLaren Brown of an antique writing desk and chair, silver inkstand and blotting pad, whilst Lady McLaren Brown was presented with a dressing case.

In addition to the London staffs of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Dominion Express Companies, agents and representatives were present from the Companies' offices at Liverpool, Bristol, Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, Belfast, Paris, Antwerp, The Hague and Brussels, whilst Commander Thomas Fisher, R.N., the recently appointed General Manager (Atlantic Lines) of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Mr. C. E. Benjamin (Montreal), Passenger Traffic Manager of the C.P.O.S., were also present as guests of the committee.

Tributes to "A White Man."

The Chairman proposed the toast of "Our Guests" in felicitous terms, eulogising the services of Sir George to the Empire as well as to the company, and alluding to him as "a white man" whose uniform courtesy to and interest in every employee and every department of their great organisation had ensured him the loyal devotion of them all. Mr. Smith also spoke in appreciative terms of Lady McLaren Brown, of her interest in her husband's work, and of the great value of her efforts during the war in connection with the Canadian War Contingent Association.

In responding to the toast, Sir George said:—"I cannot put into words all that this great gathering means to me, the value which I attach to your chairman's generous tribute, and the appreciation of gifts which will ever be a constant reminder to us both of the good feeling which has always existed between the staff [illegible] the loyalty you have always evinced. [illegible] success, and I [illegible]

Sir George went [illegible] war services of the C.P.R. and Dominion [illegible] prepared by Mr. Payne, of the staff of the publicity department, which had been placed beside every plate, and in feeling terms referred to "the list of our valiant [illegible] the many who had suffered in health [illegible] happy issue of the war might be brought about. "[illegible] always a source of pride to me to remember," con[illegible] George, "that within 48 hours of the declaration [illegible] cent. of the eligible men of our staffs volunteered, of whom 23 made the supreme sacrifice

Happy Speech by Lady McLaren Brown.

The toast of "The Ladies," proposed by Mr. F. W. Mottley (European Superintendent, Dominion Express Co.), was responded to by Lady McLaren Brown, whose oratorical gifts came as a surprise to many of her hearers, whom she delighted by several shrewd and humorous allusions to the question of Women's Rights.

Mr. R. D. Morrison, deputy secretary of the C.P.R., in proposing the toast of "The Canadian Pacific and Dominion Express Companies," entered at some length into the history and progress of the C.P.R., contrasting its position now with what it was "away back in the 'eighties, when the newly formed company was engrossed in overcoming the difficulties which stood between it and success," and when "the standards of criticism were not scientific but literary, one might almost say, metaphorically speaking, pugilistic." The critics of the 'eighties Mr. Morrison was able to answer by quoting the recently expressed opinion of "a recognised authority on the subject of railways," that the Canadian Pacific Railway is "one of the greatest lines in the world, which has always been well managed and which has been successful almost from the very start." Speaking for himself and his department, Mr. Morrison said they desired to cordially associate themselves with all that Mr. Smith had said in regard to their honoured guests. Sir George had had great experience in Canada and in Europe, and that experience must be of great value to their President.

C.P.R. a Tribute to Anglo-Saxon Race.

Sir George McLaren Brown, in responding to the toast, recalled his early experiences 23 years ago, at the extreme western end of the line, when the face of Nature had scarcely been changed as it has to-day by the developments which had followed the completion of the great transcontinental line. "The romance of the story of that achievement ever abides with me. In all our annals," continued Sir George, "there is no greater testimony to the indomitable perseverance and

SIR G. MCLAREN BROWN, K.B.E.

LADY MCLAREN BROWN.

COMDR. THOMAS FISHER

Commander Thomas Fisher, R.N., whose portrait is given on the right of this page, has been appointed General Manager of the Atlantic Lines of the C.P.O.S., Ltd., with headquarters at 8, Waterloo Place, London, S.W. He was born in 1883, was trained on the *Britannia*, and served in China during the Boxer Rebellion. In 1912 he took the Staff course inaugurated by Mr Winston Churchill when First Lord, and, after serving in various capacities afloat during the early days of the war [illegible] Trade Division of the Naval War Staff at the Admiralty, taking charge [illegible] the department dealing with neutral shipping. Commander Fisher succeeded Sir Thomas Royden as liaison officer between the Ministry of Shipping and the United States Shipping Board about [illegible] years ago faith of the Anglo-Saxon race than the work of the intrepid band who pushed through wilderness and mountains the two steel rails that completed the link of Empire; the work of those men was a lesson in self-control, energy, and perseverance which might well apply to each of us to-day."

Sir George then mentioned the many tributes which Lord Shaughnessy had paid from time to time to the splendid loyalty of their staff, a tribute still more recently confirmed by their new President, Mr. Beatty. He concluded his speech by extending a welcome to Commander Fisher, R.N., the recently appointed general manager (in Europe) of "our new sister" the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and proposed the toast of that organisation.

Commander Fisher, in replying, said that in serving the C.P.R. one might feel to be not only serving the shareholders, but serving the State. Private control, he thought, meant not only better service for the public, but better chances for the individual employee. He prophesied a great future for the C.P.O.S., which would, he believed, become as great a factor in spreading Canada's interests afloat as the C.P.R. had been in doing so ashore

"The Provincial and Continental Agents and Staff" was proposed by Major A. E. Moore (European manager, Department of Colonisation and Development), who expressed his pleasure at having at his table Mr. Charles de Mey, the company's representative in Brussels; Mr. G. L. Boer, its agent at The Hague; and Mr. L. D. Kirkwold, of Christiania, who looked after its interests in the Scandinavian countries. He made a much-applauded reference to "the wonderful personality of our chief," a man who had proved himself a never-failing source of help to departmental heads in times of trouble. Mr. William McCalla, the company's agent at Belfast, acknowledged the toast.

"The Chairman," proposed by Mr. H. G. Dring (European passenger manager), and a brief acknowledgment by Mr. T. J. Smith, brought a very pleasant evening to a close.

Major W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., Overseas Representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, is at all times pleased to give to all members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or any persons interested in Canada, any information dealing with Demobilisation, Re-Settlement, and Re-Establishment of soldiers in civil life, either by letter or by personal interview at his office, 6, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

Telegram from President Beatty.

The following telegram was despatched to Mr. E. W. Beatty, president, Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal:—"The European staffs of the Canadian Pacific Railway assembled at dinner to honour their chief, Sir George, and Lady McLaren Brown, send loyal greetings to their president. May the prosperity of the company long continue under your leadership!"

A reply to this was received by the chairman, Mr. T. J. Smith, from Mr. Beatty as follows:—"Greetings of yourself and company European staff very deeply appreciated. There never has been any doubt of the loyalty and co-operation of the European staff."

The menu card was an interesting memento of the occasion, being elaborately emblazoned with humorous cartoon sketches of members of the staff by Mr. Charles Crombie, and including a rhymed topical "Effusion" from the pen of Mr. H. R. F. Knight, and amusing alphabetical "Cursory Rhymes," alluding to individual members, written by Mr. A. V. Clark.

The total number of the European staff of the C.P.R. and Dominion Express Companies who joined the Forces is 190, and the honours won include 3 Military Crosses, 2 Military Medals, 1 Meritorious Service Medal, 4 Croix de Guerre, 3 Croix de l'Yser, and 3 Medailles Militaires, while many members were mentioned in despatches.

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OBITUARY.

At Montreal, Mr. O. David (71), ex-Alderman. At Hull, P.Q., Mr. George Tessier.

At Toronto, Mr. William Ramsay (84), a director of the Imperial Bank, Canada Life Assurance, and other companies; Lt.-Col. Henry Irving (80), brother of the late Sir Æmilius Irving, and formerly O.C. 13th Regt. of Hamilton.

At Winnipeg, Mr. James Doherty Coleman (75), father of Mr. D. C. Coleman, a vice-president of the C.P.R.

At Aberdeen, on July 3, the death occurred of the Rt. Hon. Sir William MacGregor, G.C.M.G., aged 72, who was Governor of Newfoundland, 1904-1909, and had a distinguished career in the Colonial Service, his last public services having been rendered as Governor of Queensland, 1909-1914. He presented valuable collections illustrative of the life of the natives of West Africa, New Guinea, Newfoundland, and Labrador to the Museum of Aberdeen University

DOMINION LABOUR CONDITIONS.

Toronto Tramway Strike Settled and Winnip g Normal.

The street cars in Toronto resumed operation at 5 a.m. on July 4. Mr. Harris, Works Commissioner for Toronto, acting for the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, met the employees and announced that the Board of Conciliation had made an award of a minimum wage of 50 cents per hour and a maximum of 55 cents.

An intimation was made by Mayor Church that a letter had been received from the manager of the street railway intimating the willingness of the company to sell to the city, if the city would agree until September, 1921, to purchase power from the Toronto and Niagara Power Company.

The Vancouver strike has been settled, and the men are returning to work, but the Ottawa street railway men are still out.

Thirteen men are in custody in Winnipeg for seditious conspiracy, but the conditions in the Western city are practically normal.

A general strike of Canadian garment workers has been called, and 2,000 operatives are out in Montreal. The workers ask for the same wages as paid in the United States.

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PROHIBITION IN CANADA.

In the House of Commons on July 7 (says a Reuter message) Sir Robert Borden announced that the Prohibition Bill would not be pressed during the present session in view of the failure to reach an agreement over the Senate amendment. Another session will probably be held, however, before the present Prohibition Order in Council ceases to operate.

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VANCOUVER OFFICER'S GALLANTRY.

In an attempt to rescue two bathers in difficulty at Rhos-on-Sea, near Colwyn Bay, on July 31, Lt. Samuel Yardley Cook, 72nd (Canadian Seaforths) Bn., lost his life. Deceased was formerly an analytical chemist at Vancouver, and leaves a widow, now resident in this country.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER.—On June 30, at "Bishopthorpe," Quebec, P.Q., the wife of Lt.-Col. R. O. Alexander, D.S.O., Royal Canadian Regiment—a daughter.

EVANS.—On June 16, at 228, Avenue E. North, Saskatoon, Sask., to Mr. and Mrs. Edwin J. Evans—a son.

GEMMEL.—On June 27, at "White Heather," Ellington Road, Taplow, Bucks, to the wife of Alex. A. Gemmel (late 19th Alberta Dragoons, O.M.F.C., of Calgary, and President of the United Kingdom Branch, G.W.V.A. of Canada)—a daughter.

MITCHELL.—On July 2, at Liphook, Hants, Thyra, the wife of Capt. W. W. Mitchell, Winnipeg, Man., of a daughter.

RIDDEL.—At Toronto, on July 2, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Hutton Riddel, Junr.—a daughter.

WRIGHT.—On June 30, at Twickenham, the wife of Capt. C. S. Wright, of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

DIXON—KIRKHAM.—On June 30, at Saint Martin-in-the-Fields, London, Lt. E. A. Dixon, Yukon Territorials (Canadians), of White Horse, Y.T., son of Mr. and Mrs. John Dixon, Buctouche, N.B., to Augusta, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Kirkham, Brandon, Manitoba.

ROSE—COWAN.—At Hotel Dalblair, Ayr, on July 2, by the Rev. Cairns Duncan, Robert Clayton Rose, Royal Newfoundland Regiment, to Mary Drysdale (Dolly), eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cowan, Knoweside, Ayr. (Newfoundland papers, please copy.)

VAN STRAUBENZEE—RADCLIFFE.—On July 4, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, by the Rev. N. C. W. Radcliffe, D.D., and the Bishop of Kensington, Major Arthur Bowen Van Straubenzee, M.C., R.H.A., elder son of Col. Arthur H. Van Straubenzee, R.E., to Margaret Joan Radcliffe, youngest daughter of Alex. N. Radcliffe, of 45, Kensington Square, W.

WEBSTER—STEWART.—On July 2, at Calgary, Harry Archibald Webster, second son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Webster, of Sutton, Surrey, to Maude, third daughter of Mr. J. A. Stewart, of Charlottetown, P.E.I. (By cable.)

WINTER—BETTINSON.—On June 26, at St. Augustine's, Queen's Gate, by the Rev. C. B. H. Knight, M.C., assisted by the Rev. Canon J. G. Beal and the Rev. C. L. Ridgeway (Vicar), the Rev. Ernest Esdaile Winter (Assistant Curate of St. Augustine's), youngest son of the late William Winter, to Gladys Stovin (Betty), only daughter of the late William Thomas Bettinson, M.D. (Alberta papers, please copy.)

DEATHS.

MARSHALL.—At daybreak of June 6, at his home, Cedar Terrace, London, Ontario, peacefully passed away in his sleep, Joseph Henry Marshall, ex-M.P. for East Middlesex, Ont., and County Registrar, dearly-beloved husband of Amy Marshall. "Until the day dawns."

MORRISH.—On July 2, at Oaklands, Oxshott, Surrey, James Jeffrey Morrish, in his 79th year.

PERRY.—Suddenly, on July 5, at 16, Sunderland Terrace, Westbourne Gardens, Frederick James, eldest son of the late James Perry, C.E.

On Service.

STORY.—On June 10, at Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, John Dixon Story, 27th (City of Winnipeg) Bn., O.M.F.C., second son of Mr. and Mrs H. H. Story, Harley Terrace, Gosforth, aged 33 years. Interred at Elswick Cemetery, June 13, with military honours.

IN MEMORIAM.

BOWIE.—In loving and honoured memory of G. P. Bowie, Capt., 5th Canadians, killed in Flanders, July 7, 1915, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Bowie.

In Memoriam notices can be prepaid at the following rates:—A minimum of three lines, or 36 words, $5 for five years. Each additional word, 10 cents for the period. Rates for prepayment for longer periods or perpetuity will be quoted on application.

CANADIAN MILITARY MEDALLISTS

Recognition of Gallantry Among the Rank and File

(*"London Gazette" Supplement, July 1.*)

[illegible] Sgt. Abraham, J. W., 1st Bde., C.G.A.; 838467 Pte. Adams, W. C., [illegible] 2nd; 669004 Sgt. Allen, C. T., 3rd; 874381 Pte. Allen, D. G.; 8th; 712568 Pte. Allen, J. W. L., 13th; 439003 2nd Cpl. Allen, P. H., 6th Eng. Bn.; 75906 Sgt. [illegible] Allen, W. J., [illegible] Bde., C.F.A.; 240439 Pte. Allison, G. W., P.P.C.L.I.; 2341466 Gnr. Anderson, [illegible] 10th Bde., C.F.A.; 649467 Sgt. Anderson, L. C., 1st M.C. Bn.; 216465 Sgt. Anderson, O. M., 2nd Eng. Bn.; 441934 Pte. Anderson, R. J., 14th; 1000617 Pte. Anderson, W., 27th; 225314 Sgt. Anderson, W., 2nd M.G. Bn.; 877842 Pte. Andrews, W., 2nd M.G. Bn.; [illegible] Pte. Antliff, W. S., 9 Fd. Amb.; 643820 Cpl. Antonio, H. J., 1st; 45239 Spr. Apps, P., 2nd Eng.; [illegible] Pte. Armstrong, T., 13th Fd. Amb.; [illegible] Sgt. Armstrong, C., 21st; 654780 Sgt. Armstrong, L. W., 58th; 434227 L./C. Armstrong, R. J., 10th; 195916 Sgt. Armstrong, T. H., 4th; 922737 Spr. Armstrong, W. H., 3rd Eng.; 446882 Sgt. Arnold, H., 14th; 793432 Sgt. Arseneault, W. F., 87th; 451844 L./C. Ashley, R., C.A.S.C.; 500099 Spr. Ashton, T. J., 1st D.S. Coy.; [illegible] Pte. Ayers, L. V., [illegible]

345892 Cpl. Babin, M., 4th Div. T.M. By.; 874077 Pte. Back, R. H., 28th; [illegible] Pte. Bagnell, L., [illegible]; [illegible] Sgt. Bailey, G. R., P.P.C.L.I.; [illegible] Sgt. Bailey, J. E., 5th; 183058 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Barnes, R., 7th; 718228 Sgt. Baker, C. A., 2nd Eng.; 901810 Sgt. Baker, W. C., 85th; 26669 Cpl. Baker, W. E., 1st Fd. Amb.; 201006 Cpl. Baldwin, W., 3rd; 348980 Gnr. Baldwin, W., 33rd By., 9th Bde., C.F.A.; 153362 Pte. Ball, S. C., 43rd; 81040 Sgt. Banham, F., 5th; [illegible] Cpl. Barber, W. H., 5th Eng.; 2126930 Pte. Barker, W., 28th; 208909 Pte. Barlow, J. W., 102nd; 883086 Pte. Barnes, B. J., 31st; [illegible] Pte. Barnes, J. H., P.P.C.L.I.; [illegible] Cpl. Barron, W. H., 42nd; [illegible] Spr. Bartlett, G. W., 5th Eng.; [illegible] Pte. Bartley, R. A., 5th; [illegible] Pte. Barton, J., 49th; [illegible] Spr. Basham, C. F. T., 12th Eng.; [illegible] Pte. Bassett, A. J., 58th; [illegible] L./C. Bates, H., 58th; [illegible] L./C. Bathgate, A., 28th; 343546 Cpl. Batterton, D., 4th Div. T.M. By.; [illegible] L./C. Batten, W. B., 2nd C.M.R.; [illegible] Pte. Bauer, F. O., 4th; [illegible] Cpl. Baxter, W., 44th; 504336 Spr. Beals, H. L., Sig. Sub. Sec. Eng.; 1250182 Bomdr. Bean, F. T., 2nd How. By.; 835745 Pte. Beasley, R. G., 4th C.M.R.; 754165 Pte. Beaton, A., 58th; 761592 Pte. Beattie, J., 2nd C.M.R.; 455527 Pte. Beattie, P., 2nd; 243539 L./Sgt. Beaudette, M., 22nd; 460016 Pte. Beckett, T. A., 43rd; 470140 Pte. Beckingham, A. S., 25th; 457650 Pte. Beddoe, L. B., [illegible]; [illegible] Spr. Beemer, G. H., 11th Eng.; 416346 Pte. Belanger, A., 14th; [illegible] Sgt. Bell, A., 16th; [illegible] Pte. Bell, B. R., 58th; [illegible] Pte. Bell, E. G., 44th; [illegible] Cpl. Belavance, A., 22nd; [illegible] Pte. Benney, L. E., P.P.C.L.I.; [illegible] Cpl. Benness, G. B., 3rd D.S. Coy.; [illegible] Sgt. Bennett, E. L., 3rd D.A.C.; [illegible] Spr. Bennett, J. E., 2nd Tram. Coy.; [illegible] Cpl. Bennett, M. J., 31st; 127074 Cpl. Bennett, W. J., 1st M.G.; [illegible] L./C. Benson, F. T., Cyc.; 467528 Pte. Benton, A., 5th; 105921 Sgt. (A./Coy. S.M.) Bernhardt, C., 72nd; 455139 Pte. Bertin, W., 21st; [illegible] L./C. Best, S., [illegible]; [illegible] Pte. Bethell, T. H., 20th; [illegible] L./C. Betts, C., 20th; [illegible] Pte. Beven, H. H., R.C.R.; 690460 Pte. Beveridge, D. J., 116th; [illegible] Sgt. Bexon, L. H., C.A.S.C.; 438933 Pte. Bicknell, F. J., 31st; [illegible] Cpl. Bird, W. R., 42nd; [illegible] Cpl. Bishop, G., 5th C.M.R.; [illegible] Pte. Black, H. J., [illegible] Fd. Amb.; [illegible] Cpl. Black, R. M., 1st; [illegible] Cpl. Blackburn, M. J., 1st Eng.; [illegible] Pte. Blackie, W., 19th; [illegible] Gnr. [illegible], G. E., [illegible] By., 3rd Bde., C.F.A.; [illegible] L./C. [illegible], G. E., [illegible]; [illegible] Sgt. [illegible], J., [illegible]; [illegible] L./C. Blair, C. J., 47th; 542449 Pte. [illegible], G. F., [illegible] Cpl. Blake, C. W., 7th; 817449 Pte. Blanchard, A., 25th; [illegible] Cpl. [illegible], J., [illegible]; [illegible] Pte. Bolton, J., 116th; [illegible] Pte. Bonar, W., 47th; [illegible] Cpl. Bond, W. T., 1st Eng.; [illegible] Sgt. Booth, L. C., 1st Eng.; [illegible] Sgt. Booth, W. D., 4th M.G.; [illegible] Pte. [illegible], F., 13th; [illegible] Pte. Borden, H., [illegible]; [illegible] Sgt. Bouchard, E., 22nd; [illegible] Cpl. Boucher, C. T., [illegible]; [illegible] Cpl. Boucher, F. A., 22nd; [illegible] Sgt. Bourbeau, F., 22nd; [illegible] Bomdr. Boutilier, E., 4th Div. T.M. By.; [illegible] Pte. Bowden, J. E., [illegible] Fd. Amb.

THE FIRST AEROPLANE TO FLY THE ATLANTIC.

View of Capt. Sir John Alcock's machine, with its nose in the bog after completing its wonderful journey. Photograph by courtesy of Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., Agent-General for British Columbia.

[illegible] Pte. Bower, F. W., C.A.S.C.; [illegible] Sgt. Bowes, J. T., [illegible] Fd. Amb.; [illegible] Pte. Bowman, E. A., [illegible]; [illegible] Pte. [illegible], R. M., [illegible]; [illegible] Pte. Boyce, F., [illegible]; [illegible] Gnr. Boyd, C. H., [illegible]; [illegible] Cpl. Boyd, J. G., 1st By., 1st Bde., C.F.A.; [illegible] Sgt. Boyd, J. M., 1st M.G.; [illegible] Sgt. Boyd, H. E., [illegible]; [illegible] Pte. [illegible], T. A., [illegible]; [illegible] Sgt. Bradley, A. J., [illegible]; [illegible] Pte. [illegible], S., 1st C.M.R.; [illegible] Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Braine, J. H., [illegible]; [illegible] Pte. [illegible], J. A., 42nd; [illegible] Sgt. Brass, J., 2nd C.M.R.; [illegible] 2nd Cpl. Breeze, F. L., 12th Eng.; [illegible] Spr. [illegible], C. P., 1st D.S. Coy.; [illegible] Sgt. [illegible], T. O., 3rd M.G.; [illegible] Sgt. Brewster, G. I., P.P.C.L.I.; [illegible] [illegible] Pte. [illegible], F., 13th; [illegible] Pte. [illegible], F. J., [illegible] M.G.; [illegible] Dvr. [illegible], G., 2nd [illegible]; [illegible] Pte. Brook, A. E., 1st M.G.; [illegible] Bde., C.F.A.; [illegible] Pte. Brooks, J. H., [illegible]; [illegible] Sgt. Brown, B. R., 2nd M.G.; [illegible] L./Sgt. Brown, D., 2nd; 101087 L./C. Brown, G. W., 49th; 463739 Pte. Brown, H. C., 1st C.M.R.; 339456 Sig. Brown, H. C., 40th By., 10th Bde., C.F.A.; 754104 Pte. Brown, H. S., 58th; [illegible] Pte. Brown, J. [illegible] L./C. Buchanan, J. J., 8th; 796549 L./C. Buchner, W. C., 4th; [illegible] Budd, D. J., 2nd M.G.; 887016 Pte. Buck, J., D.C.M., 13th; [illegible] Bullock, W. D., 3rd; 90034 Cpl. Bullis, H. E., 2nd Div. T.M. By.; [illegible] Bde.; 788541 Sgt. Burgess, W. T., 1st M.G.; 14731 Sgt. Burkett, [illegible], 37th; 1084276 L./C. Burnett, G. K., 8th; 213725 Bomdr. Burnham, C. H., 1st Siege By.; 1261913 Gnr. Burpee, H. P., 6th Siege By.; 715746 Sgt. Burne, V., [illegible] Butler, E. B., 44th; 198776 Pte. Butler, J., 46th; 12608 Coy. Q.M. Sgt. Butterfield, T., 6th; 922743 Cpl. Byles, J. H., [illegible]

644566 Pte. Cadieux, F. J., 116th; 706573 Pte. Cain, W. J., 29th; [illegible] Cpl. Cairnie, W., 10th Fd. Amb.; 2233326 Cpl. Caldicott, F. G., 13th; 543934 Cpl. Callahan, J. P., P.P.C.L.I.; [illegible] Sgt. Callum, R., 2nd; [illegible] Pte. Calnek, W. A., 27th; 808325 L./Sgt. Cameron, A. J., 50th; 339251 Gnr. Cameron, A. P., 19th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; [illegible] 41441 Sgt. Campbell, C. G., 1st D.A.C.; 769621 Sgt. Campbell, J., 2nd M.G.; [illegible] Pte. (A./Cpl.) Campbell, J. J., 1st M.G.; [illegible] Pte. Campbell, J. W., 43rd; 434037 Pte. Campbell, M., 49th; 87145 Sgt. Campbell, S. A., D/22nd By., 6th Bde., C.F.A.; 311433 Cpl. Campbell, S. S., 3rd D.A.C.; 33307 Sgt. Campbell, W. J., 3rd Fd. Amb.; 754184 L./C. Campbell, W. J., 52nd; 775457 Sgt. Campkin, H. R., 116th; 654012 L./C. Cann, L. J. V., 43rd; 2007541 Spr. Cannaven, S., 10th Eng.; 10650 Sgt. Cara, S., 1st M.G.; 84217 Sgt. Carlton, F. G., 16th By., 6th Bde., C.F.A.; 67138 Coy. S.M. Carmichael A., 25th; 291791 Pte. (A./L./C.) Carmody, C. M., 102nd; 841070 Sgt. Carpenter, R. E., 14th; 2380210 Pte. Carr, C. A., 78th; 672212 Pte. Carrier, J. L., 2nd M.G.; 3320987 Pte. Carriere, H., 44th; 27868 Pte. Carroll, J. E., 15th; 315990 Gnr. Carslake, C. H., 60th By., 14th Bde., C.F.A.; 2005592 2nd Cpl. Carson, D., 4th Eng.; 529533 S./Sgt. Carter, G. F., 10th Fd. Amb.; 654523 Pte. Casemore, A., 47th; 2595857 Pte. Casey, H. E., 2nd M.M.G. Bde.; 183401 Pte. Cawthorne, B., 3rd; 21589 L./Sgt. Cawthorne, C., 5th; 524660 Pte. Celle, L. F., 13th Fd. Amb.; 115357 Pte. Chamberlain J. P., Light Horse; 3159276 Cpl. Champayne, A., 87th; 138319 Sgt. Chapman, P., 87th; 301659 Dvr. Chapman, W. C., 38th By., 10th Bde., C.F.A.; 216662 Gnr. Chappell, R. S., 60th By., 14th Bde., C.F.A.; [illegible] Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Chase, A. E., 42nd; 793978 Sgt. Chedore, P. L., 87th; 71787 Pte. Chettle, T. B., 27th; 41483 Sgt. Chisholm, W. M., 6th By., 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; 796084 L./Sgt. Chisholm, W., 4th; 430428 Spr. Chisholm, W., 3rd D.S. Coy.; 838492 Pte. (A./L./C.) Chislett, C. H., 58th; 7731 Cpl. Chittenden, W., 2nd; 300967 Cpl. Christmas, P. S., 35th By., 10th Bde., C.F.A.

261569 Pte. Christofferson, S. A., P.P.C.L.I.; 602712 Pte. Church, R. J. G., 15th; 288864 Pte. Churchill, R. W., 78th; 428143 Coy./S.M. Clague, J. M., D.C.M., 52nd; 654694 Sgt. Clairmont, M., 47th; 830135 Cpl. Clark, A. E., 44th; 639577 Sgt. Clark, A. N., 21st; [illegible] Sgt. Clark, J., 20th; 478883 Cpl. Clark, J. M., R.C.R.; 14988 Sgt. Clarke, J. W., Light Horse; 339267 Gnr. (A./Bomdr.) Clarke, J. K., 3rd By., 1st Bde., C.F.A.; 442535 Pte. Clarkson, A., 1st M.G.; 112029 L./C. Clements, E. G., Light Horse; 530104 Cpl. Clements, F. E., 8th Fd. Amb.; 477179 Sgt. Clifford, W. L., R.C.R.; 715343 Pte. Clooney, R., 26th; 126646 Pte. Coates, R., D.C.M., 10th; 183809 Cpl. Cochrane, J. W., 1st M.G.; 177268 Pte. Coffin, M. R., 87th; 101493 Pte. Cohen, A., [illegible] A/2722 L./C. Coleman, F., 1st; [illegible] L./C. Coles, W., [illegible] Pte. Collins, C., P.P.C.L.I.; 141599 Pte. Collins, H., [illegible] H. J., 1st M.G.; 144836 Pte. Condie, G. G., 85th; 718521 Spr. Conley, H., [illegible] D.S. Coy.; B/928189 Cpl. Conlin, H. R., 18th; 175143 Sgt. Conner, A. B., 3rd M.G.; 4965 Dvr. Connolly, A., 2nd Bde. H.Q., C.F.A.; [illegible] Pte. Connors, W., 25th; 1955 Pte. Contois, O., C.A.S.C.; 63226 Cpl. Cook A. J., 15th; 433014 Sgt. Cook, N. E., 49th; [illegible] L./C. Cook, W., [illegible] Sgt. Cooling, C. L., D.C.M., 1st D.S. Coy.; 745950 L./C. Cooper, F. F., [illegible] 3458 Cpl. Cooper, W. E., C.A.S.C.; [illegible] Spr. Cope, J. W., 3rd D.S. Coy.; [illegible] Sgt. Corkin, T., 11th By., 6th Bde., C.F.A.; [illegible] 3rd D.S. Coy.; [illegible] Sgt. Cotton, T., 4th; [illegible] Pte. [illegible], H. N., [illegible]; 540063 Pte. Cousins, F. W., 44th; [illegible] L., P.P.C.L.I.; [illegible] Pte. Cox, J., R.C.R.; [illegible] Cpl. Cox, L. W., [illegible] 58th; [illegible] Pte. Craddock, E., 3rd; [illegible] Pte. [illegible], D. W., [illegible] Sgt. Craig, E., 5th Eng.; [illegible] Coy. S.M. Crawford, J., P.P.C.L.I.; [illegible] Pte. [illegible], J. H. N., 2nd; [illegible] Pte. Creighton, A. M., 9th Fd. Amb.; [illegible] C. T. A., 31st; [illegible] Pte. Crouse, W., 102nd; [illegible] Pte. (A./Cpl.) Crozier, V. S., 3rd; [illegible] 4th Bde., C.F.A.; [illegible] Pte. Cumberland, J., 2nd C.M.R.; [illegible] Sgt. Cummings, R. H., [illegible] By., 6th Bde., C.F.A.; [illegible] D. M., P.P.C.L.I.; [illegible] Pte. Curr, D. R., [illegible] Pte. [illegible], D. E., 44th; [illegible] L./C. [illegible], M., R.C.R.; [illegible]

[illegible] Pte. Dack, F. J., [illegible] D'Arcey, M., 14th; [illegible] Pte. David, A., 52nd; 767124 Pte. Davidson, M. [illegible] [illegible] Pte. DeMerse, T. K., 1st M.M.G. Bde.; [illegible] Doherty, A., 43rd; 525290 Pte. Donaldson, D. R., 7th; 504887 L./C. Doney, D. E., 4th D.S. Coy.; [illegible] Pte. Dyas, W. H., 46th; 55414 Coy./S.M. Dyball, W. T., D.C.M., [illegible] Sgt. (A./By. S.M.) Dyble, R. H., 2nd M.G.; 33392 S./Sgt. [illegible]

C.A.M.C.; 743078 Sgt. Dyer, R. M., 26th; 86376 Sgt. Dymond, J. R., 17th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 405026 Sgt. Dyson, A., 20th; 748348 Pte. Dyson, A., R.E., 2nd M.G

353035 L./C. Eade, H. J., 4th; 1258201 Gnr. Earle, W. B., 1st By., 1st Bde., C.F.A.; 651691 L./C. Eason, I., 4th Eng.; 252897 L./C. East, G. C., 49th; 875129 Pte. Easton, C. A., 27th; 400660 Pte. Eaton, G., 1st M.M.G. Bde.; 171894 Pte. Eaton, W., 3rd; 542146 L./C. Eddie, J. M., Cyc.; 823467 Pte. Edwards, H. W., 1st; 59292 Cpl. Edwards, T. J., 21st; 424333 Sgt. Elliot, T. H., 27th; 116411 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Ellis, C. S., 2nd C.M.R.; 733616 L./C. Ells, J. E., N.S.; 208224 Gnr. Elsey, A., 18th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 542088 Pte. Elwell, W. S. V., Cyc.; 180039 L./C. Ely, R. H., 29th; 406707 L./Sgt. Emslie, A., 15th; 799029 Sgt. (A./Coy./S.M.) Emslie, G. M., 4th; 166518 Sgt. Endacott, J., 5th Eng.; 500523 Sgt. Enstone, H., 2nd Eng.; 124015 Pte. Essery, H. B., P.P.C.L.I.; 424131 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Esson, J., 5th; 43864 Cpl. Estey, A. T., 1st D.A.C.; 477290 Pte. Evans, O. O., N.S.; 754280 Pte. Ewan, F., 58th.

787433 Pte. Fader, H., 7th; 3082159 Pte. Fahey, J. T., 43rd; 419099 Pte. Fairbairn, E., [illegible]; 743175 Sgt. (A./Coy./S.M.) Fairbairn, G., 14th; 514603 Pte. Fairfull, W., C.A.S.C.; 826587 Pte. Faithful, D., 47th; 931234 Pte. Farby, E., 7th; 178294 Pte. Farmer, H. A., 87th; 4/36148 Sgt. Faulkner, J. W., D.C.M., 4th; 432828 Pte. Featherstone, A. W., 49th; 348942 Gnr. Fell, A. S., 35th By., 10th Bde., C.F.A.; 2030266 Pte. (A./Sgt.) Fenton, F. C. R., 7th; 67166 Sgt. Fells, R., 25th; 690964 Sgt. (A./Coy./S.M.) Ferguson, A., 116th; 910171 Pte. Ferguson, A. R., 10th; 195260 Pte. Ferguson, C. C., 20th; 132581 Pte. Ferguson, D., 42nd; 126179 Pte. Ferguson, L., 13th; [illegible] Sgt. Ferguson, L. N., 3rd M.G.; 512690 Pte. Ferguson, R., C.A.S.C.; 532361 Pte. Ferguson, R. J., 12th Fd. Amb.; 45096 Spr. Ferguson, R. W., 1st Eng.; 504593 Spr. Field, C., 4th D.S. Coy.; 2137325 Pte. Fill, J., 47th; 67766 Sgt. Filmore, C., 25th; 775740 Sgt. Fines, C. E., 18th; 1045706 Pte. Finonakis, D., 20th; 925197 Pte. Firman, J. W., 43rd; 1078569 L./C. Fisher, A., 2nd Eng.; 177979 Cpl. Fitzgerald, F. P., 5th C.M.R.; 2356424 Pte. Fitzgerald, J., 52nd; 139574 Pte. Fitzgerald, J., 116th; 700842 Pte. Fleming, M., 16th; 799275 Pte Fleming, R., 15th; 669480 Sgt. Flemming, W., 4th C.R.T.; 603026 L./C. Fletcher E., 2nd; 408443 Cpl. Flinn, I., 1st Tram. Coy.; 761 Dvr. Flynn J., C.A.S.C.; 1010035 Pte. Flynn, T. W., 46th; 6711 L./Sgt. Fogarty, A., 25th; 2304379 L./C. Forbes, G., 58th; 696686 Pte. Forbes, P., 31st; 50568 Pte. Ford, G. H., 8th Fd. Amb.; 408079 Sgt. Fordham, A. G., 42nd; 324965 Gnr. Forestell, T. F., 55th By., 13th Bde., C.F.A.; 2706 Pte. Forrest, L. E. B., C.A.S.C.; 745661 L./C. Forrester, C. S., 2nd; 454751 Pte. Forrester, J., 42nd; 730097 Cpl. Forrester, R. A., 58th; 240699 Pte. Fortune, F. H., 58th; 216 L./C. Foster, B., Cyc.; 817991 Cpl. Foster, D. E., P.P.C.L.I.; 428611 Cpl. Foster, F., 1st M.M.G. Bde.; 73347 L./C. Foster F., 28th; 424797 Pte. Foster, H. V., 31st; 642661 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Foulis, W. J., 1st M.G.; [illegible] Cpl. Fountain, G. A., 3rd M.G.; 733738 Sgt. Fowler, S., D.C.M., 25th; [illegible] Sgt. Frampton, P. A., 58th; 835535 Cpl. Francis, H. J., 1st M.G.; [illegible] Pte. Fraser, J. A., 1st Fd. Amb.; 488400 L./Sgt. Fraser, J. G., N.S.; [illegible] L./C. Fraser, R., [illegible]; [illegible] Cpl. Fraser, W. J., 28th; 529234 Pte. Freeman, D. A., [illegible]; [illegible] Cpl. Freeman, J., 42nd; 16 Cpl. Friend, F. J., 2nd Hy. By.; [illegible] Pte. Frost, C. E., 5th C.M.R.; 73781 Pte. Froste, W. E., 38th; 524929 Pte. Fulton, S., 5th Fd. Amb.; 172441 L./Sgt. Funston, D., 2nd; 3107048 Pte Furlong, J., 58th.

859880 L./C. Gallagher, F., 43rd; 249920 Gnr. Gallaher, H., 1st By., C.F.A.; 66 Farr. Sgt. Gallant, A., 2nd Hy. By.; 1063011 Coy./S.M. Gamey, J. C., [illegible]; 2265797 Pte. Gammond, H. G., P.P.C.L.I.; 850578 Sgt. Gardiner, H. J., 102nd; 124 Sgt. Garnett, F. G., 2nd D.S. Coy.; 3314316 Pte. Garrett, G. W., 116th; 2383444 Pte. Garrett, J., 43rd; 153025 Pte. Garry, A., 43rd; 2479 Cpl. Gass, G., 3rd D.S. Coy.; 28025 Pte. Gauthier, F. X., 15th; 67275 L./C. Gear, J., 25th; 506439 Spr. Geddes, J., 2nd Eng.; 706100 Pte. Georgeson, G. W., 20th; [illegible] Sgt. Gerrish, J., 1st Div. Train; [illegible] Coy. S.M. Gibb, J., D.C.M., 26th; 1051142 Pte. Gibbon, A., 15th; 522743 Pte. Gibbons, T. F., 12th Fd., Amb.; [illegible] Cpl. Gibson, A., 42nd; 89658 By./Q.M. Sgt. Gibson, R.G., 18th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 198987 Sgt. Gibson, J. J., 42nd; 101531 Pte. Giggs, W. G., 49th; 225350 Pte. Gilbert, L. A., 102nd; 412586 Sgt. Giles, J., 21st; 309058 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Gillespie, D. R., 10th; 117260 Cpl. Gillham, H., Light Horse; 84131 Bomdr. Gilliland, H. W., 7th By., 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; 877960 Cpl. Gillis, J. D., 25th; 877281 Sgt. Gillis, L. F., 85th; 454437 Cpl. Gilmore, M. L., 21st; 225268 Pte. Gionet, E., 102nd; 79575 Sgt. Glasgow, J., 2nd M.G.; 79836 Cpl Gleghorn, W., 31st; 432217 Pte Glew, S. G., 49th; 530541 L./C. Godfrey, C. A., 9th Fd. Amb.; 412983 Pte. Godfrey, J., 18th; 339350 Cpl. Godfrey, J. H., 2nd D.A.C.; 234526 L./C Godfrey, W. E., 52nd; 201578 Sgt. Good, H. B., 20th; [illegible] Pte. Goodfellow, I., 3rd; 445583 Pte. Goodine, J. L., 5th C.M.R.; 219310 Pte. Gordon, J., 50th; 159613 Pte. Gordon, J., 4th C.M.R.; 443872 Sgt. Gordon, J. P., 3rd Eng.; [illegible] Sgt. Gordon, W., [illegible]; [illegible] Spr. Gorman, J., 1st Eng.; 237431 Pte. Gorman, O., 3rd; [illegible] Sgt. Gosling, E., 1st; 306579 Sgt. Goss, E., 48th How. By., 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; 1063104 Pte. Gould, P. J. L., 19th; 511075 Dvr. Goulden, L., 3rd P. and T. Unit; 65379 Pte. Gow, J., 24th; 53920 Sgt. Grace, W. A., 18th; 733927 Pte. Graham, A., 25th; 913775 Spr. Graham, A. A., 2nd Eng.; 781747 Cpl. Graham, E., 28th; 81331 Pte. Graham, W., 2nd; 1641 Sgt. Graves, G., C.A.S.C.; [illegible] Gnr. Gray, E. B., 17th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 201956 Spr. Gray, E. G., 2nd D.S. Coy.; [illegible] L./Sgt. Gray, F. G., 2nd C.M.R.; 2137882 Pte. Gray, J., 72nd; [illegible] Pte. Gray, N., 8th; 11579 Pte. Gray, P., 4th; 730654 Sgt. Gray, R. G., R.C.R.; [illegible] Gnr. (A./Bomdr.) Gray, S. W., 1st Siege By., C.G.A.; [illegible] L./C. Greatrex, F., 21st; 1033188 Pte. Green, A. G., R.C.R.; 2515 L./C. Green, C. A., C.A.S.C.; 739384 Cpl. Green, H., 5th A.T. Coy.; 53027 Sgt. Green, H. A., 18th; 427741 Coy./Q.M.-Sgt. Green, H. E., 87th; [illegible] Pte. Greensell, F. E., 46th; 18950 Pte. Gregory, W. W., 4th; [illegible] S./Sgt. Greer, J., 1st Tram. Coy.; 69 Bomdr. Grierson, R., 2nd Hy. By., C.G.A.; 1752 Pte. Grieve, A. Y., P.P.C.L.I.; [illegible] Pte. Griffin, B. M., 1st; 742475 Pte. Griffin, R., 26th; [illegible] Pte. Griffin, P. K., 49th; [illegible] Gnr. Griffith, J., 2nd Bde. H.Q., C.F.A.; [illegible] Pte. Grime, J., 3rd; [illegible] Pte. Grimes, R. P., 10th Fd. Amb.; [illegible] Gnr. [illegible], H. K., 4th Siege By., C.G.A.; 246461 L./C. [illegible], A., 2nd; [illegible] Pte. Guild, L. H., 1st; 781436 L./Sgt. Gunn, J., 16th; [illegible] Cpl. Gunn, W. R., 2nd Eng.; 782246 Pte. Gunning, A. H., 5th; [illegible] Sgt. Gurd, R. H., 2nd M.G.; 109366 Sgt. Gurnett, E. C., Light Horse.

432896 Sgt. Hadgkiss, A., 49th; 115378 L./C. Haigh, J. W., 31st; 246726 Cpl. Hailstone, L., 21st; 187063 L./C. Haines, G., 8th; 110216 Pte. Hale, J., 5th C.M.R.; 196422 Sgt. Hales, W. N., 5th C.M.R.; 514643 Pte. Halke, R. S., 1st; 529576 Sgt. Hall, H., 10th Fd. Amb.; 442389 Cpl. Hall, J., 54th; [illegible] Cpl. Hall, L., 19th; 757542 Pte. Hall, P., 3rd; 11364 Pte. Hall, W., 1st; 10736 Sgt. Hallmark, W. H., 2nd C.M.R.; 225429 Pte. Hamburg, A. W., 102nd; 512317 Pte. Hamilton, C. D., C.A.S.C.; [illegible] Pte. Hamilton, G. A., 6th Fd. Amb.; 85964 Farr./Sgt. Hamm, J. W., D/23rd By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 474161 Pte. Hannah, W., 46th; 811741 Cpl. Hannen, D., 1st C.M.R.; 1057136 Pte. Hannon, F., 14th; 491067 Cpl. Hansell, A. G., 1st; 294429 Spr. Hanson, B., 1st Eng.; 37 L./C. Harding, S., Cyc.; 730716 Pte. Hardy, T. J., 1st; 104671 Pte. Hare, F. C., 29th; 475097 Cpl. Harper, H. J., 8th; 214272 Spr. Harris, E. A., 2nd Eng.; 2393400 Pte. Harrison, A., 15th; 746666 Pte. Harrison, F. C., 116th; 472113 Sgt. Harrison, W. G., 46th; 252493 Cpl. Harten, J. A., 49th; 460971 Cpl. Harvey, A. H., 10th; 135732 Sgt. Harvey, J. W., 2nd Eng.; 136478 Pte. Hatherhill, G. F., 42nd; 3256187 Pte. Haughn, G. T., 44th; 195879 L./Sgt. Haughton, R. H., 21st; 551352 Cpl. Hawkins, F., Light Horse; 7156 L./C. Hawthorne, A., 1st; 730095 Pte. Hawthornthwaite, D., R.C.R.; 437254 Pte. Haxton, T., 7th; 107273 Pte Hayhurst, A., 2nd C.M.R.; 45026 Spr. (A./2nd Cpl.) Haynes, J. L. A., 1st D.S. Coy.; 552941 Cpl. Haynes, E., Light Horse; 2137793 Pte. Heaton, H. L., 72nd; 57417 Pte Heavens, C. A., 20th; 874049 Spr. Hedstrom, O., 2nd Tram. Coy.; 713019 Cpl. Heckbert, M. W., 13th; 7640 Sgt. Hele, W. C., 1st M.G.

706330 Gnr. Henderson, M., 17th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 337901 Gnr. Henderson, W. J., 2nd Hy. By., C.G.A.; 160420 Pte. Henderson, W. S., 1st M.M.G. Bde.; 77717 Sgt. Henderson, W. T., 15th; 53028 Cpl. Hendry, R. D., 18th; 712104 2nd Cpl. Hennessey, G. S., 1st Eng.; 432638 Pte. Hensman, J., 49th; 133132 Sgt. Herron, J. L., 42nd; 110238 Pte. Hesketh, W., 5th C.M.R.; 426619 Sgt. Hewitt, C. R., 16th; 424907 Pte. Hicks, E., 31st; 331732 Dvr. Hicks, S. J., 3rd By., 1st Bde., C.F.A.; 2517365 Pte. Hicks, J. T., 1st M.G.; 1060268 Pte. Higgins, D., 85th; 808157 Pte. Hill, C., 49th; 925406 Cpl. Hill, J. L., 28th; 551355 Cpl. Hill, R. C., Light Horse; 81 Gnr. Hill, D., 2nd Hy. By., C.G.A.; 142475 Pte. Hilton, J., 4th; 827193 Sgt. Hine, R. F., 4th; 69428 Pte. (A./Sgt.) Hipwell, T. F., 26th; 814470 L./Sgt. Hircock, A. E., 4th; 282411 Sgt. Hirtle, R. G., 85th; 302667 L./C. Hodgkinson, R. R., 4th C.M.R.; 868322 Pte. Hodgson, C. H., 116th; 457199 Pte. Hogan, W. J., 24th; 1311 Cpl. Hogarth, G. W., 4th Fd. Amb.; [illegible] L./C. Hogg, A. M., 85th; 530088 Sgt. Holding, A., 8th Fd. Amb.; 1042291 Pte. Hollister, A. C., 4th M.G.; 13511 Pte. Holloway, A., 1st M.G.; 898447 Spr. Holm, A., 2nd Eng.; 529066 Pte. Holmes, H. A., 9th Fd. Amb.; 18007 Spr. Hope, L. S., 5th Eng.; 53235 Pte. Hopkins, W. J., 18th; 136638 Pte. Hopley, F. H., 42nd; 736003 Cpl. Horn, R., 4th M.G.; 911333 Pte. Horner, W. R., 5th; 505683 2nd Cpl. Horrobin, A. L., 4th Eng.; 187763 L./C. Hourd, T., 8th; 3030623 Pte. Howard, W., 54th; 718073 2nd Cpl. Howard, W. J., 1st D.S. Coy.; 427674 Sgt. (A./By./S.M.) Howarth, B., 31st By., 9th Bde., C.F.A.; 505535 Spr. Howarth, J., 3rd D.S. Coy.; 21374 Pte. Howlett, B. J., 15th; 916443 L./C. Howlett, H. V., 20th; 911464 Pte. Hudson, R., 1st M.M.G.; 174857 Sgt. Huff, S., 1st M.G.; A/40019 Cpl. Hughes, G., 5th; 172189 Sgt. Hughes, T., 75th; [illegible] Pte. Hunter, A., 14th; 433019 Sgt. Hunter, R., 49th; 651323 Pte. Hunter, R. G., 1st; 709027 Sgt. Hunter, S. R., 26th; 164112 Sgt. Hurley, H., 2nd M.G.; 679265 Sgt. Hutchings, C. E. L., 20th; 46156 Pte. Hutchinson, F. H., 13th; 922753 Pte. Hutchinson, J., 27th; 757097 Pte. Hutton, T. J., 58th; 207541 Gnr. Hyde, W. R., 17th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.

255197 Pte. Illsley, C. W. K., 50th; 73368 Pte. Inglis, J., 28th; 446137 Sgt. Inglis, W. W., 7th Eng.; 2024 Cpl. Innis, R., 6th Fd. Amb.; 27624 L./C. Insley, P. C., 15th; 2019968 Pte. Irwin, W. F., 49th; 1004216 L./C. Ismond, H. E., 116th.

[illegible] Cpl. Jack, T. A., 25th; 74273 Cpl. Jack, T. M. L., 28th; 160 Cpl. Jackson, C., 2nd D.S. Coy.; 464336 Cpl. Jackson, E. S., 8th Eng.; 282535 Pte. Jackson, M. T., 42nd; 86712 Bomdr. (A./Cpl.) Jacobs, E. C., 18th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 500779 Cpl. James, J., 3rd P. and T. Unit; [illegible] Cpl. Jardine, L. D., 4th; 669226 L./C. Jarvis, V. G., 3rd; 171792 L./C. Jefferson, H. E., 3rd; 282940 Cpl. Jeffery, G. M., 85th; 183264 Pte. Jenkins, A. P., 7th; 270085 Pte. Jenson, H., 38th; 651093 Pte. Jewitt, W. A., 1st; 294252 Pte. Johannesson, R., 27th; 902205 Pte. Johnson, H. A., 2nd M.G.; [illegible] Sgt. Johnson, D. L., 27th; 1000340 Pte. Johnson, D. W., 27th; [illegible] Pte. Johnston, G. F., 2nd C.M.R.; 709389 Cpl. Johnston, H. A., 26th; [illegible] Pte. Johnston, J., 50th; 1262725 Gnr. Jonah, H. N., 55th By., 13th Bde., C.F.A.; 838099 Pte. Jones, C. A., 4th C.M.R.; 228132 Cpl. Jones, C. L., 1st C.M.R.; 647 Sgt. Jones, H. G., R.C.R.; [illegible] Gnr. Jordan, C. R., 10th Siege By.; 89005 Cpl. Josey, P. W., D/23rd By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 344 Cpl. Joyce, H., 5th Eng.

[illegible] Dvr. (A./Bomdr.) Karstens, W., 3rd D.A.C.; 769478 L./C. Kay, A., P.P.C.L.I.; 29166 R./S.M. Kay, J., D.C.M., 16th; 154573 Sgt. Keating, H. G., 1st M.M.G. Bde.; 802838 L./C. Kechego, F., 4th; 745410 Pte. Keeble, E. E., 2nd; 524551 Pte. Keech, J., 8th Field Amb.; 434659 L./Sgt. (A./Sgt.) Keeler, L., 50th; 818023 Cpl. Keith, A. S., P.P.C.L.I.; 444765 Pte. Keith, O. J., 31st; 542085 Pte Keller, R. L., 18th; 132419 Cpl. Kellett, J., 20th; 282078 L./C. Kelly, C. M., 18th; 228930 Pte. Kelly, G. M., 13th; 1060012 Pte. Kelly, J., N.S.; 746160 Pte. Kelly, R. E., 2nd; 1001065 Sgt. Kennedy, D., 27th; 1003740 Pte. Kennedy, D., 102nd; 541695 2nd Cpl. Kennedy, D., 4th D.S. Coy.; 2341419 Gnr. Kennedy, R. L., 10th Siege By.; [illegible]30081 Sgt. Kenning, F., 16th; 654736 Cpl. Kerney, H. V., 47th; [illegible] Pte. Kerr, C. E., 5th; 874358 Cpl Kerr, J. W., 8th; [illegible] Sgt. Kewley, R., 31st By., 9th Bde., C.F.A.; 74167 Spr Key, W., 2nd D.S. Coy.; [illegible] Sgt. Kidd, W. V., 3rd Eng.; 1001203 Cpl. Kilburn, W., 1st M.G.; 311395 Farr./Sgt. Kincaid, W., 3rd D.A.C.; 3041 Dvr. King, A., C.A.S.C.; 458227 Pte. King, G., 42nd; 22 L./Sgt. King, H., Cyc.; 2142319 Pte. King, W. McK., 2nd C.M.R.; [illegible] Sgt. Kingshott, H. W., 26th; 651585 Pte. Kitchen, J., 1st; [illegible] Pte. Klinck, N. R., 19th; 2204386 Pte. Knight, J., 7th; 1045566 L./C. Kniseley, H. S., 15th; 15390 Pte. Knowles, T., Light Horse; 192259 Pte. Knox, R., 15th; 37407 Gnr. Knox, W., 4th By., 1st Bde., C.F.A.; 435370 Pte. Knudson, A., 49th; 267485 Pte Kresier, S. R., 28th; 512325 Pte. Kribbs, N. D., C.A.S.C.

291720 Cpl. Lagimodiere, J. B., 22nd; 2595833 Pte. Laidlaw, C. A. B., P.P.C.L.I.; 878284 L./C. Laidlaw, J. T., 25th; 406114 Pte. Laidman, N., 1st; 226126 Sgt. Laing, G. M., 13th; 135773 Pte. Lamson, A. E., 42nd; [illegible] Pte. Laird, S., 7th; 474270 Pte La Marche, G., 46th; 139954 Sgt. Lamb, T. H., 58th; 2070318 Pte. Lambe, R., 7th; 160931 Cpl. Lambert, C. F., 48th How. By., 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; 739415 Pte. Lambert, S., 3rd; 3310459 Pte. Lamont, T., 50th; 486695 Pte. Lamoureaux, A., 29th; 123120 Cpl. Lane, A. E., 18th; 86717 By./S.M. Langeson, C. N., 18th By., 5th Bde, C.F.A.; 803215 Cpl. Langford, H. B., 54th; 700577 Sgt. Langtry, J. H., D.C.M., 16th; 718750 Spr Lapointe, L., 2nd Eng.; 1003999 Pte. Laporte, E., 58th; 3105051 Pte. Larkin, D. P., 116th; 216538 Pte. Larmour, R. K., 78th; 294192 Pte. Larson, G. E., 27th; 663179 Pte Larwood, G., 52nd; 81811 Pte (A./L./Sgt.) Laskey, G. C., 26th; 1051131 L./C. Last, S. A., 28th; 255809 Pte. Lavory, P., 46th; 931819 Pte. Lavigeur, D., 2nd C.M.R.; 1030366 Pte. Lavis, H. C., 42nd; 436347 Pte. Law, J. S., 4th; 175215 Pte. Lawson, F. S., 14th; 114601 Sgt Lawson, I. N., Light Horse; 639736 Pte Lawson, J., 2nd; 138628 Pte. (A./L./C.) Leary, S. A., 20th; 216807 Cpl. Le Berge, C., 1st C.M.R.; 685014 Pte. Le Buffe, R., 42nd; 3108499 Pte. Leckie, R., 5th C.M.R.; 161223 Pte. Ledingham, J. A., 49th; 276604 L./C. Leeson, F. I., 46th; 644484 Pte. Legree, P., 58th; 901406 Cpl. Leithead, W. D., 42nd; 624853 Sgt Leslie, G. A., 10th; 811264 Sgt. Lewis, G. C., 1st M.G.; [illegible] 2nd Cpl. Lewis, H., 7th Eng.; 426536 Cpl. Lewison, R., 42nd; 440738 Cpl. Licquorice, T., 5th; 113361 Coy./S.M. Lillico, E., C.A.S.C.; 89193 Sgt. Lindsay, J. A., D/23rd By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 114837 Pte Lines, H., 52nd; 151026 Pte. Linklater, T. C., 2nd; 700021 Cpl Lipsey, J., 16th; 252125 Pte. Livingston, A., 2nd M.G.; 1331 Pte. Livingstone, E., 4th Fd. Amb.; 500555 Cpl. Loftus, J., 2nd Eng.; 445703 Pte. Loftus, J., 3rd M.G.; 463119 Pte. Lohr, A., 7th; 542156 Pte. London, J., Cyc.; 505814 Sgt. Love, B., 5th D.S. Coy.; 163888 Sgt. Love, R. C., 7th; 754506 L./C. Love, W. D., 13th; 530050 Pte. Lovell, H. W., 8th Fd. Amb.; 81529 Pte. Lovett, J. W., 1st; 696222 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Lovett, W. S., 31st; 147658 Pte. Low, P., 7th; 2109829 Pte. Lowe, F., 4th Fd. Amb.; 21722 Cpl. Lowe, G. A., 43rd; 302684 Bomdr. Lowe, R., 3rd D.A.C.; 700526 Pte. Lowes, S. G., 12th Fd. Amb.; 126 Sgt. Lugg, B. T., 4th Eng.; 420745 Sgt. (A./By./S.M.) Lunt, W., 3rd M.G.; 3032965 Pte Luxford, W., 2nd C.M.R.; 342433 Gnr. Lynch, T. W., 9th By., 3rd Bde., C.F.A.; 100436 S./Sgt. Lyons, G. L., 49th.

[illegible] Dvr. MacDonald, A., C.A.S.C.; 922612 Pte. (A./Cpl.) MacDonald, A. L., 78th; 908090 L./C. MacDonald, J., 28th; [illegible] L./C. MacDonald, S., 42nd; 633179 Pte. MacDonell, A., 16th; [illegible] Pte. MacGlashing, F., R.C.R.; 3105305 Pte. MacKay, T. N., 1st M.G.; 524558 Pte. MacKenzie, G. F., 9th Field Amb.; 530580 Pte. MacKinnon, D., 9th Fd. Amb.; 715973 Pte. MacKinnon, E., R.C.R.; 461312 Pte. MacKinnon, G. H., 44th; 21492 L./C. MacLaren, W. R., 1st D.S. Coy.; 1015376 Cpl MacLean, J., 72nd; 80074 Sgt. MacLean, M., and 160225 Sgt MacLean, T., 31st; 111510 Spr. MacLeod, C. T., 3rd D.S. Coy.; 169958 Pte. MacLeod, R. E., 28th; 754592 Cpl. MacNab, D. B., 52nd; 302239 Sgt. MacNab, K., 40th By., 10th Bde. C.F.A.; 767056 L./Sgt. MacMillan, A., [illegible]; 187124 Pte. MacPhee, A. J., 1st C.M.R.; [illegible] Cpl. MacQuarrie, G. P., 31st; 919420 Pte. MacTavish, A. D., 14th; [illegible] Pte. MacTavish, J. J. W., 5th C.M.R.; 440032 Cpl. McAdam, I., R.C.R.; 91914 L./C. McAfee, A. E., Sig. Sub. Sec., Eng.; 3106807 Pte. McAleer, W., 116th; [illegible] Sgt. McAndrew, J., 10th Fd. Amb.; [illegible] Cpl. McArthur, H. R., 31st; [illegible] Cpl. McAskill, R., 5th Eng.; 3033004 Pte. McAvoy, R., 20th; 163643 Pte McBride, J., 18th; 246660 Pte. McCaffery, G. R., 21st; 802695 Pte. McCallum, D. G., 87th; 700766 Pte. McClement, F., 43rd; 428726 Cpl. McCord, E., 7th; 100569 Sgt. McCormick, J., [illegible] C.M.R.; [illegible] Pte. McCoy, J. [illegible]; [illegible] Pte. McCreary, F., 3rd; [illegible] Pte. McCreery, A. H., 31st; [illegible] Sgt. McCrimmon, W. L., D.C.M., 116th; 267603 Cpl. McDonald, A., and 13369 Sgt McDonald, A., D.C.M., 5th; 438097 Pte. McDonald, A. A., 8th; 144349 Pte McDonald, D., 42nd; 22681 Pte. McDonald, E., 10th; 67404 Pte McDonald, J. C., 25th.

[illegible] Sgt. McDonald, J., R.C.R.; 106417 Sgt. McDonald, J., 1st C.M.R.; [illegible] Sgt. McDonald, J., [illegible]; [illegible] Gnr. McDonald, J. A., 4th Siege By.; [illegible] L./C. McDonald, J. J., 8th Eng.; 712303 Pte. McDonald, M., 13th; 712006 Cpl. McDonald, N., 2nd Eng.; 838847 L./Sgt. McDonald, P. G., 58th; 301318 Gnr. McDougall, J. R., 36th By., 9th Bde., C.F.A.; 348535 Cpl McDowell, W., 45th By., 9th Bde., C.F.A.; 799336 Sgt. McFarlane, P., 3rd M.G.; [illegible] Cpl McFarlane, R., 19th; [illegible] Sgt McGovern, A. R., 54th [illegible]388 Pte McGown, W. J., 29th; 734306 Pte McGarty, S. F., 1st M.M.G. Bde.; 766881 Spr McGregor, J., 3rd D.S. [illegible] L./C. McGrory, A. A., P.P.C.L.I.; 79118 Pte McIlveen, A. [illegible] McInnes, B., 85th; 640153 Pte McInnes, W. S. [illegible] P., 10th Eng.; 478539 Pte McIntyre, G. H. [illegible] 6th; 878139 Cpl McKay, C. R., 85th [illegible] McKee, D. W. [illegible] 09530 Sgt McKee, J., 3rd D.S. Coy.; 308628 Sgt. McKeen, W. J., 31st By., 9th Bde., C.F.A.; 1057423 L. Sgt McKenzie, H. N., 5th C.M.R.; [illegible]47 L. Sgt. McKenzie, J., 2nd C.M.R.; 625097 Pte. McKinley, H. E. [illegible] McKinnon, J. W., 5th Eng.; 164150 Cpl. McKinnon, N. B. [illegible] Cpl McKnight, E., 38th; 1000888 Cpl. McLachlan, C. B. [illegible] M.G. [illegible] H. M., [illegible] Eng.; 919867 Pte. McLachlan, S. J., [illegible] McLean, W. E. G., 7th; [illegible] Pte McLauchlin, L. G., 9th Fd. Amb.; 207265 Pte McLaughlan, J., R.C.R.; 1045934 Sgt McLean, D. C., 30th; 40223 Bomdr. McLean, K. W., 12th By., 3rd Bde., C.F.A.

301306 Cpl McLean, M., 36th By., 9th Bde., C.F.A.; 767149 Sgt. McLean, R. J., 8th Eng.; 813 Dvr. McLean, W. J., C.A.S.C.; 877992 Pte McLellan, A. A., R.C.R.; 898358 Sgt. McLellan, D., 3rd Eng.; 639916 Cpl. McLellan, F. K., 38th; 648616 Sgt. McLeod, D. J., 58th; 77540 Cpl. McLeod, E., C.A.S.C.; 318970 Gnr. McLeod, H., 52nd By., 13th Bde., C.F.A.; 116033 Spr. McLeod, H. J., 3rd D.S. Coy.; 228527 Pte. McLeod, N., 75th; 799179 Cpl. McLeod, R., 15th; 183554 Bombr McLintock, J., 16th By., 6th Bde., C.F.A.; 2334408 Pte. McMahon, J. W., 52nd; 303440 Bomdr. McMillan, J. A., 8th Siege By.; 115480 L./C. McMorrin, W., 27th; 895349 L./C. McMurchie, J., 31st; 22537 Pte. McNairn, A. L., 15th; 14421 Pte. McNally, E., 8th; 104018 Pte. McNaughton, J. W., 10th; 187215 Sgt. McNeil, M. F., 8th; [illegible]81 Pte. McNeil, A., and 415080 Pte McNeil, J. M., 25th; 2114992 Sgt McNeill, W. C., 27th; 228 2nd Cpl McNish, J., 2nd D.S. Coy.; 478046 Sgt McNulty, A., R.C.R.; 902495 Sgt. McNutt, A., 25th; 14538 Pte. McPherson, G. B., [illegible] Pte. McPherson, W. J., 4th; 110418 Coy./Q.M. Sgt (A./Coy./S.M.) McQuade, J., 5th C.M.R.; 53492 Pte. McQuillan, J., 18th; [illegible] Pte McS[illegible] D. A., 52nd; 16847 Sgt. McVie, W., 7th; 931631 2nd Cpl. McW[illegible] P. [illegible] D.S. Coy.; 183657 Pte. McWilliam, P., 7th.

[illegible] Maass, J. O. and 477562 L./C. Maass, W. W., R.C.R.; [illegible] 901949 Cpl. Maddison, J., 11th Eng.; [illegible]: 258400 Pte. Maguire, J. P., 5th; 530137 Cpl. M[illegible] W. S. [illegible]; 116033 Sgt. Mahoney, J. F., 2nd C.M.R.; 41426 By./S.M. M[illegible] D.A.C.; 33405 Sgt. Main, T., 2nd Fd. Amb.; 231365 P[illegible] M[illegible] W. M., 49th; 184009 Cpl. Major, D., 3rd M.G.; 282118 Pte. Malcolm, I. C., 85th; 418107 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Manley, W., 42nd; 46913 Sgt. Mann, C. H., [illegible]th Eng.; 446178 L./C. Mann, G. H., 31st; 425765 Spr. Manson, J. C., 1st D.S. Coy.; 820326 Sgt Marchard, L., 8th; 856722 Sgt. Marcotte, A., 22nd; 150539 Pte. Mark, D., 1st C.M.R.; 472364 Sgt. Marlow, E. W. [illegible] 931460 Cpl. Marnoch, A., 2nd C.M.R.; 775528 Cpl. Marriott, [illegible] 648563 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Marshall, C. J. J., 3rd M.G.; 436914 Pte. M[illegible] 2nd C.M.R.; 404885 L./Sgt. Marshall, K. H., 26th; 66 Sgt. M[illegible] 25th By., 6th Bde., C.F.A.; 181002 Sgt. Martin, A. W. [illegible] Martin, F. A., 2nd C.M.R.; 809065 Pte. Martin, G., [illegible] H. B., C.A.S.C.; 716251 Pte. Martin, P., R.C.R.; 602469 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Martin, R. S., 31st; 644599 Pte. Massier, J., 116th; 8563 Pte. Mason, K. C., 2nd; 257507 Pte. Masters, W. R., 28th; 308632 Dvr. Mathew, F., 31st By., 9th Bde., C.F.A.; 210608 Pte. Matthews, E., 3rd; 166597 Sgt. Matthews, F., 5th Eng.; 530687 Pte. Matthews, J., 9 Fd. Amb.; 859401 Pte. Maurice, J. L., 43rd; 706407 Pte. Maxwell, P., 29th; 291617 Cpl. May, J. L., 44th; [illegible] L. Sgt Maynard, J. [illegible] 7th; [illegible] Sgt Mayson, W. [illegible] Coy. Q.M. Sgt Meacham, A. G., P.P.C.L.I.; [illegible] Pte Meehan, O., [illegible] Pte Mer[illegible], L., 75th.

301517 Bomdr. Menu, A. F., 38th By., 10th Bde., C.F.A.; 132798 Pte. Mercer, H. G., 85th; 23211 Pte. Mercier, A., 14th; 30106 Sgt. Merriman, W. L., C.A.S.C.; 69556 Pte. Methot, A., 2nd M.G.; 121522 Pte. Michaud, J., 5th C.M.R.; 3205025 Pte. Michie, C. E., 10th; 782465 Sgt. Milford, R. W., 3rd M.G.; 1093056 Pte. De Mill, C., 21st; 853461 Pte. Millar, G. T., 4th; 109 Bomdr. Millar, J., 2nd Hy. By., C.G.A.; 529602 Sgt. Millar, M. A., 10 Fd. Amb.; 875215 Pte. Miller, R. C., 5th; 769685 Cpl. Miller, J., 12th Eng.; 300934 Cpl. Miller, J. K., 35th By., 10th Bde., C.F.A.; 45154 Spr Miller, R. E., 1st P. & T. Unit; 3181613 Pte. Miller, W. B., 85th; 1[illegible] L. Sgt Millgate, A. W., 20th; 452951 Coy./S.M. Milligan, B., 58th; 522[illegible] Cpl. Millner, R. [illegible] Fd. Amb.; 417754 Pte. Mimault, E., 5th C.M.R.; 204575 Pte Minty, G. S., 1st M.G.; 440[illegible] Sgt Mitchell, A. B., [illegible]th; 735[illegible] Sgt. Mitchell, J., 28th; 700278 Pte. Mitchell, L. A., 54th; 541230 Pte Mitchell, W. Mc., Cyc.; 204239 Pte. Mittleholtz, E. F., 15th; 258561 Pte. Moe, W. B., 5th; 782253 Bomdr. Moffatt, D. B., 61st By., 14th Bde., C.F.A.; 101614 Pte Moffat, J. B., 28th; 204111 Cpl Moffat, N. H., 15th; 301547 Sgt Montgomery, J. H., 38th By., 10th Bde., C.F.A.; 1069479 Pte. Monro, W. M., 46th; 799035 Pte Moon, P. W., 15th; 928526 Cpl Moore, A. F., 4th M.G.; 405118 Sgt Moore, F. J., 2nd; 216683 Cpl Moore, R., 1st Eng.; 42114 Sgt Moore, W., 3rd M.G.; 438395 Sgt Morgan, E. J., 52nd; 69[illegible] L. Sgt Morgan, R. C., 4th; 1016714 Pte Morin, I., 28th; 2356005 Pte Morin, J. O., 5th; 217475 Pte Moroney, T., 52nd; 542090 Pte Morris, G. D., Cyc.

611469 Pte. Morris, H. E., 47th; 302421 Sig. Morris, R. V., 40th By., 10th Bde., C.F.A.; 772187 L./C. Morris, W., 2nd M.G.; 1366 L./C. Morris, W. M., 4th Fd. Amb.; 877690 Cpl. Morrison, A. C., 25th; 174351 Sgt. Morrison, C. A., 3rd M.G.; 502712 Spr. Morrison, D. A., 4th D.S. Coy.; 802055 Sgt. Morrison, P. P., 75th; 727446 Sgt Morrison, W. J., 58th; 158210 L. C. Morrison, W. J., 75th; 213625 Cpl. Morrow, J. M., 1st; 1054102 Pte Morrow, R. J., 5th C.M.R.; 63621 Cpl Morse, C. J., 3rd; 1262005 Bomdr. Morton, H. A., 6th Siege By.; 3354721 Cpl. Moseley, F. N., 20th; 406873 Pte Moss, A. H., 2nd M.G.; [illegible]5172 Spr Moss, E. H., 3rd D.S. Coy.; 500201 Dvr Mosey, H. C. V., 3rd P. & T. Unit; 153112 Dvr Mott, W. G., C.A.S.C.; 794[illegible] Pte Mousseau, E., 5th; 21735 Pte Mudge, A., 16th; 101[illegible] Pte. Muirhead, P., 49th; 41427 Pte Muise, A., 15th; 222643 Pte Muise, G. P., 85th; 830577 Cpl. Munn, R. E., 8th; 155072 Sgt Munro, M., 8th Fd. Amb.; 501228 Spr. Murphy, J. R., [illegible]th Eng.; 902094 Pte Murray, C. H., 35th; 435756 Sgt Murray, D., 52nd; 231296 Pte. Murray, F. L., 10th; 718989 Spr. Murray, G., 2nd Eng.; 556513 Pte. Murray, R., 8th.

748266 Sgt. Nadeau, A., 22nd; 760533 Pte. Nahu, R., 54th; 420 Dvr. Narovlansky, L., C.A.S.C.; A34309 Sgt. Neal, A. M., 10th; 127 Gnr. Neal, E. M., 2nd Hy. By., C.G.A.; 1371 Pte. Neal, A. W., 4th Fd. Amb.; 264360 Pte Neary, A., 116th; 327898 Cpl. Neher, G. G., 61st By., 14th Bde., C.F.A.; [illegible] Pte Neilan, J., 14th; 116349 Cpl. Neilson, D. D., 29th; 440285 Pte. Nelson, A. E., 52nd; 10[illegible] Sgt Nelson, A. W., 49th; 901034 Sgt. Nelson, D. W., 28th; 130291 Spr New, D. A., 4th D.S. Coy.; 304515 Bomdr. Newlove, T. H., 45th By., 9th Bde., C.F.A.; 237701 Pte. Newman, F. H., 3rd; 9315[illegible] Pte Nichols, S. J., 2nd C.M.R.; 300462 Spr. Nichols, G., 1st D.S. Coy.; [illegible] Sgt. Nichols, S. J., D/22nd By., 6th Bde., C.F.A.; 91204 Sgt. Nicholson, F. H., 24th By., 8th Bde., C.F.A.; 2020445 Pte Niihara, G., 72nd; [illegible] Sgt Nixon, W. L., Light Horse; [illegible] Bomdr Nokes, A., 13th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 644234 Pte Nolan, S., 116th; [illegible] L. C. Norris, A., 10th; 264268 Pte Norris, J. H., 116th; [illegible] Sgt Norman, H., 1st; 1260545 Spr. Northwood, G. E., Corps Sig. Coy.; 443[illegible] Pte Null, W. W., 7th.

[illegible] L. C. Oakes, C., 15th; 112[illegible] Cpl O'Connell, C., and 1946 Sgt. O'Connor, T. A., Light Horse; [illegible] Cpl. O'Dell, P., 42nd; [illegible]7 Sgt Ogilvie, C. G., 44th; [illegible] L. C. O'Grady, J., 9th Fd. Amb.; [illegible] Gnr. O'Gorman, C. F., 17th By., [illegible] Bde., C.F.A.; 738619 Cpl O'Gorman, J. T., 3rd; 240227 Pte Oldfield, W. H., and 25348 Pte Ollen R[illegible], W. A. [illegible] Pte Oliver, G., 15th; 443061 Pte. Oliver, F. S., 29th; 294036 Pte Oliver, G., 78th; 808999 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Olsen, E. T., and 252177 Pte. O'Neil, A. D., 31st; 40466 Sgt. O'Rourke, D., 8th Bde., C.F.A.; 105981 Pte. Orchard, F., P.P.C.L.I.; 800237 Cpl. Osborne, H. M., 15th; 90051 Gnr. Ossy, R., Y.2 C. By., 2nd Div., T.M. Bde.; 2109969 Pte. Otterson, O. H., 31st; 300016 L./C. Ovenden, P. P., 15th.

687991 Sgt. Pain, F. A., 2nd C.M.R.; 472725 Sgt. Paisley, E. G., 72nd; 130113 Pte. Palmer, R., 2nd C.M.R.; 145208 Pte. Papineau, P., 47th; 454111 Pte. Paquette, D., 26th; 416700 Sgt. P[illegible], A., 22nd; 1010[illegible] Pte. Park, G. S., 28th; 158165 Pte. Parker, B., 4th C.M.R.; 32902 Dvr. Parker, H., 1st D.A.C.; 3205264 L./C. Parkinson, E. T., 50th; 742196 L./C. Parks, A. E., 36th; 503438 Sgt. Parks, J., 10th Eng.; 405772 Pte. Parr, H. C., 20th; [illegible] L. C. Parr, H. J. A., 7th; [illegible] L./C. Parris, R., 49th; 441[illegible] Cpl Parsons, M., 2nd C.M.R.; [illegible] Pte Patton, A., 49th; [illegible] Pte Pasmore, E., 5th; 127144 Pte Paterson, A., 46th; [illegible] L. Sgt Paterson, G., 8th Fd. Amb.; 222993 Pte Patterson, A. G., 85th; 42106[illegible] Pte [illegible] 34104[illegible] Dvr. (A./Bomdr.) Pawley, W. H., 3rd D.A.C.; [illegible] A., 4th; 13[illegible] Pte Peacock, S., 13th; [illegible] Pte Pe[illegible] 74[illegible] Pte Peddie, T., 19th; [illegible] Pte Peddon, J. H. [illegible] Pelosse, R., 22nd; [illegible] Pte Penhale, R. R., 9th Fd. Amb.; [illegible] D., 8th; 20647[illegible] Pte Penny, J. C., 44th; [illegible] Pte Perron, H. [illegible] 13218[illegible] Pte Peterkin, W. S., 13th; [illegible] Pte Peterson, C. W., P.P.C.L.I.; 757156 Pte Peterson, A. E., 87th; 68242 Sgt Petrie, H., 28th; 226915 Pte Phelan, E., 7th; 217[illegible]8 Pte Phillips, G. T., 44th; [illegible] Pte Phillips, W., 18th; [illegible] Spr Phillips, W., 5th D.S. Coy.; 716222 Pte Philip, G. E., 25th; [illegible] Sgt Phipps, J., 16th; 624227 L./C. Pizzard, J. W., 78th; 889688 Cpl St Pierre, E., 22nd; [illegible] Cpl Pilkey, A. McA., 1st Hy. By., C.G.A.; 476646 Gnr. Ping, G., 2nd How. By., 1st Bde., C.F.A.; 440[illegible] Spr Pitt, J., Corps Sig. Coy.; 87241 Sgt. (A./Coy./S.M.) Plews, W., 20th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 153[illegible] Pte. Podard, W., 3rd M.G.; [illegible] Pte Pope, R., 44th; 874143 Pte Popplestone, W. B., 27th; 700172 L./C. Porter, W. N., 20th; 1263395 Pte Potter, W. M., 14th; 159170 Pte. Powell, P. H., 4th; [illegible] Pte. (A./Sgt.) Powell, T. E., 50th; 770128 Spr Pratt, A. G. B., 12th Eng.; 817696 Cpl. Pratt, J. D., 26th; 477742 L./C. Price, C. S., R.C.R.; [illegible] Pte (A./L./C.) Prine, H. J., 7th; 91706 By./S.M. Preston, H., 7th Siege By.; 726014 Sgt. Preston, W. N., 20th; 794858 Pte. Prew, E. L., 26th; [illegible] Pte Price, J., 19th; 1066060 Pte. Priddle, W. W., 58th; 420217 Pte Priestman, E., 43rd; 3031498 Pte. Pritchard, H., 20th; 101602 Pte. Proctor, W. E., 49th; 2128874 Pte. Prout, S. J., 44th; 624723 Pte Pruden, A., 27th; 488[illegible] Cpl Pulsifer, A., 2nd M.G.; 4464484 Pte. Purdy, G. S., 27th; 452188 Cpl Purvis, D. L., 49th; 45324 Coy./S.M. Purvey, W., 2nd Eng.; 845144 Pte. Quinn, F., 47th.

1003682 Sgt. Racho, M., 54th; 225739 L./C. Radcliffe, H. M., 102nd; 734427 Pte. Rafuse, E. P., 25th; 874520 Pte. Rain, J., 27th; 183461 Cpl. Ramsay, W., 3rd; 3310207 Pte. Ramsdale, H., 116th; 85778 Sgt. Rankin, K. C., D/22nd By., 6th Bde., C.F.A.; 887931 Pte. Rathwell, L. A., 28th; 282544 Pte Rawding, D. E., 85th; 432164 Sgt. Raymond, P., 48th; 458267 Cpl. Raymond, D. H., 5th C.M.R.; 734279 Sgt. Raynard, G. E., R.C.R.; 214318 Pte Reaume, J. H., 20th; 919903 Sgt. Record, S. E., 14th; 102261 Sgt. (A. Coy. S.M.) Redgrave, S. H., 7th; 835366 Pte. Redmond, E. W., 20th; 830494 Sgt. Reece, C. O., 8th; 304483 Gnr. Reeves, C. G., D/22nd By., 6th Bde., C.F.A.; 916437 Pte. Reid, A. W., 2nd C.M.R.; 535475 Pte. Reid, C. S., 9th Fd. Amb.; 643[illegible] Cpl. Reid, D., 1st M.M.G. Bde.; 420224 Coy./Q.M.Sgt. (A./Coy./S.M.) Reid, D. G., 43rd; 507232 Spr. Reid, D. J., 1st D.S. Coy.; 333832 Gnr. Reid, J. R., 33rd By., 9th Bde., C.F.A.; 799571 Pte. Reid, W. J., 19th; 719113 Spr. Reilly, G. S., 1st Eng.; 428506 Sgt. Rennie, C. H., 7th; 198 Gnr. Revell, J., 2nd Hy. By., C.G.A.; 455308 Pte. Reynolds, J. A., R.C.R.; A24212 Cpl. Rice, S., 5th; 414028 Cpl. Rigg, E., R.C.R.; 734274 Sgt. Rhodenizer, L. J., D.C.M., 25th; 435402 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Rhodes, W. C. F., 2nd C.M.R.; 835959 L./C. Richards, E. J. W., 3rd Eng.; 444891 Sgt. Richards, R. R., 26th; 1054098 Pte. Richardson, T. V., 87th; 425599 Sgt. Richards, W., 31st; 324915 Bomdr. Richmond, R. G., 55th By., 13th Bde., C.F.A.; 540479 L./C. Riddell, S. C., Cyc.

905208 Pte. Riker, H. L., 10th; 127194 Gnr. Riley, M. L., 35th By., 10th Bde., C.F.A.; 471190 L./Sgt. Ripley, C. E., 25th; 476007 S./Sgt. Ritchie, T. T., 1st Eng.; 412533 Sgt. Roach, H., 7th Eng.; 838378 Pte. Robbins, E., 4th C.M.R.; 769431 L./C. (A./2nd Cpl.) Roberts, A. E., 12th Eng.; [illegible] Pte Robertson, A., 14th; 7677 Sgt. Robertson, J., D.C.M., 2nd; 865949 Sgt. Robertson, J., 44th; 809040 Sgt. Robertson, J. H., 31st; 812022 Pte. Robertson, R., 31st; 207376 Cpl. Robertson, R., R.C.R.; 320944 Cpl. Robertson, R. P., 52nd By., 13th Bde., C.F.A.; 622462 Pte. Robins, F., 10th; 845190 Pte (A./L./C.) Robinson, E., 47th; 127511 Pte. Robinson, F. F., [illegible] Bomdr. Robinson, F. M., 38th By., 10th Bde., C.F.A.; [illegible] Sgt. R[illegible], J. R., 53rd By., 13th Bde., C.F.A.; 887737 Cpl. Ro[illegible] S. H., [illegible] 506636 Cpl. Robinson, T., 5th Eng.; 69831 Coy./S.M. R[illegible], W. D., D.C.M., 26th; 2128984 Pte. Roche, W. J., 43rd; 451295 Pte. Rodgers, R. L., 58th; 2177 2nd Cpl. Rodwell, R. B., 3rd Eng.; 916644 Pte. Rollins, P., 2nd C.M.R.; 799206 Pte. Rome, T., 15th; 316973 Gnr. Rose, C. F., 6[illegible] By., 13th Bde., C.F.A.; 201898 Pte. Rose, D. E., 3rd; 109575 Sgt. Ross, [illegible] 4th C.M.R.; 812182 Pte. Ross, H., 3rd M.G., 715600 Pte. Ross, K., 26th; 423 Spr. Roux, E., 5th Eng.; 77484 Sgt. Rowell, R. W., 15th; 136356 Pte. Le Roy, C. A., 52nd; 120088 Pte. Roy, I., 22nd; 742048 Dvr. R[illegible], G. [illegible] By., 14th Bde., C.F.A.; 907094 Pte. Russell, R., 4th M.G.; [illegible] Pte R[illegible], W. J., 42nd; 79603 Sgt. Rust, J. B., 2nd M.G.; 33[illegible] Sgt Rutherford, J. B., [illegible]th By., 14th Bde., C.F.A.; 901933 Pte. Rutherford, W. A., 85th; 43222 By./S.M. Ryan, F. J., 1st Hy. By., C.G.A.

1251288 Sig. Salisbury, E. A., 51st By., 13th Bde., C.F.A.; 2005069 Pte. Salter, W. J., 85th; 345931 Gnr. Sarles, F. N., 20th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 510632 Cpl. Sault, W., C.A.S.C.; 639178 Pte. Saunders, A. B., P.P.C.L.I.; 922673 Pte. Savage, D., 78th; 706748 Sgt. Savident, E., 54th; [illegible] Sgt Sawyer, H., 9th Fd. Amb.; 439072 Pte. Sawkins, E. H., 15th; [illegible] L./C. Scaife, J., 50th; 228077 L./C. Scales, C. S., 116th; 226649 Pte. Scanian, J., Light Horse; 782471 Cpl. Schamahorn, B. J., 2nd C.M.R.; 261685 Pte. Schmitt, C. G., P.P.C.L.I.; 84220 Sgt. Schofield, S., 16th By., 6th Bde., C.F.A.; 116040 Pte. Scott, H., 2nd C.M.R.; 1791 Cpl. Sealy, F., P.P.C.L.I.; 2035169 Pte. Selway, F., 7th; 644841 Pte. Shakell, G., 19th; 1263318 Spr. Sharpe, H. E., Sig. Pool; 820652 Sgt. (A./Coy./S.M.) Sharples, A. H., 44th; 829436 Pte. Shattuck, J. E., 8th; 506697 Cpl. Shell, B. E., 8th Eng.; [illegible] Pte. Sheppard, W. W., Cyc.; 45602 Sgt. Shore, G. R., 16th; [illegible] Cpl Short, W., 1st Eng.; 540395 Cpl. Shrimpton, P. C., Cyc.; [illegible] Cpl Sh[illegible], G. M., 36th By., 9th Bde., C.F.A.; 3056217 L./C. Shultz, C. C., 38th; 643813 Sgt. Shunn, R. J., 116th; 332823 Gnr. Siddall, E. P., 51st By., 13th Bde., C.F.A.; 551242 Cpl. Sigurdson, V. J., Light Horse; 101717 Spr. Silverson, W., 3rd P. & T. Unit; 417766 Cpl. Simard, D., 13th; 629443 Pte. Simard, R., 2nd C.M.R.; 253064 Pte. Simison, C., 102nd; 475324 Pte. Simms, R. B., [illegible] Fd. Amb.; 328928 Cpl. Simpson, T., 60th By., 14th Bde., C.F.A.; [illegible] Sgt. Simpson, H., 2nd C.M.R.; 7905 Sgt. Simpson, P. O., 1st M.G.; 2356113 Pte. Simpson, W., 31st; 160148 Sgt. Simson, J., 72nd; 256113 Pte. Sinclair, J. T., 46th; 235206 Cpl. Sisson, L. L., 52nd; 505728 Spr. Skaugstad, K., 6th Eng.; [illegible]2461 Pte Skeaths, C. D., 46th; 300129 Sgt. Skelhorne, B. J., D/22nd By., 6th Bde., C.F.A.; 47[illegible] Cpl. Skidmore, F. A., 1st M.G.; 782015 Pte. Skinner, E. A., 46th; [illegible] Pte Slack, E. N., 46th; 1018099 Pte. Slaney, F. A., 28th; 489335 2nd Cpl. Slaunwhite, G. R., 4th Eng.; 614157 Sgt. Sluman, S., 4th; 238001 Sgt. Smart, J. M., 50th; 186708 Pte. Smart, W. H., 27th; 192601 Sgt. Smith, A. E., 42nd; 746104 Pte. Smith, A. L., 2nd; 500340 Spr. Smith, A. M., 7th Eng.; 301489 Sig. Smith, A. W., 39th By., 10th Bde., C.F.A.; 2015204 L./C. Smith, D. F., 7th; 639578 Cpl. Smith, D. W., C.F.A.; 776008 Pte. Smith, E. A., 20th; 231313 Pte. Smith, E. F., 10th.

663508 Pte Smith, E. L. H., 21st; 311469 Sgt. Smith, G. J. E., 3rd D.A.C.; 344828 Dvr. Smith, H. R., 6th By., 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; 781885 Pte. (A. Sgt.) Smith, J. A. H., 46th; 23055 L./Sgt. Smith, J. H., 4th; 652010 2nd Cpl. Smith, M., 1st Eng.; 187708 Pte. Smith, M. W., 8th; 657325 Sgt. Smith, T. H. B., R.C.R.; 818060 L./Sgt. Smith, V. C., 26th; [illegible] Pte Smith, W. A., 18th; 184136 Pte. Smith, W. A., and 253129 Cpl. Smith, W. [illegible] 511886 Pte. Smith, W. G., R.C.R.; 13687 Pte. Smithies, J. B., [illegible] Cpl. Smollett, C. B. B., 4th; 45210 R./S.M. Smylie, W., D.C.M., [illegible] 23054 Sgt. Soane, G., 11th Eng.; 464438 Pte. Soles, A. J., [illegible] C.M.R.; [illegible] Spr. Somers, F., Corps Sig. Coy.; 1004207 Pte. Sopher, B., [illegible] Souter, J. P., 18th; 5746 Spr. Southern, E., 1st D.S. Coy.; [illegible] Sgt. Sparks, J. L., 28th; 506319 Spr. Spear, W. D., 1st D.S. Coy.; 743180 2nd Cpl (A. Sgt.) Speedy, N. J., 5th D.S. Coy.; 135025 Pte. Spence, N. J., 2nd C.M.R.; 901326 Sgt. Spencer, H. McG., 25th; 514324 Pte. Spicer, R. W., R.C.R.; 112132 Pte. Spicer, F. J., Light Horse; 400739 Sgt. (A./Coy./S.M.) Sprague, J., 1st; 331895 Bomdr. Sprunt, E. L., 61st By., 14th Bde., C.F.A.; 524587 Pte. Spurge, J., 8th Fd. Amb.; 288827 Sgt. Squires, W., [illegible] Pte. Stalker, J., 44th; 195204 Sgt. (A./Coy./S.M.) Stanley, A., 21st; [illegible] Pte. Stanley, M. F., 52nd; 529232 Pte. Statham, R. W., 1st M.G.; [illegible] Pte. Staton, T. S., 1st Fd. Amb.; 823298 Cpl. Steele, T. R., [illegible]; 470792 Pte. Steeves, R. T., 2nd; 301491 Sgt. Stephen, G., 15th By., 6th Bde., C.F.A.; 19596 Cpl. Stephenson, V., 10th.

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A CANADIAN LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MONTREAL, June 27.

The belief which has been expressed in this column that the labour troubles in the West and elsewhere would simmer down seems to be justified by the result at Winnipeg, where, after an unparalleled struggle of seven weeks, the unreasoning attitude of strike leaders has resulted in a desertion on the part of the rank and file, who, seeing the Government take a firm stand, and realising that they were not making any progress, have very wisely thrown up the sponge.

It must not be imagined that in their general demands for better working conditions and better remuneration the employees of this country are not being supported by many who have no direct interest one way or the other; for many intellectual leaders are taking what at one time would have been judged very advanced views; but when the promotion of such views leads to the forcible holding up of all the activities of a community, then the Canadian people will not stand for it.

Half-hearted Strikes.

The sympathetic strikes in other cities, such as Vancouver and Calgary, are only half-hearted, and in Montreal, although there have been numerous small strikes, the effort to weld these into a general movement has signally failed. The most serious break in the city's industrial routine at present is at the Canadian Vickers' plant at Maisonneuve, which has now been closed down for three weeks. A special feature about this shipbuilding strike is that there are two groups of men who are concerned—the ordinary workmen who have been earning high wages during the war, and the returned soldiers, to whom the Canadian Vickers have given preference in regard to taking on new employees.

The latter, like the former, demand higher wages, urging that they are unable to live on the present scale of pay. At the same time, they have no savings, and so are finding it impossible to keep up the struggle, with their wives and families in want. They do not want to play the part of strike-breakers, so they declare. This week they went to see the Premier and the Minister of Marine, and made two proposals—one for the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry, while in the meantime the yards should be re-opened without prejudice; or, failing that, it was suggested the Government should take over the plant on lease and complete their own shipbuilding programme. At the moment of mail, no decision has been given, but it seems probable that the first alternative may be adopted.

Labour troubles at Liverpool and other ports are reflected in the port of Montreal, where traffic has been slack for this time of year, owing to the holding up of transports and other vessels.

The Quebec Elections.

Although public apathy in regard to the Quebec Provincial elections was very evident, the new Government in the ancient city will have eleven instead of six opponents. The three seats were lost on the Island of Montreal, and two of them—at Maisonneuve and Dorion—went to Labour representatives. The returned soldier ticket was not a popular one, judging by the fact that Capt. R. L. Calder lost his deposit in St. Lawrence, Montreal; Capt. Leonce Plante lost in St. James, and Major Gauvreau also came out at the foot of the poll in Laurier Ward.

"The electors, English, Scotch and Irish, as usual, abstained from the poll," commented Capt. Calder. "I had fondly thought that on my service overseas might be based a claim to offer further service here. I was mistaken. Those who cheered us when we went have now forgotten us. And, stoic as I have grown to be, that hurts just a little."

The Montreal *Gazette* comments:—"The Gouin Government is strongly entrenched, but Mr. Sauve and his followers will have to be reckoned with." One of the most notable defeats in these elections was that of Mr. T. D. Bouchard (at St. Hyacinthe), who has been a very strenuous and outspoken advocate of compulsory education. His allegations against the school system of the Province as far as the Catholic section is concerned, led to an investigation being decided on by the Catholic Council of Public Instruction.

* * *

General Turner presided over the gathering at the Steinway Hall on Tuesday last, when Capt. O. S. Sumner, O.B.E., R.E., told the story of "The Romance and Tragedy of Arras" in aid of the British Committee of the French Red Cross.

Mr. S. Abrahamson, B.A., LL.B., Manitoba Rhodes Scholar for 1914, has been awarded the B.C.L. degree, with honours, by the University of Oxford. He is returning to Canada to take up a position as lecturer in law at the Manitoba Law Schools. During the war Mr. Abrahamson was attached to the staff of the High Commissioner.

69552 Sgt. Stevens, H. Le R., 26th; 781505 Pte. Stevens, J., 1st C.M.R.; 111471 Pte. Stevens, L. L., Light Horse; 417978 Spr. Stevens, W. S., 3rd P. & T. Unit; 77944 Pte. Stevenson, R., 7th; 504945 Spr. Stevenson, B. C., Sig. Sub-Sec., Eng.; 1533 Pte. Stewart, G., P.P.C.L.I.; 270005 Sgt. Stewart, A., 38th; 2006754 L./C. Stewart, F. C., 6th Eng.; 838634 Pte. Stewart, J. A., 58th; 878181 L./Sgt. Stewart, J. D., 85th; [illegible] Pte. Stewart, J. G., 44th; 186 Cpl. Stewart, R., 2nd Hy. By., C.G.A.; [illegible] Pte. Stewart, R. W., 116th; [illegible] L./C. Stewart, W., 52nd; 414470 Sgt. Stewart, W., 87th; 887725 Cpl. Stirling, H. W., 3rd M.G.; 24534 Pte. Stonard, W. J., 15th; 437551 Sgt. Stonehewer, H., 49th; 709025 Sgt. Strachan, J. McH., 26th; 2137506 Pte. Strem, L., 47th; 781691 Pte. Strohm, V. A., 49th; [illegible] Pte. Struthers, J., 38th; [illegible] L./Sgt. Stuart, J. G., 47th; [illegible] Sgt. Studholme, F. R., 42nd; [illegible] Sgt. Studholme, S., 8th Eng.; 63742 Pte. Such, A., 18th; 401575 Pte. (A./Cpl.) Summers, C. J., 19th; 675916 Cpl. Sumsion, E., 1st; 5211 Sgt. Sutherland, G., 1st Eng.; 2537457 Pte. Sutherland, R., 116th; 426738 L./C. Sutherland, W. E., 28th; 2072 Cpl. Sutton, W. E., Light Horse; 696825 Pte. Surber, L. F., 5th; 475218 Pte. Swallow, S. G., 1st C.M.R.; 59946 Cpl. Swan, J., 21st; 715416 Spr. Swann, T., 1st Tram. Coy.; 24531 Sgt. Sweeney, B. K., 13th; [illegible] L./C. Swift, T., 6th Fd. Amb.; 552524 Sgt. Symons, R., P.P.C.L.I.; [illegible] Pte. Symonds, H. A., 31st.

895539 Pte. Takeshima, Y., 50th; 895182 Pte. Tang, S., 50th; 246057 Cpl. Tapp, J. G., P.P.C.L.I.; 18996 Cpl. Tayles, A., 12th; 696676 Pte. Taylor, A. F., 31st; [illegible] Pte. Taylor, E., 26th; 850352 Sgt. Taylor, E. T., 20th; 237325 L./C. Taylor, F., 3rd; 198165 L./C. Taylor, F., P.P.C.L.I.; 859457 Sgt. Taylor, F., 43rd; 652261 Sgt. Taylor, H. B., 8th; 136231 Cpl. Taylor, J., 2nd C.M.R.; 75642 Sgt. Taylor, J. H., 29th; 693221 Cpl. (L./Sgt.) Taylor, J. S., 4th; [illegible] Cpl. Taylor, R., 10th Fd. Amb.; 523092 L./C. Taylor, W. H., 1st; [illegible] Pte. Teggin, E., 1st; 1042937 Pte. Tennisco, J., 78th; 872054 Pte. Thayson, E., 44th; 308653 Dvr. Theberge, D., 31st By., 9th Bde., C.F.A.; 767100 Sgt. Theobald, W. G., 3rd; 47960 Cpl. Theroux, H., 1st M.G.; 430353 Cpl. Thew, P., 7th Eng.; 1054097 Sgt. Thibodeau, F. J., 14th; 437697 Cpl. Third, C. T., 15th; 727603 Sgt. Thistle, G. T., 2nd M.G.; 802738 Cpl. Thomas, D. G., 4th; 781468 Cpl. Thomas, F. G., 2nd M.G.; [illegible] Gnr. Thomas, G., 6th Bde., C.F.A.; [illegible] Cpl. Thompson, A., 3rd D.A.C.; 2453308 Pte. Thompson, C. A., 31st; [illegible] Cpl. Thompson, C. H., R.C.R.; 292347 Pte. Thompson, E. G., 1st C.M.R.; 443415 Spr. Thompson, J., 3rd D.S. Coy.; 719090 Spr. Thompson, N., 1st D.S. Coy.; [illegible] Pte. Thompson, W. C., 8th; 6281 Pte. Thompson, W. D., 1st; [illegible] Pte. Thomson, D., 6th; 730558 Pte. Thomson, R. T. J., 4th; 799676 Pte. Thomson, S., 19th; 155867 Spr. Thorne, A. J., 3rd P. & T. Unit; 746209 Cpl. Thorne, F. G., 19th; 5520 Cpl. Thorpe, E. H., 2nd Eng.; 2114842 Cpl. Thorsteinson, O., 27th; 749213 L./C. Tilton, A. G., 14th.

[illegible] Cpl. Timmins, J. W., 85th; 669432 Sgt. Tivy, P. A., 2nd Eng.; [illegible] Pte. Todd, D. H., 8th; 76243 Sgt. Tolmie, A., 6th Eng.; 106482 Sgt. Torrie, G. M., P.P.C.L.I.; 487536 Cpl. Torrey, C. E., 72nd; 718175 L./C. [illegible] 1st C.M.R.; 602834 L./C. [illegible] 27th; [illegible] Spr. Tree, [illegible] Pte. Treen, W. L., 1st C.M.R.; 696850 Pte. [illegible] Turgeon, W., 4th M.G.; 1733 Pte. Turner, [illegible] Sgt. Turner, A. R., 5th A.T. Coy.; 183725 Pte. [illegible] L./C. Tweedie, A. R., 1st M.M.G. Bde.; [illegible] Sgt. Tyler, W., [illegible]

715933 Cpl. Uloth, W. T., 26th; 184094 Sgt. Underwood, A., 10th; 184073 Cpl. Upton, H. W., 31st; 642852 Pte. Upton, J. H., 4th; 73970 Pte. Urquhart, J., 28th.

43787 Dvr. Vachon, A., 7th By., 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; 602808 Pte. Valkenburg, G. V., D.C.M., 10th; 406879 Pte. Vance, F., R.C.R.; 63890 Sgt. Van Alstyne, E., 1st M.G.; 249068 Pte. Van Luven, R., 58th; 878157 Pte. Varley, J. H., 85th; 302096 Cpl. Vasey, E. G., 3rd Siege By.; 868157 Cpl. Veale, J. C., 3rd; 700750 Pte. Vickers, W. H., 24th; 466272 Pte. Vincent, L. B., 10th; 3386 Dvr. Virtue, W., C.A.S.C.

54360 Pte. Wackett, J., 18th; 718122 Cpl. Waddell, R., 3rd Eng.; 709428 L./C. Wade, H. G., 4th A.T. Coy.; 153513 Sgt. Walker, D. C., 43rd; 476670 Sgt. Walker, J., 12th By., 3rd Bde., C.F.A.; 478731 Spr. Walker, P. J., 6th Eng.; 132020 Sgt. Wall, H. R., 13th; 180687 Sgt. Wallace, J. G., 2nd M.G.; 211004 Cpl. Waller, C., 58th; 22113 Sgt. Waller, R. C., 10th; 2196 Cpl. Walpole, O., Cyc.; 488920 Pte. Walsh, E. A., 14th; 1074 Pte. Walsh, M. T., P.P.C.L.I.; 3081801 L./C. Ward, C. A., 50th; 274039 Dvr. Ward, J., 46th How. By., 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; 53868 Sgt. Ward, R., 18th; 862922 Pte. Warfe, W. J., 29th; 769300 L./C. Waring, N. E., 12th Eng.; 32908 Pte. Waring, W., 1st Fd. Amb.; 907516 Pte. Warnes, A. G., 28th; 348626 Sgt. Warren, C. A., 1st By., 1st Bde., C.F.A.; 651355 Sgt. Warren, G. S., 1st Eng.; 654358 Pte. (A./Sgt.) Wasman, L. J., 47th; 530691 Pte. Waterman, A. J., 9th Fd. Amb.; 211203 Sgt. Waterman, G., 75th; 159057 Coy. S.M. Watling, C., 20th; 931362 Cpl. Watson, I. M., 2nd C.M.R.; 2283313 Pte. Watson, R., 49th; 141804 Cpl. Watson, R., 21st; 727068 Pte. Watson, T. H., 1st M.M.G. Bde.; 406639 Pte. Watt, W., 1st; 712402 Cpl. Watts, R. N., 13th; 102714 Cpl. Watts, A., 102nd; 524086 Pte. Watts, S. A., 44th; 100724 Pte. Watts, S. R., 49th; 288916 Pte. Wayling, C., 78th; 718194 Spr. Wayling, G., 3rd Eng.; 158734 Sgt. Weaver, J. E., 18th; 43793 Sgt. Webb, A., 1st D.A.C.; 186798 Pte. Weeks, A. G., 27th; 3205028 Pte. Weller, W. R., 31st; 223112 Sgt. Weir, H. A., 8th; 757438 Pte. Welbourn, W. B., 4th; 169 Dvr. Welch, A., 2nd Hy. By., C.G.A.; 1009295 Pte. Welch, G., 40th; 625104 Cpl. Weldon, F. L., 10th; 700499 Dvr. Wellings, H., 1st P. & T. Unit; 452632 Pte. Wellman, I., 58th; 775416 Pte. Wells, H., 116th; 114915 Pte. Wells, J. W., Light Horse; 621758 Sgt. Wells, W. A., 20th; 303 Gnr. Welsby, R. J., 18th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 73712 Dvr. Werry, W. G., 3rd P. & T. Unit; 715062 L./C. Wessell, F., 26th; 202056 Pte. West, A. T., 14th; 102985 L./C. West, H., 50th; 491364 Pte. Whale, F., 4th; 3740 Pte. Whaley, L. E., C.A.S.C.; 541968 Sgt. Wheadon, L. S., 1st Eng.; 153184 Pte. Wheaton, C. W., 15th; 745530 Pte. Whetter, T. W. H., 116th; 3205743 Pte. White, E. A., 50th; 592500 Pte. White, H. N., 52nd; 457818 Coy. S.M. White, R. R., 87th; 159250 Pte. White, T., 75th; 443113 Cpl. Whitehead, R., 29th; 709430 Pte. Whitehouse, F., 78th; [illegible] L./C. Whitehouse, F., 8th; 201514 L./Sgt. Whitmore, W. D., 20th; 141680 Sgt. Whitworth, P., 1st M.G.; 291997 Cpl. Widdowson, G. J., 46th; [illegible] Pte. Wigglesworth, G. M., 10th; 405684 L./Sgt. Wilcock, L., 5th C.M.R.; 104600 L./C. Wild, V., 28th; 11129 L./Sgt. Wilderspin, J., 4th; [illegible] Sgt. Williams, C. G., 25th; 127479 Sgt. Williams, J. R., 3rd; 327862 Sgt. Williams, W. B., 61st By., 14th Bde., C.F.A.; 163166 Pte. Wills, H. G., 13th; 89809 Sgt. Wilsher, A. F., 18th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 86758 Gnr. Wilson, C. A., 18th By., 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 14933 Sgt. Wilson, D., Light Horse; 210940 L./C. Wilson, D., 75th; 700432 Pte. Wilson, E., 43rd; 817381 Pte. Wilson, E. J., 26th; 410661 Pte. Wilson, E. S., 38th; 1093229 Pte. Wilson, H., 21st; 214297 Sgt. Wilson, H. A., 19th; 112532 Cpl. Wilson, H. O'Brien, Light Horse; 114904 Pte. Wilson, J., 1st; 871096 Cpl. Wilson, J., 1st M.G.; 101558 Pte. Wilson, J., 31st; 105465 L./C. Wilson, W. J., P.P.C.L.I.; 2075446 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) Wilson, W. W., 42nd; [illegible] L./C. Winter, R., 38th; 232285 Pte. (A./L./C.) Wiskar, W., 10th; 265306 Dvr. (A./Bombdr.) Wolven, A. W., 55th By., 13th Bde., C.F.A.; 703699 Pte. Wolverson, S. G., 102nd; 1084122 L./C. Wood, A., 8th; 424375 L./C. Wood, A., 28th; 1250596 Gnr. Wood, A., 45th By., 9th Bde., C.F.A.; 510668 Coy./Q.M. Sgt. Wood, E. C., C.A.S.C.; 1021233 Pte. Wood, L., 13th; 225677 Cpl. Wood, R. C., 10th; 292383 Pte. Wood, W. J., 46th; 412326 Pte. Woodacre, H., P.P.C.L.I.; 84221 Sgt. Woods, P., 16th By., 6th Bde., C.F.A.; 529054 Pte. Woolnough, H., 8th Fd. Amb.; 209 Gnr. Wooldridge, H., 2nd Hy. By., C.G.A.; 283122 Pte. Wright, C. M. B., 13th; [illegible] Pte. Wright, G., 16th; 1000504 Sgt. Wright, G. A., 43rd; 488851 Cpl. Wright, S. C., 85th; 808464 Pte. Wyatt, R., 31st; 301147 Sgt. Wyld, G., 36th By., 9th Bde., C.F.A.

[illegible] Pte. Yannopoulos, E., 16th; 447611 Sgt. York, B. F., 2nd C.M.R.; [illegible] Spr. Young, A. J., 1st Eng.; 541448 Pte. Young, A. M., Cyc.; 70081 Pte. Young, C., 26th; [illegible] Pte. Young, F., 29th; [illegible] Sgt. Young, H. W., 19th; 145762 Pte. Young, J. H., P.P.C.L.I.; [illegible] Cpl. Young, J. S., 5th; [illegible] Pte. (L./C.) Young, J. S., 47th; [illegible] Pte. Young, P. J., 7th; [illegible] Cpl. Young, P. H. R., 10th; [illegible] Pte. Young, P. J., 8th; [illegible] Spr. Young, S. M., 4th A.T. Coy.; [illegible] Pte. Young, W., 43rd; [illegible] Sgt. Younger, R., 2nd Eng.; 799091 Sgt. Yule, A. T., 15th; [illegible] Cpl. Zacharias, J., 21st; 304167 Sgt. Zufelt, W., 3rd D.A.C.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA. The supplementary estimates contain a vote for $500,000 for war memorials in France and Flanders, and another $500,000 for the War Graves Commission.

—Dr. J. C. Connell, Dean of the Faculty of the Queen's University, has been elected president of the Dominion Medical Council.

TORONTO. The Province's total loss from fire during the first four months of the year was $2,674,008, a decrease of $2,509,213, as compared with the corresponding period last year. The insurance loss for the same period was $2,019,600, as compared with $4,011,807 in the first four months of 1918.

——A motor road is being built by the Ontario Bureau of Mines into the Kirkland Lake camp at Cobalt.

——That the waters at the mouth of the Humber River are charged with electricity was established (says a *Daily Record* cable) when the officials of the Toronto Hydro-Electric made a test of the water, following the electrocution of Stewart Smith, who lost his life while bathing in the river. The officials located the source of the current which is thrown off from a pump located at the boathouse. Until the electric current is eliminated the river will be declared unsafe for bathing.

——Messrs. Baldwin's, of Swansea, Eng., are erecting a big steel plant in the west end of Toronto.

——Very hot weather has prevailed throughout Canada. The thermometer was as high as 97 and 98 degrees at Toronto last week.

——This city possesses the first aerial taxicab in Canada. It is run by Mr. T. Mac Lew Nesbitt, formerly of the R.A.F.

HAMILTON.—The Dominion Sheet Metal Corporation, one of the city's largest industries, has inaugurated a profit-sharing scheme for employees. Eight per cent. Preferred stock will be offered them for which they will pay at the rate of 2 per cent. per month, the number of shares to be based upon earnings.

BROCKVILLE.—The Hon. J. D. Reid has offered this city a site for a monument to residents who fell in the war.

BOWMANVILLE.—Mr. A. N. McMillan has been elected Mayor by a majority of 348 votes over Mr. Lewis Cornish.

——A by-law authorising the issue of debentures for $17,500 for the purpose of granting aid to the Canada Scale and Slicer Co., Ltd., has been passed by the ratepayers by a majority of 298.

WOODSTOCK.—Under the auspices of the Ontario Historical Society, an oil painting of the late Sir Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario, was recently unveiled at the Court House here by Col. Mowat Biggar, of Ottawa, Sir Oliver's eldest grandson.

ST. CATHARINES.—Mr. J. A. Burgess, formerly science master of Bishop Ridley College, has invented a hydrophone that will pick up the faintest sounds through the water at a distance of from four to five miles and show the exact location of other vessels, rocks, or icebergs, in the case of fog. Mr. Burgess has been conducting a series of tests in the North Sea, under the direction of the British Admiralty, with a view to the adoption of his invention for both war and mercantile vessels.

PORT ARTHUR.—All employees of the city utilities, street cars, telephones, water and light, have signed a new wage scale agreement, including a clause that they will at no time engage in sympathetic strikes.

FORT WILLIAM.—Policemen here have been granted a 10 per cent. increase in wages.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—Dr. F. A. Hunter, M.B., F.R.C.S., Professor of Biological Chemistry at Toronto University, has been visiting this city on behalf of the National Advisory Committee of Scientific and Industrial Research, for the purpose of investigating the problems of the fox-breeding industry.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC. At the closing exercises of Laval University Cardinal Begin presented to Mgr. Francois Pelletier, rector of Laval University, the degree of Doctor in Theology, conferred by Ottawa University.

Serious forest fires are reported from the lower part of Matane County, a saw mill belonging to Mr. J. A. Boulay, ex-M.P. for Rimouski, having been burned to the ground, and large quantities of lumber destroyed.

The Quebec and Saguenay Railway operating between Quebec and Murray Bay has inaugurated the new line. The stations were gaily decorated, while church bells welcomed the first train, which left Quebec at 8 a.m. and arrived at Murray Bay at 1 p.m. last Monday (says a *Daily Record* cable).

MONTREAL.—A retiring allowance of $4,000 a year has been voted to Sir William Peterson, retiring principal of McGill University, by the Carnegie Foundation.

LENNOXVILLE.—At the recent convocation of the University of Bishop's College, the D.C.L. degree was conferred upon the Right Rev. W. C. White, D.D., Lord Bishop of Newfoundland; Major-General Sir H. E. Burstall, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; and Hon. Walter G. Mitchell, B.C.L., Provincial Treasurer. The resignation of the Rev. Dr. Parrock, for some time Principal of the University, was accepted, but no successor has yet been appointed.

VALLEYFIELD.—The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire and party visited the various institutions of this city on June 19, and the Duke unveiled a bronze tablet in the City Hall in honour of those who have died overseas. His Excellency has promised to give a prize to the College.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN.—This city gave a rousing welcome, on June 8, to the 700 New Brunswick men of the 44th Bn. who returned from overseas under the command of Lt.-Col. R. D. Davies.

MONCTON.—The valuation of city property for 1919 has been completed by the assessor, and the figures show a large increase in property and income ratings over those of last year. For 1917-18 taxable real estate was valued at $7,776,245; personal property, $1,448,200; income, $1,652,500, a total of $10,876,945. The tax rate per hundred last year was $2.24. For the present year real estate valuations are $8,020,105; personal property, $1,540,250; and income, $2,782,550, a total of $12,342,905, and the tax rate being $2.30 per hundred.

NEWCASTLE.—A fire which broke out in the lumber stored near the Edward Sinclair Co. mill, near here, caused damage estimated at between $150,000 and $200,000.

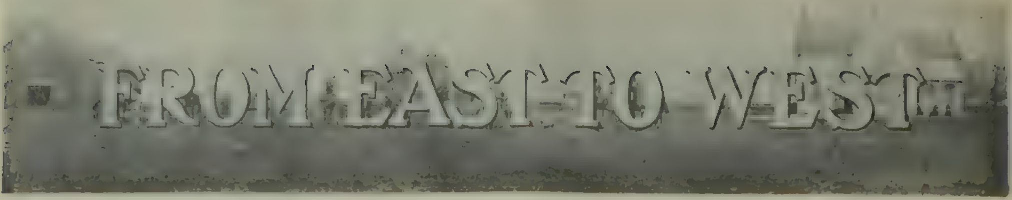
LOGGIEVILLE.—A fire which broke out in the store of Messrs. A. & R. Loggie & Co. did damage to the extent of over $100,000.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Major Dugald Stewart, M.D., formerly, M.P. for Lunenburg, has been appointed Medical Inspector for the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment for the Maritime Provinces. Lt.-Col. Joseph Hayes, D.S.O., succeeds Major Stewart as Unit Director of this Department for this Province and Prince Edward Island.

SYDNEY.—The electors have rejected the City Council's proposal to borrow $45,000 for a nurses' residence in connection with the city hospital, $60,000 for streets, $20,000 for the Halifax Relief Fund, and $15,000 for an infectious diseases hospital.

NEW GLASGOW.—The Globe Steam Laundry here, the property of Messrs. M. B. and W. Vale, has been completely destroyed by fire.



FROM EAST TO WEST

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—All the private employment agencies here licensed by the Provincial Government have been closed, and Government offices are taking their place.

- - An impressive military funeral was given last Monday to the remains of the late Maj.-Gen. Sir Sam Steele, K.C.M.G., G.C.B., M.V.O., who was one of the biggest figures in the expansion of the Canadian West (says a *Daily Record* cable).

——Owing to strong local opposition, the application of a steamboat company for permission to build a passenger steamboat dock at the foot of Burrows Avenue has been withdrawn, and the Council has granted the company permission to erect a landing at the foot of Pritchard Avenue. The steamer, it is understood, will make trips to Keenora Park and to the Tuxedo Home.

TRANSCONA.—The C.N.R. shops here, where some 5,000 men have been employed, are to be closed and the work transferred to the Fort Rouge shops.

ST. BONIFACE.—The Council has granted the application of Mr. J. Bolkowski to establish a hog farm on his property near the Union Stockyards and to build a plant costing between $10,000 and $12,000.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—A proposal of the Department of Education to make provision for a three years' course in agriculture and home economics for high schools and collegiates throughout the Province was unanimously approved at a recent meeting of the Educational Council held here.

SASKATOON.—At the State Convention of the Knights of Columbus, held here, Mr. J. J. Smith, of Regina, was elected secretary of the Order, and Mr. J. J. Sullivan, Grand Knight of the Regina Council, was elected alternate to the supreme convention of the Knights of Columbus. The treasurer's report of the finances of the K. of C. Army Hut Fund showed that $75,582 was collected in the Province for this work. In Manitoba the sum collected was $49,786.

MOOSE JAW.—The City Council has abolished its standing committee on parks and boulevards, and substituted therefor a permanent Parks Board, to be made up of six members, who will have charge of the administration of the parks of the city, subject to the ratification of the Council.

WEYBURN.—Mr. C. M. Hamilton, of McTaggart, has been nominated as the Liberal candidate for this Provincial constituency. Mr. Hamilton intends resigning from the board of directors of the Canadian National Railways.

PELLY.—At a recent Liberal convention conference Mrs. M. O. Ramsland, widow of Mr. M. O. Ramsland, M.L.A. for Pelly, was nominated to succeed her late husband.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

CALGARY. -Sir Robert Borden will attend and address the Alberta Industrial Congress here on either August 13 or 14.

The city's death rate for the month of May shows a decrease of 8.6, as compared with that of the corresponding month last year, which was 11.6. For the same period deaths under one year of age decreased from 22 to 14, and total deaths from 68 last year to 47 this year. The number of births also went down from 171 for May, 1918, to 149 this year.

LETHBRIDGE. The Government Arbitration Board, having granted the city's employees a general 15 per cent. increase in wages, the Council intends increasing street car fares, electric light rates, water rates, and the tax rate in order to raise the $25,000 that will be required

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—This Province will, it is stated here, receive 18 aeroplanes as her share of the contribution made by the British Government to Canada. One hundred and seven machines will be presented to the Government by the Mother Country. Victoria and Vancouver are the only coast cities where flying is in progress at the present time, but New Westminster, Nanaimo, and Prince Rupert expect to be included in the distribution.

——The City Council has passed a by-law enacting that a curfew bell shall be rung every evening at 10 o'clock, after which no child under the age of 16 shall be allowed to be out unaccompanied.

——A large power plant is to be installed on the Similkameen River three and a half miles above Oroville at an expenditure of $850,000. The power will be used for pumping water for irrigation purposes and for the operation of mines in the district.

VANCOUVER.—Lt.-Col. W. P. Purney has been again elected president of the Great War Veterans' Association at the annual Dominion Convention held here.

NEW WESTMINSTER.—The amount allotted to the city under the Better Housing Act is to be increased from $45,000 to $60,000.

COURTENAY.—The Province's demobilised soldiers are taking up farms in this district. A dozen improved farms have already been sold to soldier citizens, and a real estate office reported two deals of $10,000 each in one week.

GRAND FORKS.—The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co. have ceased operations permanently both at the smelter here and at the Phœnix Mines. For the past year only two or three of the eight furnaces at the smelter here have been operating.

MERRITT.—The first example of Government aid in the development of the mining industry is found in the operations taking place at the Snowstorm group of copper claims in Highland Valley, 25 miles from here. The drilling contract was let by the Provincial Department of Mines, and the deep borings are revealing bodies of good-grade ore.

ANYOX.—The coke ovens here, the first on the Pacific Coast to be operated for the recovery of tuluol, benzol and the other valuable by-products of coal-tar, including dyes, have been started

* *

MEMORIAL STATUE TO SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

The Liberal caucus at Ottawa last week discussed the question of the erection of a memorial monument to the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The proposed monument will (says a *Record* cable) be distinctly separate from the statue to be erected on Parliament Hill, for which $25,000 were voted during the present session. It will be a private enterprise and the money will be raised by subscription lists.

Details of the plan will be brought to the attention of the National Liberal Convention in August.

* *

CANADIAN MEMORIAL AT YPRES.

In recognition of the brilliant part played by the Canadians in the great battles on the Belgian Front, the Belgian Government, through the Minister of the Interior, has granted half an acre of land in the neighbourhood of Ypres for the erection of a monument.

The memory of Major-General M. S. Mercer and other Canadian soldiers who fell in the war will thus be perpetuated in Belgium.

* *

CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

List of Monday, July 7.

Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

Previously Reported Missing New Reported Killed

Eastern Ontario Regiment. Morrow, 2098899 H. E

Previously Reported Wounded, now Reported Died of Wounds.

Quebec Regiment -Skeen, 24997 O

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The King has approved of the appointment of Colonel H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to be Colonel-in-Chief of the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians).

* *

August 7 has been selected as the date for the departure of the Prince of Wales to Canada and the United States, calling at St. John's, N.F., en route, about August 12. His Royal Highness does not expect to be away longer than three months. The members of the suite to accompany him are now being selected.

* *

The Governor-General, accompanied by the Duchess of Devonshire and party, recently visited the Thousand Islands and were entertained by the Mayor and Council of Brockville, and by Mr. G. T. Fulford and Mr. and Mrs. H. B. McGiverin

* *

Sir Edward Kemp has returned from Canada and is staying at the Ritz Hotel.

* *

Sir George Perley was present in the House of Commons on July 3 on the occasion of Mr. Lloyd George's historic speech on the Peace terms.

* *

Sir Arthur Currie was a guest at the American Independence Day dinner in London.

* *

Lord Beaverbrook arrived in Montreal on June 25 for a few days, and was taken over the harbour by the Commissioners. Sir Sam Hughes came down from Ottawa to see his old friend.

* *

The Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Solicitor-General, has been made a member of the Privy Council of the Dominion, following the precedent made in the case of the Hon. A. Meighen.

* *

Prof. J. C. McLennan, O.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S., has been awarded the silver medal of the Royal Society of Arts for his recent paper on "Science and Industry in Canada."

* *

Sir George and Lady Perley, Lt.-Gen. Sir R. E. W. Turner, V.C., and Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur Currie were among those present at the Thanksgiving Service in St. Paul's Cathedral last Sunday.

* *

The Hon. Dr. Henri Béland, M.P., and Senator McClellan have been chosen as Canadian delegates to the Inter-Parliamentary Union of Peace.

* *

The Hon. W. J. Shaughnessy, eldest son of Lord Shaughnessy, has been appointed a director of the C.P.R. Capt. "Bill" Shaughnessy has left many friends on this side of the Atlantic who will be pleased to hear of this appointment.

* *

Sir William Mackenzie returns to Toronto to-day by the R.M.S. *Aquitania*.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. C. Cambie have taken a cottage at Frinton-on-Sea for the months of August and September.

* *

Mr. Leighton McCarthy, K.C., of Toronto, is staying at the Ritz Hotel.

* *

Mr. Stewart Kilpatrick, of C. Meredith & Co., Ltd., has returned to London.

Major-General Sir Geoffrey Twining was born in Halifax, N.S., and was educated there and at the Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston. He accepted a commission in the Royal Engineers in January, 1886, and during his service in that corps he has served in India, Canada, China, and East Africa, in regimental and special extra regimental employment and on the Staff. He was one of the original expedition under Captain, now Major-General, Sir Ronald Macdonald, which did much valuable pioneer exploration work in British East Africa and Uganda in the early 'nineties. Later, in China, he was a member of the British Railway Administration during and after the Boxer rebellion. In India he held various important appointments, and when war broke out in 1914 he went to France with the rank of Lt.-Colonel, commanding the Royal Engineers of the VIIth Meerut Division. Throughout the war he held various important Staff appointments, the last of which was D.A. and Q.M.G. of the First Army, under the command of General Sir Henry Horne. Early in 1918 he was chosen to succeed Maj.-Gen. Sir George Scott-Moncrieff at the War Office as Director of Fortifications and Works, the appointment which he now holds. During the course of the war General Twining has been eight times mentioned in despatches, has received the C.B. and C.M.G., and has been decorated by our Allies. He was made a Brigadier-General in November, 1915, and promoted Major-General for service in the field in January, 1917. Last month he received the K.C.M.G. for services rendered during the war.

MAJOR GEN. SIR GEOFFREY TWINING, K.C.M.G.

Photo by J. Russell & Sons.

* *

Among the prominent guests from Overseas at the annual dinner of the City Livery Club on Monday night was Col. Gerald White, Forestry Corps, ex-M.P. for Renfrew, Ont.

[illegible] Royal Society of M[illegible] [illegible] is one of [illegible] [illegible] to came to [illegible] [illegible] niversity and for the [illegible] of Me[illegible] presentation took place after *Canada* had gone to press, a full account will appear in our next [illegible]

* *

Last Monday, Sir George McLaren Brown, European General Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, entertained at luncheon at the Savoy Hotel the following officials and agents of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Dominion Express Companies:—Mr. R. D. Morrison, Mr. E. F. Tremayne, Mr. T. J. Smith, Mr. H. G. Dring, Mr. F. W. Mottley, Mr. W. D. Grosset, Mr. C. DeMey, Mr. G. L. Boer, Mr. A. Caton, Mr. E. C. Gill, Mr. S. L. Furniss, Mr. Saxon Jones, Mr. A. S. Ray, Mr. J. W. Maine, Mr. W. T. Treadaway, Mr. M. L. Duffy, Mr. A. V. Clark, Mr. W. McCalla, Major A. E. Moore and Mr. F. Bramley.

* *

Lt. Norman A. Watt, of the C.M.G.C., and formerly a member of the Yukon Territorial Council, has become private secretary to the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands in the B.C. Government.

* *

Mrs. Blaylock, wife of Col. Blaylock, Canadian Red Cross Commissioner, has arrived in Ottawa from England and is visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. James Mills.

* *

Rev. Dr. George Duncan and Rev. Dr. Hanson, two Presbyterian ministers of Montreal well known in England and Scotland, have sailed on the *Canada* to spend the vacation in the Old Country.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The marriage arranged between Mr. James Stevenson, Edinburgh, Scotland, and Nursing Sister Froney Gleeson, C.A.M.C., 16 Canadian General Hospital, will take place in All Saints' Church, Orpington, at 2.30 p.m., July 24. No invitations are being issued, but all friends will be welcome at the church.

* *

The engagement is announced of Capt. James Hugh Campbell, 5th Battalion, The Black Watch, of Stracathro, Brechin, Forfarshire, and Flora, daughter of the Hon. S. A. and Mrs. Clift, of St. John's, Newfoundland.

* *

The marriage of Lt.-Col. F. R. Hawkes and Miss Constance M. Bovey will take place at Holy Trinity, Brompton, on Monday, July 14, at 2.30 p.m. Miss Bovey is a daughter of the late Dr. Bovey, formerly Dean of the Engineering Faculty of McGill University.

* *

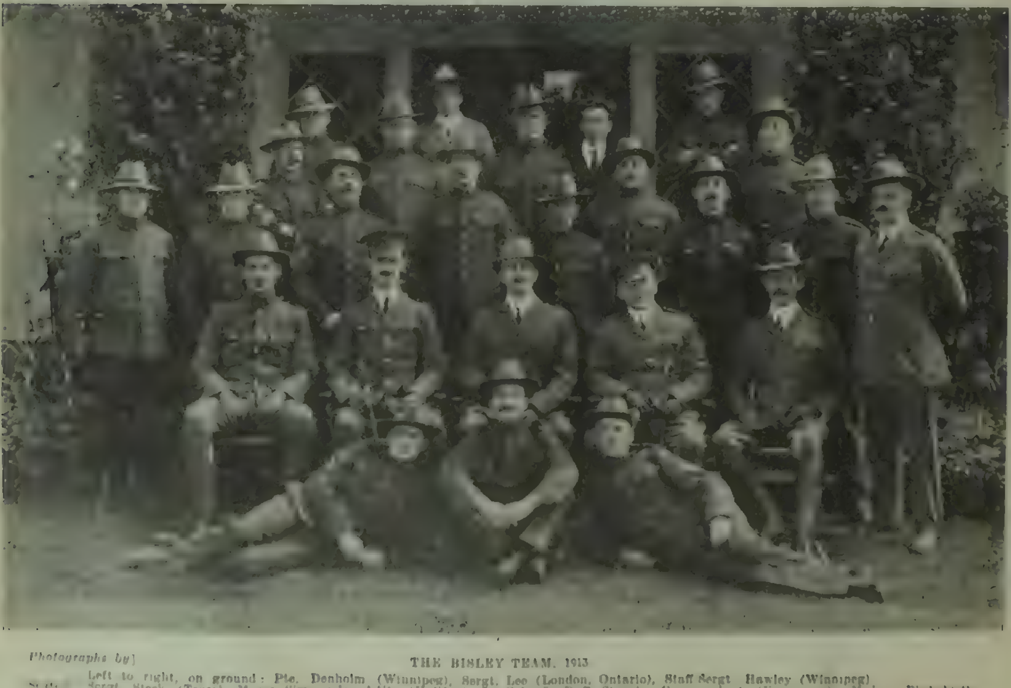
The marriage took place on June 30, at Saint Martins-in-the-Field, London, of Lt. E. A. Dixon, C.M.G.C., of White Horse, Y.T., son of Mr. and Mrs. John Dixon, of Buctouche, N.B., to Augusta (ex-Nursing Sister, C.A.M.C.), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Kirkham, Brandon, Man.

* *

The engagement [illegible] M[illegible] Mary Constance St[illegible] ter of Mr. Henry [illegible] St. John and Mrs. [illegible] couver, to Majo[illegible] Young, D.S.O. [illegible] Highlanders, a[illegible] Young, artist, Glas[illegible]

CANADIAN MARKSMEN

Selected marksmen from the O.M.F.C. concentrated at Bisley to participate in the elimination test matches which were held prior to the selection of the rifle team
1914 respectively, with



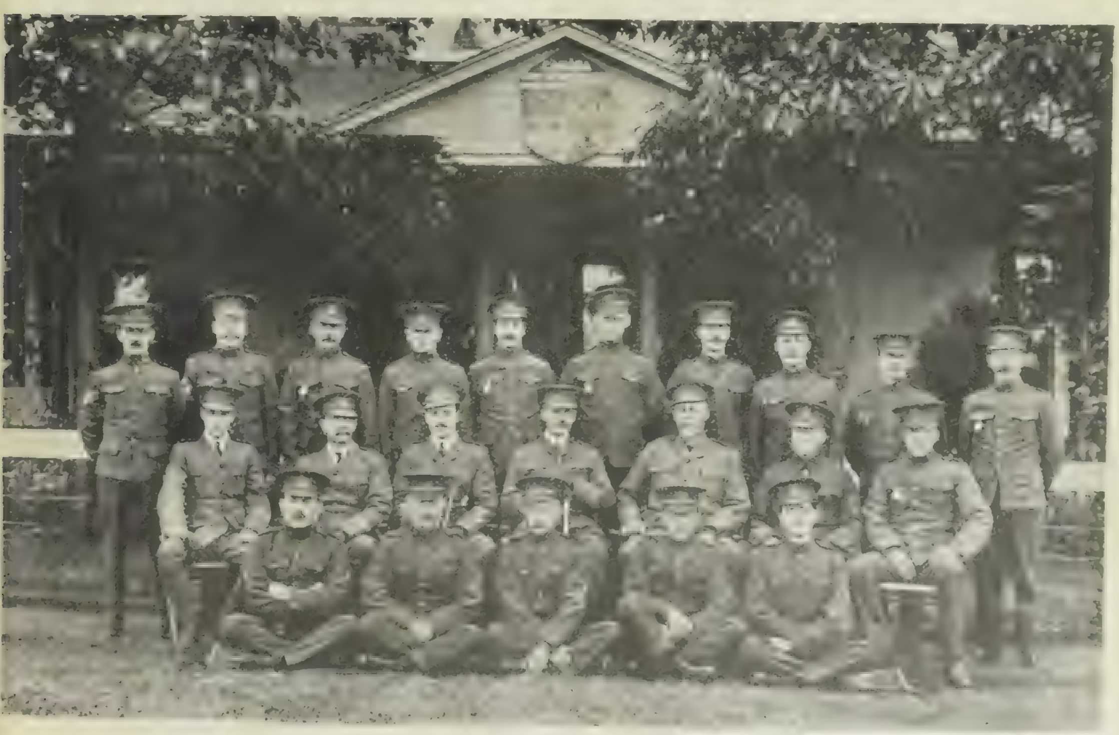
Photographs by]

THE BISLEY TEAM, 1913

Left to right, on ground: Pte. Denholm (Winnipeg), Sergt. Lee (London, Ontario), Staff Sergt. Hawley (Winnipeg).
Seated: Sergt. Steck (Truro), Major Simmonds, Adjt. (Halifax), Lt.-Col. J. Duff Stuart, Commandant (Vancouver), Major Birdwhistle, Sec., D.C.R.A. (Ottawa), Captain Crowe (Guelph).
Standing, first row: Lt. Sterns (Souris, P.E.I.), Lt. Taylor (Dundas), Col.-Sergt. Hatcher (Victoria), Sergt. Parker (Halifax), Sergt. Laman (Halifax), Sergt. Guthans (Ottawa), Staff-Sergt. Carr (Victoria), Pte. Hawkins (Toronto), Lieut. Richardson (Victoria).
Back Row: Col.-Sergt. Bullock (Toronto), Sergt. Brown (Edmonton), Col.-Sergt. Freeborn (Hamilton), Lt. Mortimer (Quebec), Sergt. Steele (Guelph), E. Evans, Pte. Macpherson (Stellarton), Col. Sergt. Perry, Gold Medallist (Vancouver).

THE VICTORY BISLEY.

ia at the Victory Bisley Rifle Meeting. The complete official team appears on another page The accompanying pictures show the Canadian teams of 1913 and
members of the teams.



THE BISLEY TEAM, 1914. [*H. R. Gibbs,* [illegible]

Standing (left to right): Sergt. J. H. Armstrong (Halifax), Col.-Sergt. J. Stoddart (Hamilton), Sergt. A. Martin (Calgary), Pte. H. D. [illegible] Alma, N.S.), Q.-M.-Sergt. D. McInnes (Edmonton), Sergt. G. W. Russell (Ottawa), Sergt. A. G. Bullock (Toronto), [illegible] S.-Sergt. T. Laman (Halifax), Sergt. D. McKie (Guelph).

Sitting (left to right): Lt. C. N. Bennett (Halifax), Lt. A. Brooks (B.C.), Lt. C. W. G. Gibson, Adjt. (Hamilton), Lt.-Col. J. G. [illegible] Commandant (Montreal), Major W. G. King (Bowmanville), Lt. G. W. McLean (Hopewell, N.S.); S.-Sergt. W. A. [illegible] and King's Prizewinner) (Toronto).

In front (left to right): Gnr. A. D. Noble (Montreal), Pte. W. Riddell (Toronto), Pte. W. H. Hendry (Dundas), [illegible] Pte. E. A. Lowry (Guelph).

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

THE WESTERN FARMER NOT A PROFITEER.

To the Editor of Canada.

Sir,—Your correspondent, Arthur Holtby, evidently is not in close touch with things in Canada. Take the increases in prices paid for wheat, cattle, hogs, dairy and poultry produce and compare the pre-war figures and what the farmers are now getting; you will find that no commodities show the same relative increase in profits.

It is all very well talking about packing houses, millers, etc., but the Government and Allied contracts were all placed upon a world competitive basis, and the lowest prices accepted, whereas the Western farmer has a fixed and guaranteed price of wheat, his chief product, at about three times the normal figure, which I should say is the hottest form of protection and class legislation one could get.—Yours truly.

J. Robinson.

Gloucester Terrace, W.
July 3.

* * *

To the Editor of Canada.

Sir,—Having noticed some letters recently in your valuable paper in support of Free Trade, especially in agricultural implements, I should like to express my views on the matter, as one who was born on a Canadian farm, has farmed 5 years in Alberta, and expects to return to farm life there very shortly. As such, I must emphatically protest against the selfish and unpatriotic, not to say Bolshevic, attitude of the Western Canadian farmers. Theirs seems to me to be a policy of self first, last and always. What care they for Canada as a whole so long as their interests are looked after?

My motto is Canada first, the Empire second, and after that the individual. We can never make ours a great nation without a tariff at least as high, on the average, as the present one. We have unlimited resources which can never be developed under Free Trade. My opinion—based on a lifelong experience on a farm and among farmers, both east and west—is that there is no country in the world which presents the farmer such opportunities as does Canada.

The French farmer complains not, yet he pays about double for his machinery that our farmers do, pays much higher rent and taxes, and gets smaller profits, because he works much less land and his methods are more cumbersome, and he works slower. Yet, due largely to agriculture, it was simply marvellous how France recovered after the Franco-Prussian War.

Of course, living is high, but so it is everywhere, and it hits the farmer less than the town-dweller, because the former produces so much more of what he consumes.

I refer the farmer to conditions in Canada under the McKenzie Government of the early seventies. Then we had, not Free Trade, but a "revenue tariff" of about 17 per cent. on the average. Yet the industrial stagnation was so great that the Government had to establish soup kitchens in Montreal and Toronto to prevent poor people from starving. Work was very scarce, and $12 per month was top wages for unskilled labour. Perhaps our present-day farmers wish to return to those conditions? With Free Trade Canada undoubtedly will. We must encourage capital to turn our immense raw materials into the finished article, or we shall not get new industries, nor yet retain at least the smaller of our present ones.

Mr. Robson talks about bringing stock from Chicago to Canada to fatten; but the difficulty is to prevent the American from buying up our young stock and taking it home to fatten—a sad state of affairs when we have millions of tons of rough feed going to waste every year.

Farm implements would not be cheaper, but the large American firms would soon amalgamate with our larger Canadian firms, and, after squeezing out our smaller ones, would proceed to charge us what they liked.

The tendency all over the world is away from Free Trade. Australia has recently pronounced for a protective tariff, and Great Britain is rapidly turning in that direction.

I am in favour of a tariff commission of experts for Canada, and a preferential tariff throughout the Empire. With such I see Canada the dominant partner in the Empire within the next 50 to 75 years. I have unbounded faith in her future under moderate protection, but can see little or no progress under Free Trade, which would take our raw products to build up industries in other countries.

In conclusion, I would fain call on all true patriots to stand together in urging a policy for *all* Canada rather than for any one section. Let us all make individual sacrifices for the benefit of the country we love. Do not let us look upon our country as the small boy looks upon a big, fat orange, something he can squeeze as much as possible out of, but let us realise what we owe to our country. In short, let us stand for a policy of "the greatest good to the greatest number."—Yours truly,

M. G. Connolly, Capt., R.A.V.C.

July 5, 1919.

NURSE, medical, surgical and maternity trained, desires Engagement to attend patient during voyage to Canada and after if desired. References can be given.—Write, Nurse F., Trained Nurses' Association, 5, Surrey Street, Strand, London W.C.

IMPERIAL EDUCATIONAL SCHEME.

Canadian Universities' Promise of Support.

Following the decision of the War Cabinet that the Imperial Government scheme for the provision of financial assistance for the Higher Education and Training of Ex-Officers and Men of similar educational qualifications, should include facilities for study in universities and other educational institutions in the British Empire overseas, Lord Milner, Secretary of State for the Colonies, communicated with the Governments of the Dominions asking if the universities in the Dominions would be prepared to accept ex-Service students, and what concessions they would make respecting entrance examinations.

A reply has been received from the Governor-General of Canada to the effect that the Canadian Universities will welcome such students, accepting those considered by the Imperial Education Committee to have received preparatory training sufficient to enable them intelligently to follow the first year of their work, and admitting and giving to others recommended by the Committee full credit for all work already done in British universities.

No ex-officer or man may receive financial assistance from Imperial funds for training oversea in the country of his own domicile. Ex-officers and men of British nationality domiciled in the United Kingdom or elsewhere (other than in Canada), and who have served in the Forces of the Crown paid from Imperial funds, are therefore eligible to receive money grants to enable them to pursue their studies in Canada.

Full particulars as to educational facilities existing in Canada may be obtained from the Secretary, Imperial Education Committee, War Office (S.D.8), Adastral House, London, E.C.4.

* *

STRENGTHENING OUR FRIENDSHIPS.

Lord Provost of Glasgow on Hope of the Future.

General Sir Richard Turner, V.C., has received appreciative letters from the Lord Provost of Glasgow relative to the recent visit of Canadian troops to that city, and to the courtesies extended to Canadian soldiers on leave by the citizens during the war, in reply to the thanks voiced by the Chief of the Canadian General Staff. The Lord Provost said in part:—

> There has been nothing but the most pleasant intercourse and sympathy on both sides, which has left a deep impression upon us all.
>
> We in Scotland are very proud of our share of Scottish blood in Canada and we hope that the pleasant memories which remain of your sojourn among us will be continued and renewed by even closer association and many other interchanges in the future. . . .
>
> I trust that the cordial relations established between the citizens of Glasgow and their fellow countrymen, and in many cases their fellow townsmen in various parts of the Dominion of Canada will only be strengthened and perpetuated as the years go by, and that the result of the triumphs and sacrifices of the Home Forces and the Overseas Forces during the war will only serve to solidify and make more permanent the ties which bind the Empire together.

* *

O.M.F.C. NOTES.

Lt.-Gen. Sir Richard Turner, V.C., Chief of the General Staff, expects to conclude his duties this week. With Lady Turner and family he will spend three weeks' holiday in England prior to returning to Canada to resume his civil occupation.

Canadian Corps Headquarters at Oxford Circus House has been closed, and in future all correspondence must be forwarded to London Headquarters at Argyll House.

Major (A/Lt.-Col.) T. H. McKillip, D.S.O., has been appointed O.C., H.M. Transport *Essequibo*, vice Major (A/Lt.-Col.) A. H. Taylor, M.C.

* *

BIG B.C. ESTATE'S FUTURE.

We understand (says the *Times*) that Lord Cowdray and Mr. James Buchanan, with Lord Aberdeen's entire approval, have acquired control of the Coldstream Estate and the White Valley Irrigation System, near Vernon, British Columbia, and intend to take steps to re-sell the property. Mr. E. A. Lundy, as their resperentative, will shortly be at Montreal (the Bank of Montreal are the bankers for the estate), and will travel to British Columbia to make arrangements for the sale or development of the estate. The property consists of 13,000 acres, of which 1,000 are planted as orchard, the bulk of it in full bearing.

* *

HANDS ACROSS THE SEA.

School children of Edmonton, North London, are subscribing towards a Union Jack to be sent to the school children of Edmonton, Alberta, as a recognition of the help rendered by the latter's soldiers in the war. Residents of Edmonton, N., founded Edmonton, Alberta.

* *

The Ontario Liberals in Convention have elected Mr. Hartley H. Dewart as their leader in the Legislature.

Major-General John Hughes has resigned his position as Inspector-General of the Western Forces, on the grounds of ill-health.

MENTAL INDIGESTION.

By GEORGE HENRY.

I GOT into a railway carriage the other morning just in time to hear the commencement of one of those rip-snorting arguments that do so much to liven up an otherwise somnolent line.

The subject—well, I don't think one need draw the reader into it. It really doesn't matter. What concerned one at this time, and still concerns one now, was the intellectual aspect of this warfare of words.

Brown started off with a long tirade. He spilled facts and figures that did not seem to me to bear mature consideration. He eloquently voiced some epigrammatic phrases that somehow seemed to have a ring of familiarity.

Jones responded in like manner, and, curiously enough, his alleged facts and figures, as also his epigrammatic phrases, also gave one the impression of being old familiar friends.

The argument waxed fast and furious, now and again fading out to mere ineptitude as each man got out of his depth.

Second-hand Arguments.

Afterwards, when I had time to think it all over, I came to the startling realisation that neither Brown nor Jones was voicing his own thoughts. Now I came to think of it, I remembered that Brown was carrying a copy of the "Daily Snort," while Jones was a reader of the "Morning Rumble." Little wonder that some of those epigrammatic slogans sounded well-worn. It also explained why the argument had occasionally degenerated in futile spluttering when the two men got into realms of thought which had not been explored for them by their favourite journalists.

I have coined a term for their mental state—"Mental Indigestion."

There is a close analogy between the mind and the body in this respect: If you overload the stomach and neglect to take sufficient exercise, sooner or later you will find that the stomach does its work inefficiently. You feel torpid and "heavy," and quite a number of unpleasant symptoms are the final result. It is just the same with the mind. Fill your mind with facts and neglect to exercise it and you will get mental indigestion. And then, like the chronic dyspeptic, you fly for succour to artificial aid.

The dyspeptic pours stuff out of bottles into his stomach—stuff that artificially digests his food for him.

The sufferer from "mental indigestion" gets ready-made intellectual digestion by letting somebody else form his opinions for him. His daily paper performs the same function as the dyspeptic's "dope."

Think for Yourself.

Now, if there is one thing above all others that the experience of the last four years has taught us, it is the necessity for every individual to think for himself—to consider every aspect of every question, individual or national, that crops up; and to form a mature, unbiassed opinion upon it.

I venture to assert that if every man and woman of the nation formed his or her opinion on these lines we should be within measurable distance of a real Utopia.

Further, if every man read one-quarter of the amount he usually reads and thoroughly digested that quarter the individual and the nation would be the better for it.

Over and over again the nation has been stampeded into chaotic action merely by the constant repetition of some superficially ingenious parrot-cry which, if it had been the subject of careful reflection, would have received the contempt of indifference.

Right thinking means right action. I would like to see that sound, sane axiom blazoned in heavy type beneath the title of every newspaper, magazine and journal in the country as a reminder to all men that every individual is free to blaze his own trail in the vast empire of the mind.

As it is, mental indigestion is a very prevalent disorder. It does not confine itself to any one class, there's quite as much evidence of mental indigestion at Westminster as there is in Wigan.

A Thought Revolution.

But, thank goodness, every man is not so afflicted. Within the last three years a silent but overwhelming revolution of thought has been going on in our midst. There is a vast army of men and women in existence to-day who have learned the laws of thought, have realised the powers that were in them, have been taught that every individual is capable of efficient intellectual effort on his or her own behalf.

And saying this I have reached the point where this article is elevated to the dignity of advertisement; for these men and women are Pelmanists.

To me it seems that the greatest value of Pelmanism is in its ability to show all men how to throw off the intellectual torpidity and brain-sloth that comes of mental indigestion.

I know men who before Pelmanism came to them would have been utterly at a loss to express their opinions on any subject. They had never sufficiently considered a subject to form an opinion, and, consequently, lacked the confidence to try. Now, because they have been led to examine into their own thought-processes they find it a matter of ease to take any subject, separate and classify its components, or deduct an opinion from a set of circumstances. Instead of taking for granted all that they are told, they go about the world with eyes and ears alert and, from their observations, they create ideas for themselves. And in this wise are they nearer the truth than the "mental dyspeptic" can ever hope to be.

A Great Educational Force.

I have just been privileged to read an essay on Pelmanism written by a well-known lady who is a student of the system. She says "*Next to absence of thought, slip-shod and confused thought is rampant among us. People take their opinions from newspapers, from rumour, from their neighbours, anywhere except from the informed recesses of their own minds. Pelmanism strikes at the root of two great national defects—mental sloth and fear of efficiency. It reveals to every student that he has in him the power to think for himself, to control and govern his life.* . . ."

If this were all that Pelmanism did—and in point of fact it is but a tithe of the benefit that results from its study—if it were all, I repeat, Pelmanism would yet be the greatest educational force—the most powerful influence for good—that this generation has seen.

The time is coming when, even more than in the present, right thinking will be a vital necessity if we are to rebuild a stately social order from the ruins that now confront us, and in that time the Pelmanists—now adding to their numbers by thousands every week—will play a great part in the great efforts which must be made to arrive at the fruition of great ideals.

"Mind and Memory" (in which the Pelman Course is fully described, with a synopsis of the lessons) will be sent, gratis and post free, together with a full reprint of TRUTH'S famous Report on the Pelman System and a form entitling readers of CANADA *to the complete Course on special terms, on application to the Pelman Institute,* 21, *Pelman House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.*1.

OVERSEAS MINISTER ON DEMOBILISATION.

Sir Edward Kemp in Favour of a Canadian Air Force.

In a day crowded with administrative business, Sir Edward Kemp this week accorded a short interview to a representative of *Canada*.

Asked a question as to the possibility of the retention of an Air Force for Canada, Sir Edward said that the Canadian Government had the matter under consideration at the present moment. He, himself, was in favour of Canada having an Air Force of its own, as he had advocated in the speech made before the Canadian House of Commons at the end of May. It would be a great pity (said Sir Edward) if the men who had taken an interest in flying were sent to the four corners of the country without there being a nucleus of a flying corps.

Speaking on general matters, Sir Edward said that by the end of the week only 25,000 Canadian soldiers would remain in the country. These consisted of hospital patients and personnel of permanent cadres, administrative staffs, and a few men who were engaged on the task of looking after the graves of Canadians in the cemeteries overseas.

The last of the troops, he hoped, would be repatriated during August. The staff which had dealt with demobilisation was deserving of high compliment. It had been anticipated that it would take two years to demobilise the Canadian Forces, but the whole thing was being disposed of in six months.

This had been a remarkable achievement, when one considered the difficulties, such as strikes that had to be contended with, and the fact that Canada could only receive a limited number during winter months. Those who had returned had for the most part been absorbed in industry, and everything was being done to further this. As elsewhere, it would take some time to get every soldier absorbed in industry, but Canada offered exceptional opportunities.

To the question whether he intended to remain in politics, Sir Edward remarked that he had been in political life for twenty years, and that the present office was the third difficult administrative position given him by the Prime Minister since the war began. When the work with which he had been charged was finished, he thought everyone would admit that he was entitled to have a rest.

* *

WOMEN M.P.'s IN CANADA.

A Reuter cable states that on July 5 the Dominion House of Commons passed a Bill granting to women the right to vote and sit in Parliament.

* *

Sir Hall Caine, in the *Daily Telegraph* of July 8, gave a striking vindication of Canada's soldiers.

Regina and Vancouver Labour Halls have been raided by mounted police for seditious literature.

Destructive bush fires are reported from various points in Northern Ontario, and at Saulte Ste. Marie. Many settlements were menaced.

A meeting will be held on Wednesday afternoon at the Wigmore Hall to create public interest in the Bush Brotherhood scheme. The Bishop of London will preside.

Canadian exchanges suggest the probability of Brig.-Gen. H. C. Thacker being appointed G.O.C. M.D. No. 6, which includes New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

The Canadian Parliament was prorogued on Saturday last but a considerable amount of legislation was left over in order to make this possible. A Fall Session will be called in October, during which the Peace Treaty will be ratified.

At Bow Street last week Norman Harlingshead, Harry McKay, and Vincent Griffin, Canadian soldiers, were each fined 20s. for being drunk and riotous. Griffin was also ordered to pay £4 for assaulting the police.

The boat-train on which Mr. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, and Mrs. Massey were travelling from Halifax to Montreal was derailed early on Saturday morning, but no one was injured.

By a majority of eight the Dominion Senate last week insisted upon its amendment to the Liquor Prohibition Bill, deleting the section which continues for twelve months after the war the prohibition to manufacture or import or transport intoxicants.

The Central Bureau of Information (Khaki University) at 38, Bedford Square, London, W.C., was closed last week. Any communication from soldiers requesting information should be addressed to Major Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., Overseas Representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, 6, Hanover Square, London, W., who will deal promptly with all enquiries.

Owing to pressure upon our space we are obliged to hold over until next week the third instalment of "Canadian Vignettes" and the continuation of "Small Farming in Canada," begun in our last issue.

IN DEFENCE OF GENERAL CURRIE.

Premier on Unjust Criticism of Corps Commander.

A *Times* cable of July 7 says:—At the final session of the House of Commons this morning Sir Robert Borden, after paying a tribute to the work of the Canadian Army throughout the war in every department of service, vigorously defended General Sir Arthur Currie. There had, he said, been a whisper of criticism that he was not sufficiently mindful of his duty to safeguard the lives of those under his command. No criticism could be more unjust. He knew that on one notable occasion he took a stand in defiance of military precedent, which would have been impossible except for his independent position as a Canadian general. He took this stand for one reason alone—to avoid any needless sacrifice of the men under his command.

No general at the front better realised that solemn duty (declared the Prime Minister), and during the last 18 months of the war there was no general whose judgment was more respected and none whose ability and thoroughness were more relied upon.

* *

HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

July 1.—*Araguaya* (hospital ship), Liverpool for Portland, Maine, carrying 24 officers, 3 nursing sisters and 38 other ranks from Orpington, and 702 other ranks from Liverpool. Included among the passengers were 68 amputation cases, 58 mental cases, and 7 totally blind. Two hundred and eighteen of the passengers are proceeding to Toronto.

July 3.—*Empress of Britain*, Liverpool for Quebec, with the following troops:—70 officers and 2,195 other ranks from Witley, 15 officers and 210 other ranks (Forestry Corps) from Sunningdale, 24 officers from Seaford, 17 officers from London, and 44 nursing sisters from Taplow.

July 4.—*Corsican*, Liverpool for Quebec, with repatriated Canadians and Imperials from Winchester Camp returning with their dependents. Cabin passengers, 248; third-class passengers, 926.

July 5.—*Tunisian*, Liverpool for Quebes, 24 officers from London, 231 other ranks (Buxton), and 580 dependents.

July 6.—*Carmania*, Liverpool for Halifax, 124 officers, 73 nursing sisters, and 2,298 men.

* *

A.M.S. BRANCH (RECORDS) DINNER.

Members of the A.M.S. Branch of the Canadian Record Office met at dinner at the Raglan Hotel, Aldersgate Street, on June 27, when a most enjoyable time was spent. Major D. H. Sinclair was in the chair, and was supported by Capt. Oxley.

During the evening a presentation was made to Major Sinclair and Mrs. Sinclair. Sergt.-Major Menzies, in making the presentation, referred to the pleasant relationship that had always existed between the officers and other ranks of the Branch, and stated that the best wishes of all the members of the section went out to Major and Mrs. Sinclair for their future happiness.

Miss Mackie, the Misses Stephenson, Sergt. Patterson, S/S.-M. Menzies, S/Q.M.-S. Blatch and Pte. Crotty added materially to the success of the musical programme.

* *

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S VISIT TO MAPLE LEAF HUT.

Queen Alexandra, accompanied by Princess Victoria, visited the King George and Queen Mary Maple Leaf Hut, Grosvenor Gardens, on Wednesday of last week. Her Majesty was received by Lady Drummond (president) and Mr. Perceval F. Ridout (hon. secretary).

The following ladies and gentlemen were presented to her Majesty:—The Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville (first vice-president), Lady Perley (second vice-president), Mrs. N. T. Bovey, Mrs. Hewins, Lady Turner, Brigadier-General R. Manley Sims, and Col. Eliott, manager of the Club.

* *

"CANADA'S LAST SHOT."

In publishing an article on the arrival in England of the 16th Bde., C.F.A., with the heading as above, the *Observer* states that this unit will carry back with them the shell-case of "the last shot to be fired on behalf of Canada in the war." As a correspondent points out, the mobile force of Canadian infantry known as the "Malamutes," under Col. J. Edwards Leckie, C.M.G., D.S.O., is still actively engaged on the North Russian Front.

* *

Col. Guest, commandant of the Convalescent Camp at Woodcote Park, Epsom, last week handed to Mr. Longley, Chairman of Epsom Urban Council, a cheque for £122 10s. 6d., collected among the staff and patients at the camp on behalf of the widow of Sergt. Green, who died from injuries received in the recent riots at Epsom.

CANADA.—Trained Nurse would give Services for Passage.—Sister Jukes, 22, Langham Street, W.1.

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

Attached to Headquarter Units.—Staff Capt.:—Temp. Capt. O. H. Linton, Art., vice Lt. (act. Capt.) C. W. Glover, R.A., Spec. Res.

Special Appointments.—Graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 8: Temp. Lt.-Col. C. A. Corrigan, D.S.O., C.A.S.C. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) A. J. Lomas, C.A.M.C. (substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of June 4). Graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 13: Temp. Lt.-Col. W. S. Buell, 1st Cent. Ont.

Memorandum.—Temp. Lt.-Col. G. M. Todd, C.A.P.C., to be Comd. Paymr., from Jan. 25 to June 14. Temp. Capt. W. C. Simpson, Sask., ceases to be graded for pay as a Staff Lt., 1st Cl., and ceases to be secd. on vacating his P.B. appt.

Cavalry.—Temp. Major (act. Lt.-Col.) F. K. Wilson relinquishes the act. rank of Lt.-Col. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) R. G. Hutchison, M.C., to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) relinquish their act. rank:—J. W. [illegible], on ceasing to comd. C.R.C.R. Depôt; R. A. Blaydon, on ceasing to be empld. as Adjt., M.D.C., Wing No. 7.

Artillery.—Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) relinquish the act. rank of Capt.:—H. W. Humphrey, on ceasing to be empld. as Adjt., M.D.C. Wing No. 6, Kinmel Park; I. L. O'Neil, on ceasing to comd. a Co., M.D.C. Wing No. 6, Kinmel Park. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) W. C. Butler ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office. Temp. Capt. R. Forsyth to be act. Maj. (Dec. 18, 1918, to May 15, 1919). Temp. Lt. C. O. Scott to be act. Capt. (Dec. 18, 1918, to May 15, 1919). Temp. Lt. F. C. Higgins to be Capt. Technical, and to be act. Capt. while so empld., and to remain secd. Temp. Lt. F. E. W[illegible], M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Hon. Capt., on ceasing to be empld. as Qr.-Mr., G. Wing, Bramshott.

C.M.G.C.—Temp. Capt. J. P. Le Gallais to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.:—J. Watson, F. H. Duck. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) A. L. Bourque, M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Capt.

Engineers.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) E. Pettigrew relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) E. V. Collier, D.S.O., relinquishes the act. rank of Lt.-Col., on ceasing to comd. M.D.C. Wing No. 6, Kinmel Park. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) G. C. [illegible], D.C.M., Can. Corps Signal Co., to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts.:—R. E. Woodcock, W. F. Stevenson. Temp. Lt. E. I. Davidson relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. Capt. A. C. Matthews relinquishes the appt. of Asst. Controller of Mines. Temp. Lt. G. Buffham, M.M., to be act. Capt. while empld. as Co. Officer, M.D. 1. (Jan. 16, 1919, to May 26, 1919). Temp. Lt. A. B. Cosh to be act. Capt. while empld. as Adjt., E. Wing, C.C.C., Bramshott Section. Temp. Lt. A. G. Aedy, M.M., to be act. Capt. while empl. as Co. Officer, Wing No. 13.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) H. E. Crowell relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) J. M. Pauline, M.C., to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) R. T. Patchell relinquishes the act. rank of Capt., on ceasing to be empld as 2nd in comd., F. Wing, Bramshott.

New Brunswick Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) H. A. Craig relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) G. H. Ward relinquishes the act. rank of Capt., on ceasing to comd. a Co., M.D.C. Wing, No. 11.

Quebec Regiment.—Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts., while empld. as Co. Officers:—W. Wooffindin, Wing No. 10 (Jan. 26. 1919, to June 6, 1919); R. A. Stewart, Wing No. 3 (Feb. 1, 1919, to June 19, 1919). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) H. R. Blair relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. Temp. Majs. (act. Lt.-Cols.) to be temp. Lt.-Cols.:—T. R. McKenzie, H. W. Harbord, D.S.O. Temp. Capts. (act. Majs.) to be temp. Majs.:—J. H. Lovett, M.C., F. H. Mingie, P. F. Fleming, G. L. MacGillivray, F. T. St. George. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.:—J. K. Matheson, M.C., J. Belanger, O. Gauthier, D.C.M., H. Cutmore. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) A. J. Perks relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. Temp. Lt. C. R. Hall ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) J. H. Lovett, M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Lt.-Col. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) G. B. Murray, M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to comd. a Co., M.D.C. Wing, No 11. Temp. Lt. J. R. F. Aldridge, M.M., to be act. Capt. while empld. as Co. Officer, Wing No. 13.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Capt. E. S. Sawell, M.C., to be act. Maj., Wing No 10 (April 19, 1919, to June 6, 1919). Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts., while empld. as Co. Officers:—T. K. Barton, Wing No. 3 (Dec. 31, 1918, to June 19, 191); W. G. Bartholomew, Wing No. 3 (Jan. 15, 1919, to June 19, 1919); A. E. Gardiner, Wing No. 3 (Feb. 1, 1919, to June 19, 1919); W. [illegible], M.C., D.C.M., Wing No. 4 (March 18, 1919, to May 26, 1919). Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts.:—G. D. Woodcock (Feb. 4, 1919), H. E. Brownlee (March 19, 1919). Temp. Majs. (act. Lt.-Cols.) to be temp. Lt.-Cols.:—A. G. Turner, M.C. (Jan. 15), T. R. Caldwell, O.B.E. (Jan. 15), C. A. Moorhead (Feb. 28). Temp. Lt. W. V. Spring, M.M., retires in the British Isles. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) P. G. Hall relinquishes the act. rank of Capt., on ceasing to comd. a Co., M.D.C. Wing, No. 11. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) H. H. Hester to be temp. Maj. Hon. Capt. and Qr.-Mr. (act. Hon. Maj.) G. Bawden to be Hon. Maj. Temp. Lt. (act. Maj.) F. A. Smythe to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.:—R. L. Stephenson, D. Guthrie, H. J. Wood, M.C., W. G. MacKinnon, M.M., P. H. Jobb, R. A. Gells.

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. while empld. as Co. Officers:—F. J. Waters, M.M., and Officer i/c Accounts, Wing No. 4 (Dec. 9, 1918, to May 26, 1919); W. J. Rawlinson, Wing No. 3 (Dec. 3, 1918, to June 19, 1919). Hon. Capt. and Qr.-Mr. P. Brooke relinquishes the appt. of Qr.-Mr. Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) D. H. C. Mason, D.S.O., relinquishes the act. rank of Lt.-Col. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) relinquish the act. rank of Capts.:—W. Carlisle, on ceasing to comd. a Co., M.D.C., Wing No. 6, Kinmel Park; H. A. Bonnell, on ceasing to comd. a Co., M.D.C., Wing No. 6, Kinmel Park. Temp. Maj. E. G. Joy ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. Temp. Lt. F. B. Denison to be act. Capt. while empld. as Adjt., Wing No. 1. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) B. R. Gale relinquishes the act. rank of Maj., on ceasing to be empld. as 2nd in comd., C. Wing, Bramshott. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) relinquish the act. rank of Capt.:—T. F. Hyland, C. R. Smith, on ceasing to be empld. as 2nd in comd., G. Wing, Bramshott. Temp. Lt.-Col. (act. Col.) M. A. Colquhoun, C.M.G., D.S.O., to be temp. Col. Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) J. Handley to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) J. M. Dymond to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.:—T. B. Colley, M.B.E., R. McL. Gray, H. L. Brodie, E. B. Hattin. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) W. C. Sterling relinquishes the act. rank of Maj., on ceasing to be empld. as 2nd i/c M.D.C., Wing No. 1, Kinmel Park. Temp. Lt. G. F. [illegible] to be act. Capt. while empld. as Co. Officer, Wing No. 10.

2nd Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) P. N. Baylis relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. Temp. Lt. S. W. Davis to be act. Capt. while empld. as Co. Officer, Wing No. 2.

Western Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. (Jan. 30, 1919, to May 26, 1919):—A. A. Humphries, M.M., while empld. as Co. Officer, M.D. 1; H. Perry, while empld. as Co. Officer, M.D. 1; J. F. [illegible], while empld. as Wing Discharge Officer, No. 1 (March 25, 1919, to May 26, 1919). Temp. Lt. W. J. Maxwell retires in the British Isles. Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) A. E. Myatt to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) C. E. F. Ambery to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be act. Majs. while empld. as Co. Comdrs. (Jan. 16, 1919, to May 26, 1919):—A. C. McCaul, M.D.1; T. [illegible], M.D. 1. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.:—W. Stevens, W. Brown, T. Kirkham, F. Wright.

Manitoba Regiment.—Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. while empld. as Co. Officers:—J. J. Leach, and Discharge Officer, Wing No. 4 (Feb. 2, 1919, to May 26, 1919); F. Hodgson, Wing No. 10 (Feb. 2, 1919), to June 6, 1919); C. P. Dyer, while comdg. a Co. (April 23, 1919, to June 14, 1919). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) W. J. Gordon relinquishes the act. rank of Capt., on ceasing to be empld. as Adjt., E. Wing, Bramshott. To be temp. Capts.:—Temp. Lt. (act. Maj.) A. H. Fisher, temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. Bell, temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) E. J. Kaufmann, temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) L. H. Toole, temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) H. Cook, temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) B. E. Waite. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) E. T. Lough, M.M., ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Temp. Lt. A. R. D. Robson to be act. Capt. while empld. as Co. Officer, and to be Asst. Adjt. (Dec. 1, 1918, to May 26, 1919). Temp. Lt. J. E. Price, M.M., ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) M. A. German relinquishes the act. rank of Lt.-Col. on ceasing to be empld. as O.C., B. Wing, Bramshott. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) relinquish act. rank of Capt.:—D. R. [illegible], on ceasing to be empld. as Adjt., G. Wing, Bramshott. Temp. [illegible] (act. Hon. Capt.) S. Taylor relinquishes the act. hon. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be empld. as Qr.Mr., B. Wing Bramshott. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) E. M. Thomson to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.:—S. W. Abbott, D. M. Rattray. Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) G. G. Smith relinquishes the act. rank of Lt.-Col. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) C. C. Goater relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to comd. a Co. Temp. Lt. J. F. Donnellan to be act. Capt. while empld. as Co. Officer, Wing No. 2.

Alberta Regiment.—Temp. Lt. W. J. Carty to be act. Capt. while empld. as Co. Officer and O. i/c Messing (Feb. 1, 1919, to May 26, 1919). Temp. Maj. J. McK. Hughes ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office. Temp. Capt. H. Kennedy, D.S.O., to be act. Maj. while 2nd in comd., 21st Res. Bn. (May 13, 1919, to June 12, 1919). Temp. Lt. N. A. Farrow to be act. Capt. while empld. as Co. Officer, M.D.1 (Jan. 30, 1919, to May 26, 1919). Temp. Lt.-Col. (act. Col.) J. G. Rattray, C.M.G., D.S.O., to be temp. Col. To be temp. Majs.:—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) D. H. Sinclair, temp. Capt. (act. Lt.-Col.) C. Stevenson, M.C. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.:—A. H. Cobham, C. R. Hegan. Temp. Lt. (act. Maj.) T. Law to be temp. Capt. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) C. H. Hartt relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. on ceasing to be 2nd i/c M.D.C., Wing No. 11, Kinmel Park. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) relinquish the act. rank of Capt.:—S. A. de Barathy, on ceasing to be empld. as Adjt., M.D.C., Wing No. 11, Kinmel Park; A. Gilbertson, on ceasing to comd. a Co., M.D.C., Wing No. 7, Kinmel Park; W. Irvine, on ceasing to be empld. as Adjt.

British Columbia Regiment.—Temp. Lt. K. B. Eddy is dismissed the Service by sentence of a General Court-Martial. Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—W. B. MacDonald, A. C. Polard, M.C. Temp. Capt. H. R. Denison ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F. Temp. Lt. W. S. Fernie retires in the British Isles. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) C. Fraser to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.:—G. A. Allan, M.C., R. H. Fort, R. H. Lloyd, V. A. G. Eliot, H. V. L. Beaumont, H. W. R. Moore, R. G. Ward, J. J. Fyles, M.M., T. S. Leslie, R. S. P. Lanaway, T. N. MacReynolds, T. Stewart.

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) A. H. Taylor, M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Lt.-Col. on ceasing to be O.C. Troops, H.M.A.T. *Essequibo*. Temp. Majs. (act. Lt.-Cols.) relinquish the act. rank of Lt.-Col.:—J. L. Cock and G. W. Treleaven, D.S.O., M.C. Temp. Capts. (act. Majs.) relinquish the act. rank of Maj.:—C. K. Dowson, R. B. Mitchell. Temp. Capts. (act. Majs.) to be temp. Majs.:—[illegible] M. H. Allen, W. Ross, W. G. Cosbie, M.C., C. E. Anderson, C. W. Waldron, F. V. Woodbury, H. W. Wadge, M.C., T. R. Little, E. L. Pope, R. R. Barker, H. G. Wood, J. J. Thomson, H. O. Boyd, A. Blais. Hon. Lts. (act. Hon. Capts.) to be Hon. Capts.:—J. F. Christie, H. T. Cameron, D.C.M., A. P. Ross, W. R. Duff, H. G. Iliffe, F. White. The *Gazette* notification, March 24, 1919, page 3876, concerning temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) H. C. Hall is cancelled. Temp. Lt.-Cols. (act. Cols.) to be temp. Cols.:—W. T. M.MacKinnon, F. Guest. Temp. Capts. (act. Majs.) to be temp. Majs.:—A. W. Bagnall, H. C. Mersereau, J. Seager, H. K. Bates, H. H. Argue, M.C., L. A. Richmond, J. McCulloch, F. T. Campbell, M.C., H. M. Barrett, M.C., F. H. Pratten, F. W. Lees, M.C., E. Douglas, M.C., L. C. Palmer, M.C., A. P. Chown, F. J. Tees M.C., W. V. Lamb, D. P. Hanington, R. N. W. Shillington, W. J. MacKenzie, J. H. Moore, W. A. Wilson, S. R. Johnston, T. M. Creighton, F. F. Dunham, M.C., A. G. MacLeod, D. A. Clark, C. E. Preston, F. W. Blakeman, V. N. MacKay, J. A. Murr. Hon. Capts. (act. Hon. Majs.) to be Hon. Majs.:—A. E. Clifton, D.C.M., H. J. Testar, J. W. White.

Corps Canadian Railway Troops.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) H. Meeres relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. Temp. Lt. F. R. Cook to be act. Capt. while empld. as Co. Officer, M.D.1 (March 8 to May 26). Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) G. Cruickshank, M.C., to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) G. G. Palmer to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.:—T. W. Clarke, T. D. Currie, K. Willis.

Forestry Corps.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) C. M. Young relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be empld. as 2nd i/c, No. 56 Co. Temp. Majs. (act. Lt.-Cols.) to be temp. Lt.-Cols.:—R. M. Beckett, C. G. S. Bagot. Temp. Capts. (act. Majs.) to be temp. Majs.:—F. A. Crathern, H. L. Fleming, H. N. Lane, L. T. Burwash, R. C. Cowan, J. W. Hennessy, J. P. Oliver, R. H. Hilliard, J. E. McCuaig, W. Hutchison, C. M. Rideout, H. C. Smith. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.:—P. H. Wright, J. Morrison, L. R. Rix, G. Campbell, M.C., J. R. Bond, D. B. Kepler, G. E. Coxworth, A. Allanach, A. B. Simpson, C. B. Leggo, T. N. West, T. Thorpe, J. McL. Argue, T. J. McMullin, F. C. Mechin, C. D. Smith, G. W. Chisholm, G. E. Beattie, J. P. Flynn, M.C. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.:—W. J. Maclaren, J. D. Wallbridge, L. R. Tibbetts, F. H. LeDuc, G. E. Miles, H. H. White, R. Greig, L. A. Kennedy, E. B. G. Reid, R. P. Fitzgerald, J. H. Dunlop, G. H. Morrison, P. E. Slawson, I. E. Cross, R. Bateman. Temp. Capt. O. L. Leigh-Spencer to be act. Maj. while O.C. a District (Jan. 2, 1919, to May 14, 1919).

Canadian Tank Corps.—Temp. Lt. W. M. H. Holmes to be act. Capt. while empld. as Co. Officer (Dec. 18, 1918, to May 26, 1919). Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) relinquish the act. rank of Capts. on ceasing to comd. a Co., M.D.C., Wing, Kinmel Park:—L. G. Warren, F. P. Dawson, N. McLeod.

Cyclist Corps.—Temp. Lt. H. C. Fetterly to be act. Capt. while empld. as Co. Officer, M.D.1 (Jan. 27 to May 26). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) G. S. O'Brian ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.

Ordnance Corps.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) J. R. Routh, O.B.E., to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Capts. (act. Majs.) to be temp. Majs.:—T. F. Jackson, G. H. Dew Martin. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.:—J. L. Richardson, D. W. Morris.

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Capt. E. W. H. Stewart retires in the British Isles. Temp. Maj. W. H. Munro retires in the British Isles. Temp. Lt. T. Telford to be act. Capt.

C.A.V.C.—Temp. Majs. (act. Lt.-Cols.) to be temp. Lt.-Cols.:—D. S. Tamblyn, D.S.O., A. B. Cutcliffe, D.S.O., T. C. Evans, M.C. Temp. Maj. (act. Col.) C. E. Edgett, D.S.O., to be temp. Col.

C.A.P.C.—Temp. Capts. (act. Majs.) to be temp. Majs.:—C. R. Palmer, O.B.E., H. T. Goodeve, T. C. Lamb, W. G. Reburn, W. H. Hayward, J. E. Evans, N. R. Burrows, A. R. Mortimore. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) R. C. Lalor to be temp. Capt. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) D. B. Pidgeon ceases to be secd. for duty with the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, British Branch.

Postal Services.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) B. McG. Caldwell, M.B.E., to be temp. Lt.-Col.

Chaplain Services.—Hon. Capt. and Chapln. F. G. Frost, D.C.M., retires in the British Isles.

Y.M.C.A.—Hon. Lt. H. P. A. Abbott resigns his commn.

General List.—Hon. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be Hon. Capts.:—J. P. Cummins, G. W. Cragg, D.C.M.

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CANADIAN MILITARY SPORT.

Dominion Ball Team Beaten in Paris—Poor Showing by Canadian Oarsmen at Henley.

THERE had seemed just a faint chance of the Canadian baseball representatives taking the third of the ball games at the Inter-Allied Games in Paris, but that chance was dissipated on Saturday, when the Americans defeated the Canadian team 11–1. Two Canadian pitchers were used, but they failed to hold the Yanks.

BASEBALL IN LONDON.

As if to atone for their compatriots' defeat at Paris, the Pay Office team on Sunday, at Stamford Bridge, triumphed over the Winchester Americans 18–0. The shutting-out process was engineered by Todhunter, who against weak batters had 18 strike-outs. The Americans got a hit in the first and another in the eighth, and once in the second got a man on third base. But score they could not.

The Pay Clerks scored in every innings but the second, though in that session Todhunter hit out a 2-bagger. Two-base hits, indeed, were as numerous as mosquitos on a summer's day. Five of them came in the "lucky seventh," and Borland and Todhunter also got home runs.

Lester (Winchester) put up a plucky, if ineffective, fight against odds. The support given him was very poor, but the whole team apparently lacked practice. The game was, in effect, merely a good work-out for the locals. We shall probably see a better class of ball offered on the return from Paris this week of Capt. Butler and his fellow-travellers.

R. W. T.

* *

CANADIAN OARSMEN AT HENLEY

It was the fortune of the Canadian crew at Henley to be drawn against the two University crews in both their events, the eight-oared race for the King's Cup and the four-oared contest for the Leander Cup. In the former race the crew from the Dominion were drawn against Oxford University in the second heat, the Berks. station falling to their lot. The Canadian crew started with a stroke of 41 to 40, and led over the first few yards, when the longer stroke of the 'Varsity crew told and gained the lead. This they gradually increased, despite grim and gallant rowing on the part of the Canadian crew, who found themselves two lengths behind at the end, the winners' time being 7 min. 28 secs. The race against Cambridge in the Leander Cup contest resulted in better fortune for the Canadian crew in the third heat. This was won by two lengths in 8 min. 10 secs., and led to the further race on Saturday. Whatever hopes Canada may have entertained were foiled. The Leander crew, against which they were rowing, led off from the first stroke and, maintaining their lead, won easily.

* *

Alfred Shrubb, the famous distance runner, sailed for England on Sunday. He will compete in races on this side.

BANK OF MONTREAL SWIMMING CLUB

A meeting of the London staff of the Bank of Montreal was held on Monday for the purpose of reviving the swimming club, which was suspended during the period of the war. At the request of the staff, Mr. W. Kerr, assistant manager, presided, and, in his opening remarks, extended a hearty welcome to the men who have returned from H.M. Forces, having served in the majority of cases during the whole period of the war.

Special homage was paid to those who made the great sacrifice in giving their lives for right, justice and freedom. Sub.-Lt. A. R. Knight, R.N.V.R., the last secretary of the club, who lost his life whilst leading his men at Beaumont Hamel, bequeathed to the club a sum of money to be expended in a trophy to be called the Knight Challenge Cup. Needless to say, this cup will be for all time a treasured memento of the club and greatly valued by the successive holders thereof. The father of Mr. Knight, who is well known in Ashford, Kent, has expressed a wish to give a prize to the holders of the cup in memory of his only child.

A hearty welcome was also extended to the staff of the Bank of British North America, who are now merged in the staff of the Bank of Montreal. The club in this connection is to be congratulated in having the whole-hearted support of Mr. Jackson Dodds, who is well known to all interested in swimming.

The meeting proceeded to elect the usual officers, and under the captaincy of Capt. C. S. Kerin our readers will soon hear of the activities of the club. The latter is fortunate in already having a cup which was presented by Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, when manager of the London Office, and a shield presented by Mr. George Symonds, a senior member of the staff.

* *

Sgt. Joe Attwood won his bout in the semi-finals of the welter-weight competition at Paris, but Spr. Harris lost on points to Thomas, a Frenchman, in the middle-weights.

C.Q.M.S. R. L. Haliburton, 48th Bn., was the only Canadian athlete "placed" in the Amateur Athletic Association championships at Stamford Bridge last Saturday. He secured second position in the long jump.

The final of the Canadian Amateur Golf Championship was played on the Lambton Country Club's course, Lambton Mills, last Saturday. The finalists were G. H. Turpin (Royal Montreal), winner in 1913, and W. McLuckie (Kinawaki Club), who met in a match over 36 holes. McLuckie won by 6 up and 4 to play.

The result of the tug-of-war contest between the Canadians and Italians at the Inter-Allied Games in Paris was most unsatisfactory. This was by reason of the fact that the conditions were most unusual, and gave satisfaction to neither side. The Canadians finally lodged a protest, and have since received a letter of regret from the officials.

CANADA'S 1919 BISLEY TEAM.

Forty Dominion Marksmen to Compete at the Victory Meet.

The personnel of the Canadian rifle team to compete at the Bisley Victory Meeting (which opened on Wednesday) is given below. Lt.-Col. W. W. Burland, D.S.O., Montreal, of Military District No. 4, and of the 14th Bn., is Commandant, whilst the Adjutant is Major W. O. Morris, 75th Bn., of Toronto (M.D.2). The rank, name, Military District, Service unit and home town of each member of the team follows:—

Lt. J. L. Alexander (M.D. 2), 3rd C.E.R.B., Mono Road; Lt. J. Balfour, M.C. (13), 3rd M.G. Bn., Edmonton; Capt. W. H. Chanter (4), 13th Bn., Montreal; Major C. W. Devey (13), L.S.H., Calgary; Major T. F. Elmitt, D.S.O. (3), 21st Bn., Ottawa; Lt. E. T. D. Francis (13), 2nd Div. Sigs., Edmonton; Lt. W. J. Gerring, D.C.M. (2), 2nd Pioneer Bn., Toronto; Major R. G. Hutchison, M.C. (13), R.C.D., Lethbridge; Capt. F. G. Johnson (12), C.A.P.C., attd. R.C.D., Prince Albert, Sask.; Capt. E. J. Kaufman (1), 44th Bn., Tavistock, Ont.; Capt. F. R. Martin (13), 21st Bn., Calgary; Major G. Mortimer (3), C.O.C., Ottawa; Lt. F. L. Miles (2), 3rd C.E.R.B., Toronto; Capt. J. B. Neale (2), 3rd Bn., Toronto; Lt.-Col. W. Rae, D.S.O. (11), 4th Bn., Vancouver; Major F. Richardson, O.B.E. (11), 52nd Bn., Victoria; Lt. F. Spalding (2), R.C.D., Toronto; Lt. A. Spalding (2), R.C.D., Toronto; Lt. A. R. C. Spearing, M.C. (4), 24th Bn., Sherbrooke, P.Q.; Lt. W. A. Snelser (2), 1st C.E.R.B., Baden, Ont.; Major F. W. Utton, O.B.E. (2), 14th Bn., Toronto; Lt. J. H. Vincent (2), 13th Bn., Hamilton; Lt. A. B. Waterman (10), 10th Field Co., C.E., Winnipeg; Capt. B. H. Harrison (11), [illegible] Bn., Parksville, B.C.; Major A. McArthur (6), 42nd Bn., New Glasgow, N.S.

Sgt. A. Bruce (2), 4th Bn., Toronto; Sgt. I. J. Faulkner (6), 25th Bn., Dartmouth, N.S.; C.S.M. F. J. Goodhouse (3), 38th Bn., Ottawa; Sgt. J. [illegible] (11), 6th Field Co., C.E., Vancouver; Sgt. **J. C. Hatch** (10), 8th Bn., Winnipeg; Sgt. A. C. Lucas (2), F.G.H., Toronto; Sgt. R. G. Morris (10), 27th Bn., Winnipeg; Sgt. D. McInnes (13), 49th Bn., Edmonton; Col.-Sgt. N. Newman (1), 3rd Res. Bn., Windsor, Ont.; Cpl. R. O'Neill-Daunt (11), C.E., 6th Field Co., Vancouver; Sgt. H. S. Phillips (10), 43rd Bn., Winnipeg; Arm.-Sgt. H. R. Roberts (2), C.O.C., Toronto; R.S.M. W. H. Wood (11), 102nd Bn., Victoria; Arm. S.M. C. A. Wood (5), C.O.C., Quebec; S./Sgt. H. [illegible] (1), 1st Bn., London, Ont.

* *

At the election of the Batonnier of the Bar in the Province of Quebec, 1,100 lawyers, including over 900 French-Canadians, unanimously supported the nomination of Senator George D. Foster, an English-speaking Protestant.

At a series of conferences in connection with the Oxford University Summer Meeting, the following gentlemen will read papers on the subject named:—Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P. ("Canada"), and Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, late Under-Secretary for the Colonies ("Imperial Trade").

INTERESTING WATER-COLOUR VIEWS OF B.C.

In *Canada* of June 21 we mentioned the gift of a number of interesting water-colour pictures of scenes in British Columbia, taken some years ago by Mr. Francis W. Caulfield, which he has lately presented to the Provincial Government through its Agent-General in London. Mr. Francis Caulfield, who now resides at 8, Cliveden Place, Eaton Square, owns property in British Columbia and formerly resided at Caulfield, B.C. One of these paintings represents Vancouver 20 years ago, with the Capilano and the Lions beyond; another, a pretty glimpse of Mont Baker from Mr. Caulfield's summer cottage, Caulfield's Landing; another of English Bay, etc. This collection is an interesting addition to the pictures and exhibits of the resources of the Province which are permanently on view at the headquarters of the Agent-General (Mr. F. C. Wade), British Columbia House, 1, Regent Street, S.W.

* *

AN ECHO OF THE WITLEY RIOT.

At the recent Witley Camp riot the Salvation Army hut was destroyed by the fire spreading from the adjoining property. The following is an extract from a letter received at the Salvation Army Headquarters:—

"The majority of the boys are truly sorry at heart for what occurred at the camp on Saturday night, June 14, 1919, and patiently waiting for the return of your good workers in this camp. The boys here all promised on their return to Canada and the U.S.A. to never forget the good work of your institution, and will assist your organisation financially and otherwise to help carry on the good work which the Salvation Army have been doing in the past. Wishing you success in your labours, and trusting you will enjoy many years of life.—Yours very truly, EDW. J. DONNELLY."

* *

WOUNDED CANADIAN OFFICERS.

12 CAN. GEN., BRAMSHOTT. Lt. J. R. McDonald, E. Ont. (old wound).

OFFICERS' HOSPITAL, 17, NORTH AUDLEY STREET, W.—Lt. J. M. Langfier, Man. (old wounds); Capt. L. J. Thomas, 7th (amp. right leg); Lt. W. G. Scott, 42nd (amp. left thigh); Lt. J. B. Harvey, 1st C.O.R.D. (old); Lt. J. A. Mackinnon, 12th Res. (old).

DISCHARGED.—Capt. S. S. Bryan, 78th; Lt. G. H. P. Coneybeare, 24th; Lt. A. A. Creswell, Sask., attd. R.A.F.; Lt. F. Y. Greensted, 27th; Lt. H. H. Browne, 78th; Capt. H. B. Mogg, 4th Eng. Bn.; Lt. G. C. Britton, 1st Bde., C.F.A.; Hon. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) A. MacL. Gordon, Chap. Servs.; Lt. R. J. Darcus, 2nd C.M.R.; Lt. S. T. Barrett, 13th.

UNION BANK OF CANADA
Incorporated 1865. Head Office: WINNIPEG.
Paid-up Capital - $5,000,000. Rest and Undivided Profits - $3,800,000.
Total Assets Exceed - $153,000,000.
The Bank has over 300 Branches in CANADA, and AGENTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN AMERICA.
MONIES TRANSFERRED to and from Canada and the United States by CABLE, LETTERS OF CREDIT, BANK DRAFTS, etc.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED at favourable rates, which may be ascertained on application to:—
LONDON OFFICES: 6, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2, and 26, HAYMARKET, S.W. 1.
NEW YORK AGENCY: 49, WALL STREET.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED
Established 1825 Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
Subscribed Capital, £5,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000. Reserve Fund, £980,000.
Head Office: EDINBURGH. London Office: 37, NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.4.
John Stirling Cockburn, General Manager; George A. Hunter, Secretary. Sir John Ferguson, K.B.E., Manager; Dugald Smith, Assistant Manager.
The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken, and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies domiciled in London retired on terms which will be furnished on application.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Canada.—C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 75¾; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 94½; 3½ p.c. Ins. Stk., 1909-34, 79½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 79½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 79½; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 80½; 3 p.c., 1938, 72.

Alberta.—4 p.c., 1922, 96; 4½ p.c., 1924, 101; 4½ p.c. Reg., 84½.

British Columbia.—4½ p.c., 88; 3 p.c., 67¾.

Manitoba.—5 p.c., 1888, 97½; 4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 79½.

Newfoundland.—3½ p.c., 1941-51, 70½; 3½ p.c., 1910, [illegible].

Nova Scotia.—4½ p.c., 79½.

Ontario.—3½ p.c. Reg., 71½; 4 p.c., 77½.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1888, 87; 4½ p.c. Reg., 84½; 3 p.c., 71½.

Saskatchewan.—4 p.c., 1923, 93½; 5¾ p.c., 1924-34 100½.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 79½; 4½ p.c., 1928-37, 86; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 83½.

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1923-33, 88; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 88½; 5 p.c., 1953, 81½; 4½ p.c., 1918-51, 69; 4½ p.c., 1929-49, 84

Fort William.—4½ p.c., 85¾.

Medicine Hat.—5 p.c., 88½.

Montreal.—4 p.c., 1932, 86; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 74¾ 3 p.c., 66; 3½ p.c., 1942, 69½; 4½ p.c., 1951-53, 86¾.

Moose Jaw.—4½ p.c., 77.

New Westminster.—4½ p.c., 1943-63, 67.

N. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 72½.

Ottawa.—4½ p.c., 76.

Point Grey.—5 p.c., [illegible]

Port Arthur.—5 p.c., 92½.

Prince Albert.—4½ p.c., 40.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1968, 65½.

Regina.—5 p.c. Stock, 83

Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-61, 81½.

S. Vancouver.—4 p.c., 57¾.

Toronto.—3½ p.c., 82½; 4 p.c., 1944-48, 75¾; 4 p.c., 1919-21, 95; 4½ p.c., 85½; 5 p.c., 76½.

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1947-49, 71½; 4 p.c., 1926-47, 75; 4½ p.c., 1953, 76½.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940-60, 73½; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 84¾.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterway. 5 p.c., 83½.

Algoma Cent. Termis.—Stamped, 38.

Atlantic & N.-West. 5 p.c., 1937, 92½; St. Lawrence 5 p.c., 102½.

Buffalo & Lake Huron.—Ord., 8½.

Calgary & Edmonton.—4 p.c., 72.

Canadian Northern Ontario.—3½ p.c., 1936, 71; 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 64½; 3½ p.c., 1961, 69; Pacific 4 p.c., 1950, 75; 4½ p.c. Term., 1960, 81; Quebec 4 p.c. Perp., 64.

Canadian Northern. 4 p.c., 1930, 84; 4 p.c. Perp., 63½; 1st Mort. 3 p.c., 1953, 61; 1st Mort. 4 p.c. Land, 100; 4 p.c. Alberta, 1939, 74½; 4 p.c. Sas[illegible] Deb., 1934, 84½; 5 p.c. [illegible] Land, 1923, 91½; 5 p.c. [illegible] Northern West. 4½ p.c., 86¾. [illegible] Rly. 171; 4 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 72½; 4 p.c. Perp. Debs., 75; Algoma 5 p.c., 1937 92; Special Invest. Fund 6 p.c. Notes, 111

Central Counties 4 p.c., 1949, 62.

Duluth Winnipeg 4 p.c., 1939, 70½

Edmonton Dunvegan. 4 p.c., 72½.

Grand Trunk Pacific Branch 4 p.c. 1939, 80; Alberta, 1939-42, 81¾; 3 p.c., 196[illegible], [illegible]; 4 p.c., 1955 Series A, 59; 4 p.c., 1955, Series B, 60; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 63; 4 p.c. Debs., [illegible]; 5 p.c. Notes, 1921, 91¾.

Grand Trunk.—8 31-32; 4 p.c. Guar., 49½; 5 p.c. 1st Pref. Non-Cum., 53; 5 p.c. 2nd Pref. Non-Cum., 38½; 4 p.c. 3rd Pref. Non-Cum., 21 9-16; Borrd Perp. 5 p.c., 84; Perp. 4 p.c., 63½; Gt. Western Borrd Cap. 5 p.c. Perp. Debs., 83; do. 6 p.c. Notes, Jan., 1921, 97; 6 p.c. Notes, Oct., 1921, 97¾; Gd. Trunk Junc. 5 p.c., 1934, 81½.

Gt. Northern.—Can. 4 p.c., 1934, 78½.

Ontario & Quebec.—6 p.c. Cap., 105½; 5 p.c. Perm. Deb., 91½.

Pacific Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 1942, 82.

Quebec & Lake St. John.—4 p.c., 63.

Quebec Cent.—3½ p.c. 2nd Mort., 1963, 60; 5 p.c. 3rd Mort., 1962, 86.

Toronto, Grey & Bruce.—4 p.c., 70½.

Financial, Land and Investment.

Anglo-Canadian Finance.—8/-.

Bank of Montreal.—45½.

Brit. Empire Trust.—Pref. Ord., 14/1½; 5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 14/-

Brit. Columbia Fruit Lands.—Debs., 25; Ord., 2/-.

Calgary & Edmonton.—7/-.

Can. Bk. of Commerce.—43½.

Canada Land & Irrigation.—8/0¾; 19/-, 6/10½; 6 p.c. Debs., 56½.

Dominion Western Land Corp.—/9.

Hudson Bay.—8½; Pref., 85/-.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—Bds., 67.

Canadian Vickers.—6 p.c. Debs., 101¾.

Dominion Iron & Steel.—Bds., 86.

Dominion Steel Corp.—70; Cum. Pref., 89½

Lake Superior. 21½; Bds., 77½.

Tramways, Light, Power, etc.

Brazil Traction.—Com., 63; Pref., 91.

B.C. Electric.—Def., 44½; Pref., 47½; Perp. Debs., 61½; Perp. Pref., 57½.

Canadian Gen. Elect.—Pref., 112½.

Electrical Development of Ontario.—Bds., 99½.

Montreal Water & Power.—Bds., 73½.

Shawinigan.—Cap. Stk., 128½.

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 80¾; Street Rly Bds., 93¾.

Vancouver Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 60½.

Winnipeg Elect.—Debs., 66½.

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corp. Canada.—Com., 74¾.

Bell's United Asbestos. Ord., 43/1½.

Canadian Explosives.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 103½.

Canada Cement.—Bds., 103; Pref., 106½; Com., 73.

Canada Steamship.—Debs., 85¾; Pref., 88½; Com., 60.

Canadian Western Lumber.—Debs., 36½; Com., 1/-; 5 p.c. 1st Debs., 9; Def. Interest, 10½.

Furness Withy.—5 15-16; Pref., 8½.

Imp. Tobacco Canada. Pref., 19/9; Ord., 27/3

Marconi Canada.—17/-.

Penmans. Bds., 89.

Price Bros.—Bds., 88½.

Spanish River Pulp. Bds., 88½; Pref., 106½

Robert Simpson. Pref., 86¾.

Riordon Pulp. 7 p.c. Pref., 98½.

Mining.

Casey Cobalt.—2/10½.

Kirkland Lake Props.—40/7½.

Le Roi No. 2.—9/-.

Mond Nickel. Ord., 66/-; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 22/4½; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 20/3; 6 p.c. Debs., 100; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref. (fully pd.), 20/-.

Rossland-Kootenay.—1/3½

Tough Oakes. 12/3

CANADIAN EXPORT TRADE.

Opportunities for British Importers and Canadian Shippers.

Many opportunities now exist for Canadian manufacturers to secure representation in the United Kingdom, and for British firms to form connections with Canadian shippers anxious to create and develop export trade to Europe. We shall be pleased to insert in this column enquiries from British importers and Canadian shippers with the object of bringing them into direct touch with one another.

Replies should bear the number of the enquiry, and be addressed to the Manager, *Canada* Trade Department, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, England.

FURNITURE.—A Liverpool firm desires to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers of furniture who would be prepared to export all finished parts of wood bedsteads which require only fitting together.—Enquiry No. 121.

MACHINE TOOLS.—Canadian manufacturing firm will welcome enquiries for requirements in machine tools—milling machines, shop grinders, etc.—Enquiry No. 122.

MOTOR CAR ACCESSORIES.—A Canadian firm will be glad to receive enquiries for motor car accessories—wind shields, lamps, etc.—Enquiry No. 123.

DUTCH GENTLEMAN WANTS AGENCIES
FOR OILS AND SOAPS IN ANY COUNTRY IN EUROPE.
Speaks French, English, Italian, German. Reply by letter to Box 124, "Canada," Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

Penmans.—A quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. has been declared, payable August 15.

Dominion Steel Corporation.—Dividend No. 30 at rate of 1½ per cent. on Preference shares has been declared payable August 1. Coupon No. 30 relating to share warrants to bearer will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2, Lombard Street, E.C.3.

Canada Overseas Trading.—Particulars of this Company have been filed at Somerset House. The company was incorporated in Canada on November 16, 1917, with a nominal capital of £50,000 in £1 shares, to carry on the business of merchants, brokers, general traders, commission merchants, carriers, ship owners, wharfingers, etc. Directors: H. J. Haslett, North Vancouver; I. E. Bricker, Vancouver; and H. H. Clarke, Victoria, B.C. Chief office: Vancouver. British address: 23-4, Eldon Street, E.C.2, where Mr. W. R. Babington, broker, is authorised to accept service of process and notices.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols, Fri., August 1.

Ticket Day.	*Pay Day.*
Tues., July 29.	Wed., July 30.

LONDON, Tuesday

There has been no important display of activity on the Stock Exchange during the past week, apart from oil shares, which continue very active and strong, helped by the "bullish" Shell meeting, and the generally favourable outlook for the industry. In other directions the final Victory Loan push has operated restrictively, and prices have often worked lower.

Gilt edged issues have hardly been so firm, and home rails have sagged quietly. Among Argentine rails, after a moderate recovery, quotations have turned weaker again on nationalisation talk, though this is not taken too seriously in the market. Allied bonds among foreigners have been without a good lead. Russians have drooped on the official statement announcing the gradual withdrawal of the British forces in Russia. Mines have been a chequered market, base metal descriptions on the whole showing to best advantage.

In the Canadian section conditions have been irregular, and only moderately brisk. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have displayed more stability, and the Fours at 81 are a point better. The 4½ per cents. at 95 and the 3½ per cents. at 71 have not varied. Municipal bonds have showed steadiness, but quotations, after allowing for dividend deductions, are hardly altered. City of Prince Albert 4½ per cent. bonds marked at the low level of 40. We refer to the financial affairs of this municipality on our Banking and Finance page.

Canadian Pacifics in the railroad group have fluctuated a good deal, but are about unchanged at 172. The traffic for the concluding period of June showed a satisfactory gross gain of $558,000. Grand Trunk issues have drooped all round again, junior stocks being fractions lower on balance, while senior descriptions have declined 1 to 2 points. The June-end traffic in this case showed a decrease of £58,184, there being one working day less this year than last. Canadian Northern debentures at 42½ and Grand Trunk Pacific Fours at 59½ are each 1 down.

Hudson's Bays in the land group have fallen to 8 9-16.

The industrial section was irregular. Dominion Steels have recovered 3½ to 72½. Canadian Car Common is unchanged at 47½, but the Preferred at 101 is 1½ better. Canada Cement Pref. at 107 is 2 up. Spanish River Pulp Pref. at 112 has recovered the voucher deductions. Brazilian Tractions have fallen back to 62½, and Mexico Trams to 45½. Canadian silver mining shares show little change, but Mining Corporation of Canada at 11/6 have lost the turn.

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OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, June 21.

Despite the fact that the city has sweltered under a mid-summer heat for the past week, dealings on the Toronto Stock Exchange throughout the period were quite active. Price changes for the period were irregular. Ames Holden dropped 2 to 42; Barcelona up ¼ to 10½; Brazilian gained 1⅞ to 59⅝ on a speculative buying impetus originating from Montreal, where it is claimed that the Company's increased earnings and the rise in milreis, together with the improved outlook in Brazil, are factors in the stock's favour. Bears, on the other hand, point to the fact that the company has $7,500,000 short term notes falling due in November, and these will have to be taken care of before dividends can be resumed, and that the Brazilian Government's plans for Army organisation is another fly in the ointment.

Canada Car has risen ½ to 34, Cement remains unchanged at 68¾; Canada Steamships off ½ to 50; Locomotive is down ½ to 77½, and Canners ¼ to 47¾. In the steels, Dominion gained ⅜ to 65¾, and Steel of Canada 1¾ to 70¼, while Nova Scotia remained even at 85 bid. Mr Mark Workman, President of the Dominion Steel Corporation, stated in an address to shareholders that while the present attitude of steel purchasers is one of conservatism, there is nevertheless a tremendous purchasing power existing in the fact that world stocks are almost depleted. Scotia directors are also enthusiastic over the outlook. The Lake Superior Corporation, again, is commencing upon the extension of the rail mill of the Algoma Steel Company's plant at the Sault, which will cost in the neighbourhood of a quarter of a million dollars, so that there are a fair number of indications pointing towards prosperity in the matter of the steel industry as a whole.

Maple Leaf Milling gained a point and a half during the week to 168, and Rogers is up 2 to 55. Spanish River gained 2⅛ to 32½ on an announcement of plans on the part of the company's executive which will pave the way for the funding of arrears on all the preferred stock.

The banking list was inactive, although the Dominion lost 1½ to 201, and the Bank of Hamilton declined ½ to 184. In the war loans, 1937 5's are up ⅛ to 102. Victory loans, in the net, are slightly lower than a week ago, four out of the five issues showing fractional declines.

The general labour situation remains a difficult one, despite the fact that employment conditions in the East show considerable improvement. Oddly enough, where general opinion had it that demobilised soldiers would follow a "back to the land" movement, it turns out that the reverse is holding good, and that men are offering their services to the various industries rather than to the farmers. There seems to be no difficulty in obtaining employment for these men, but the question at issue, as far as labour is concerned, is that of wages, and until some amicable arrangement is effected between labour and capital the unrest seems bound to continue. Trade conditions are good, and the volume of business being transacted is considerably higher than a year ago.

The mining market during the week was quiet, and most issues remain unchanged. Adanac dropped ½ to 16¾, and Temiskaming ½ to 39. In the gold stocks, Dome Extension is up 1¼ to 34. Hollinger off 10 to 6.65, and McIntyre is up 2 to 1.83, the latter showing, during its last three months' operations, the largest earnings in its history. The labour uncertainty in the camps continues, and there has been a shut-down at Kirkland Lake. Mine managers are threatening to close down their plants generally, stating that the conditions in the Cobalt [illegible] [illegible] in any other metals [illegible] in the world at the present time.

Prices [illegible]

Ames Holden 30 [illegible] pref 65; Atlantic Sugar 46, pref 107; Barcelona 10; Brazilian 57; Brompton Paper 62½; Can Car 32, pref 91; Cement 68, pref 101; Can Cottons [illegible]; Can Gen Electric 110; Can Steamships 50, pref 84¼; Cons Smelting 25; Dom Bridge 100; Dom Canners 42; Dom Glass 60, pref 91; Dom Steel 67; Textile 112, pref 104; Laurentide 221; Laurentide Power 75¼; Macdonald 30; Mont. Power 89; Nat Breweries 141, pref 97; Ogilvie 255; Penmans 93½; Quebec Ry 23½; Riordon 124½, pref 92; Shawinigan 123; Span. River 35, pref. 108; St [illegible] Flour 109½; Steel of Can 73, pref 98½; Tram Power 17; Toronto Rly 41; Wayagamack 47. War Loan bonds: 1925, 100¼; 1931, 100; 1937, 100½. Victory Loan bonds: 1922, 101¼; 1923, 101¼; 1927, 103½; 1933, 105¾; 1937, 107.

* *

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Canada Permanent Mortgage. The usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. has been declared.

Hamilton Provident and Loan. — For the half-year ended June 30 a dividend of 4½ per cent. has been declared.

Toronto Mortgage.—The usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. was paid on July 1 for the quarter ended June 30.

Bell Telephone of Canada. — The regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., less tax, has been declared payable July 15.

London and Canadian Loan and Agency.—The usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. has been paid for the three months ended June 30.

Canadian Explosives.—A dividend of 1¾ per cent. has been declared on the 7 per cent. cumulative preferred shares for quarter ended June 30, 1919, payable July 15.

London Joint City and Midland Bank.—An interim dividend for the past half-year has been declared at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, less income tax, payable on July 15.

Nipissing Mines.—Dividend of 5 per cent. and extra dividend of 5 per cent. (together 50 cents per share), less income tax, has been declared, payable July 21.

Southern Ontario Land.—After providing for administration expenses, depreciation, etc., the accounts for 1918 show a loss of £1,744, increasing the debit balance brought forward to £13,701.

Northern and Dominions Mortgage.—Dividend has been declared at rate of 5 per cent. per annum, less tax, on ordinary shares for the half year, making 5 per cent. for the year; £1,500 to reserve, making £8,000; £929 forward, subject to auditors' fee.

Standard Bank of Canada.—A dividend of 3¼ per cent., being at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital stock, has been declared for the quarter ending July 31, payable on and after August 1 to shareholders of record July 19.

Merchants Bank of Canada.—A dividend of 3 per cent. for the current quarter, being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock, has been declared, payable on and after August 1 to shareholders of record July 15. As regards new stock paid up subsequent to May 15, in full or in part, the rate of 3 per cent for the current quarter (or 12 per cent per annum) will apply proportionally from the dates upon which payments were made.

British Canadian and General Investment.—The report of the British Canadian and General Investment Co. for 1918 states that revenue for the year, after charging all working expenses, amounts to £10,276, to which should be added the balance brought forward, £5,643, making a total of £15,920. From this amount should be deducted income tax and Canadian and American taxes, £1,767, and debenture interest, £1,965, leaving a balance of £12,188. The directors [illegible] mend payment of a dividend at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum for the year, less tax, £4,907; to transfer to reserve £5,000, to carry forward £2,281. Meeting, 4, Moorgate Street, E.C.2, July 19, noon.

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TRADE ITEMS.

In view of the fact that the city of Toronto proposes to acquire the tramcar system now operated by a company whose franchise expires in 1921, a suggestion was made to establish municipal works for the manufacture of tramcars. The municipal officials, however, have recommended that the city should purchase its tramcars from concerns manufacturing them, instead of constructing its own cars. British firms interested should communicate with Mr. R. C. Harris, Commissioner of Works, City Hall, Toronto.

Motion pictures now play an important part in the propaganda work being carried on by the Ontario Government. The Ontario Motion Picture Bureau has 200 excellent films, covering 82 different subjects, and during the next year two films per month will be released to between 300 and 400 Canadian picture theatres.

One of the results attributed to the recent strike in Canada is the assignment of the Hyatt Steel Products, Ltd., of Vancouver, to Mr. W. E. Hodges for the benefit of its creditors. The directors state that the company is not insolvent, but that a much larger amount of ready cash than was anticipated was expended in bringing the electric process of manufacturing steel billets to a successful conclusion. The company has thoroughly demonstrated that steel in quantities for the local market can be manufactured and rolled in Vancouver on a basis to compete with the large eastern steel companies. Additional capital had been arranged for, but this was withheld owing to the strike situation. The company hopes that as soon as the strike troubles are cleared away they will be able to effect a complete settlement with their creditors and to reorganise and resume operations.

A rubber factory will probably be started shortly in Burnaby, B.C. Mr. J. A. Cunningham, of the Imperial Oil Refineries, and two directors of the Gregory Tire and Rubber Co. have had an interview with the Municipal Council on the subject, when certain concessions were granted. This will be the first rubber plant to be established in Western Canada.

It is stated that the Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd., of Toronto, and the St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co., Ltd., of Montreal, are about to amalgamate.

The profits of merchant firms in Vancouver handling foodstuffs are not exorbitant, states Mr. A. G. McCandless, inspector of taxation for British Columbia and the Yukon, after three years' study of food prices, during which he had access to the books of every wholesale and retail grocery firm and every produce house in the city. In the very large majority of cases, he states, the profits are under 10 per cent. Wild rumours and extravagant statements, he asserts, are doing more than anything else to create havoc and unrest.

It has now been demonstrated beyond a doubt, states the Monthly Commercial Letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, that as good a brand of binder tobacco is being grown in certain tobacco-growing districts of Canada as that produced in Wisconsin and Connecticut. Canadian manufacturers are beginning to realise this fact, as is evidenced by a statement that one of the largest Canadian manufacturers, who up to last year had never used the Canadian product, would purchase a large part of the Ontario output. It is anticipated that this year 18,000,000lb. of raw leaf will be produced in Canada. The production of tobacco in its various forms is also increasing, the amount in 1918 being 14,232,000, as compared with 8,495,000 in 1917.

An industry of which they are the pioneers in Canada is being developed by the Armstrong, Whitworth Co., Ltd., of Canada, viz., that of steel tyres for railroad cars. The company have just completed one of the largest individual orders for steel tyres placed this year—that of 3,000 tyres for the Netherlands Government for shipment to the Dutch Indies. These were manufactured from raw materials at the company's plant at Longueuil on the south side of the St. Lawrence. The steel was made in Heroult electric furnaces, and the tyres were manufactured with equipment which was installed early in 1918, when this new industry was added to the existing productions.

Mr. John Rae, representing the firm of Cox, McEuan & Co., of Leadenhall Street, London, when seen just before sailing for England recently, stated: "As far as I can see, there appears to be a good opportunity for Canada to make a bid for the British market in the flax industry, provided she can compete with foreign markets." Mr. Rae thought it would be necessary for Canadian flax dealers to go in for modern machinery and labour-saving devices, as a great deal depended upon the proper picking and treatment of the flax. He was of opinion that at present there was not room for anything more than the raw product—that is, that it would not be wise for Canada to go in for the manufacture of flax, except for her own domestic needs.

ASSISTANCE FOR CANADIAN EXPORTERS.

In connection with export trade matters, "Canada's" Trade Enquiry Department will be pleased to furnish, as far as possible, information desired by Canadian manufacturers. This department is in touch with the buying community, and is in a position to render service on points of difficulty that confront many Dominion producers. Communications, which will be treated in confidence should be marked "Trade Enquiry Department."

INVESTMENT NOTES.

In this column we noted a short time ago the apparent discrepancy between the market valuations of the preferred stock of the Ames-Holden-McCready Co. and the common stock of the company, in view of the very heavy arrears of dividends which have accumulated on the former. Both stocks continued to rise until, just prior to the holding of the annual meeting, the preferred changed hands at 95 and the common at well above 50. Rumour, of course, was busy, one interesting suggestion being that a proposal would be made to relieve the company of the preferred dividend incubus by issuing to the preferred stock holders new preference shares to the amount of the arrears due to them. The whole issue of stock would then be placed on a regular dividend basis and the way would be cleared for a distribution of dividends to the common stock holders if or when surplus profits justified such a course.

* * *

From the brief reports of the annual meeting which have so far reached us it seems that any hopes which had been entertained that the directors would utilise that opportunity for announcing a policy of this or other nature in regard to the dividend arrears have been disappointed. In answer to a question at the meeting the president stated that no definite policy in regard to the liquidation of this obligation had been formulated and that the payment of the arrears would not be dealt with at this time. He stated, however, that the preferred stock was now on a regular dividend basis, thus confirming the hope that the 1¾ per cent. dividend recently announced was not to be a solitary payment, but the first of regular quarterly dividends at the full 7 per cent. rate.

* * *

The report presented at the meeting shows that the company's profits for the year to April 30, 1919, were $632,764, which represents an increase of $8,563 as compared with the 1918 figures, but a decrease of $87,478 as compared with 1917. The net earnings, after paying bond and bank interest, allowing for depreciation, etc., were $323,322, showing an improvement of $19,228 over last year, and the much greater improvement of $126,019 over the result achieved in 1917. While in 1916-17 the company showed surplus earnings only just about equal to its preferred dividends for the year, for each of the past two years it has revealed surpluses representing well over 12 per cent. on the preferred stock, besides steadily and very materially improving its financial and business position meanwhile. Thus justification for the recommencement of preferred dividend payments is not far to seek, but, seeing that the whole profit and loss surplus carried forward into the current year ($830,730) is less by $45,000 than the dividends now accumulated in arrears, the liquidation of this obligation may well still be delayed, and the reason for so high a valuation of the common is still obscure.

* * *

During the war the Canadian chartered banks, partly because of lack of expert staff, due to enlistments, and partly from motives of economical operation, opened comparatively few fresh branches, and even in some cases closed down a good many small branches whose business could be handled from neighbouring offices. Since the Armistice, however, that policy has been reversed, and the remarkable number of about 500 new branch banks have been opened throughout Canada since actual fighting ceased. This rapid extension of banking facilities is stated to be due to several reasons. A general recovery of business is anticipated and must be provided for. The development of new districts has continued quietly, even during the war, and will be much accelerated with the return of peace and of the men who have won it. Further, by the return of these men the banks regain experienced staff and have to provide suitable employment for them. In addition to the new Canadian branches, branches have been opened abroad for the purpose of facilitating the export business which is expected to develop.

* *

CANADA'S TARIFF CHANGES.

The tariff proposals announced by Sir Thomas White, Canadian Minister of Finance, in the Dominion House of Commons recently, include the repeal of the special war tax on British goods, and the removal of the war tax of 7½ per cent. on goods other than British, in the case of foodstuffs, linen and cotton clothing, woollen clothing, boots and shoes, fur caps and fur clothing, hats, gloves, harness, saddlery, agricultural implements, oils, mining machinery and bituminous coal. Wheat, flour and potatoes are made free; the duty on cultivators, harrows, horse rakes, seed drills, manure spreaders and weeders is reduced from 27½ per cent. to 15 per cent.; on ploughs, windmills, portable engines, traction engines, and threshing machines from 27½ per cent. to 17½ per cent.; on hay loaders, potato diggers, fodder and food cutters, grain crushers, fanning mills, hay tedders, farm rollers, post-hole diggers and farm wagons from 32½ per cent. to 20 per cent.; and on cement the special war tax is removed, and the general tariff reduced from 10 per cent. to 8 per cent. per 100lb. There is an increase in the British preference on tea and coffee, and freight rates on agricultural implements to the West are to be reduced. The business war profits tax is renewed for another year.

* *

Dominion Day in Canada was observed as a public holiday but Parliament continued sitting, in order to expedite the prorogation.

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AN INTERRUPTED TOUR.

Passenger Sues Oceanic Company.

A case of considerable interest to Canadian travellers closed in the King's Bench Division on Monday. Mr. Leonard R. Carrington, an ex-Civil Servant, was the plaintiff in an action for damages chiefly on the ground of breach of contract against the Oceanic Steamship Co.

In November, 1912, Mr. Carrington took passage to Montreal upon the *Laurentic*, declaring himself before leaving Liverpool as proceeding to San Francisco. Suspected of being tuberculous upon arrival at Quebec, he was obliged to go ashore to a building occupied by the United States Immigration Commission. From this building he was taken to the Immigration Hospital on the outskirts of Quebec, where he was detained, and subsequently returned to England by the *Lake Champlain*. Mr. Carrington had suffered from tuberculosis in 1897, but was cured during the following year

In spite of the fact that the surgeon of the *Laurentic* declared him to be suffering from tuberculosis, a specialist who examined him upon his return to England declared that he was not suffering from that disease. Plaintiff sought to establish assault, wrongful imprisonment, and breach of contract, claiming damages, expenses owing to non-fulfilment of contract, the fare paid by him to Montreal, and general damages for wrongs done to him.

The plaintiff, having given evidence, the Lord Chief Justice, before whom the case was heard, said that there was nothing to show that the Canadian authorities had given power to the American authorities to act in Canadian waters, as they themselves could properly act. There was no official authority, simply a matter of convenience. A servant of the defendants had acted on behalf of the American authorities, and there did not seem to be a delegation of authority by the Canadian Government.

The jury replied to certain questions of fact, and assessed damages at £200, if it was to be held in law that the defendants' responsibility ceased when the plaintiff got on shore, and £500 if that responsibility extended to all acts subsequent

His lordship entered judgment for plaintiff for £500.

* *

Dominion troops will participate in the All-Allied procession in London on July 19 (Peace Day).

Dr. Lewis Hunt, the Canadian Mayor of Richmond, again took his part in making the Richmond Horse Show a success this year. Among the Canadian guests he entertained were Mr and Mrs. F. C. Salter, who at one time resided in Richmond.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Dominion of Canada Investment and Debenture Co.'s Report. One of the most conspicuous examples of the success which is almost invariably achieved by Scottish companies financially associated with farming developments in Canada is afforded by the report of the Dominion of Canada Investment and Debenture Co. This shows that the interest and dividends received on the company's investments for the year ended April 30, including transfer fees, amounted to £31,178. Interest on debenture stock, debenture stock and temporary loans absorbed £8,796, and the whole of the expenses of management, amounted to £5,743. The comparatively heavy amount of £5,336 was absorbed by British, Canadian and United States income and war taxes, notwithstanding which the balance at credit of the revenue account (including £721 brought forward) was £11,650. The half-year's dividend on the preference shares at 4½ per cent. (less tax) reduced this amount by £1,968 to £9,682; of this £3,000 was transferred to the reserve fund, which was thereby raised to £21,000. The total dividend on the preference shares, less income-tax, took £1,968, and the payment of a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum (less tax) on the ordinary shares of the company, for the past financial year, accounted for £4,375, leaving a balance of £338 to be carried forward. Largely owing to crop failures over a considerable area of Saskatchewan and Alberta, the amount of interest in arrears was in excess of that of the previous year, but it is believed that all, or nearly all, such arrears are recoverable. The investments of the company, amounting to £474,697, are mainly in farm and city mortgages in Western Canada, and such has been the judgment exercised by the directors that the remaining investments in bonds, preference and other stocks and railway and industrial concerns in Canada and the United States, show no further depreciation. The investing agents in Canada are Messrs. Osler & Hammond, Toronto, and Messrs. Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg.

* * *

A Regrettable Incident in the History of Saskatchewan. When one remembers the violence with which, just five years ago, the Dominion was robbed of her chief financial mainstay and thrown practically upon her own resources, it is the more surprising that so few Canadian municipalities have failed to meet their obligations. For it must never be forgotten that the Canadian people, enlightened by the blunders of older communities, were building not for a day, but for several generations. Such a violent social and financial cataclysm as was brought about by Armageddon must have strained to the utmost the financial administrations of the Provincial Governments and their municipal units, and it is to Canada's credit that there were only one or two exceptions to the rule. One of these, and one which has aroused hostile criticism, was that of the City of Prince Albert, a young Saskatchewan community, which, in the opinion of many Anglo-Canadian financiers, should never have been allowed to default at all. We had hoped that a settlement would have been arrived at which would have been acceptable to the bondholders, but that this is not so is shown by the letters on the subject still appearing in the financial Press. One of these correspondents, who signs himself " Large Holder,'' in contradistinction to a previous writer, who described himself as " Small Holder,'' and who undoubtedly accurately voices public opinion on this side on the terms apparently accepted by the recent bondholders' meeting at Regina, is naturally irate that only 1 per cent. for the first five years should be offered to the bondholders, and hopes that " this default will . . . save investors from lending their money to mushroom towns in Canada or elsewhere, although the invitation is brought out by a large London bank and authorised by the Mayor and Council of such city.'' He adds somewhat appositely that " the default reflects discredit on the Province of Saskatchewan, and will not improve Canadian Provincial credit.'' Whilst, as we have said above, Canadian credit has emerged from the very searching financial ordeal of the past five years with flying colours, it is, of course, regrettable that such a splendid record should have been marred by the Prince Albert default and the difficulties experienced in connection with a British Columbia borrower. Although in the latter case the Provincial Government wisely and promptly took control of affairs, Saskatchewan betrayed an indifference to the City of Prince Albert incident which aroused much hostile criticism in financial circles in London, and the terms which it is understood have been offered to the holders of this issue certainly do not err on the side of generosity and can only be described as singularly inadequate and an unfortunate advertisement in the Mother Country for the Province of Saskatchewan, and are significantly indicated by the " marking '' of a bargain recorded in the Stock Exchange this week at the figure of 40!

* *

On Saturday last the office of the Agent-General for Ontario (Brig.-General Manley Sims) was lavishly decorated for the march past of the London troops.

CANADA'S LABOUR PROBLEMS.

Suggested Basis of Solution.

The Report of the Industrial Commission was presented to Parliament on July 1.

The Commission recommends legislation for a maximum working day of eight hours, with a weekly rest of not less than 24 hours; a minimum wage, especially for women, girls and unskilled labour, also Government action to relieve unemployment through public works. It is proposed that steps should be taken to help the building of workers' homes and to restore the fullest liberty of speech and of the Press. The Commission recommends that the Government should establish a bureau for promoting industrial councils, to improve the relations between employers and employees. An immediate enquiry by experts is suggested, with a view to early legislation, as to the system of proportional representation in Parliamentary elections.

The Report proposes state insurance against unemployment, sickness, and old age. Other recommendations are collective bargaining, payment of a living wage, the right of the workers to organise, recognition of unions, and steps towards the establishment of joint industrial councils. It is proposed that the Commission's findings should be put into effect in all work controlled by the Government.

It is also suggested that, if the Dominion has not the power to legislate along the lines of the recommendations, a conference of Provincial Premiers should be called, along with the representatives of labour and of the employers, in order to reach unanimity, and so that uniform laws on these subjects can be passed by the Provincial and Federal Governments.

* *

U.K. BRANCH OF G.W.V.A.

Meeting Addressed by Mr. E. H. Scammell.

The members attending the general meeting of the United Kingdom Branch of the Great War Veterans' Association (of Canada) last Saturday heard a splendid address from Mr. E. H. Scammell, Deputy Assistant Minister of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment (Canada).

Mr. Scammell, who is thoroughly conversant with his subject, told the veterans of what had been and was being accomplished by his Department in Canada, and answered several pertinent questions. He was accorded a hearty vote of thanks for his instructive address.

An address was also given by Mr. (ex-Sapper) D. F. Fox, Manager of the Returned Soldiers' Club at Wellington, New Zealand, who is in England for the purpose of organising an overseas unit of the New Zealand Returned Soldiers' Association. Mr. Fox will also visit Canada on his way home, in order to study conditions relative to the work being achieved among returned soldiers there.

Among the resolutions passed at the meeting were (1) that duplicate artificial limbs should be immediately provided by the Canadian Government for all men in need of same: and (2) that it be urged on the Canadian authorities that in all cases where additional workers are needed in the London offices, only discharged Canadian soldiers should be employed, and, as far as possible, all female labour be replaced by discharged and disabled Canadian soldiers.

* *

WOMEN OF BRITAIN THANKED.

Appreciation of War Work on Behalf of Canadian Soldiers.

At the annual convention of the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada, attended by delegates from 450 branches, a resolution was passed expressing deep appreciation of the generous work and attention given to Canadian soldiers overseas by the women of Great Britain during the war. The High Commissioner was requested by cable to convey this message to the women of the Old Land.

In view of the recent labour unrest in Canada, the resolution of unswerving loyalty to the King, which was carried with enthusiasm, has peculiar significance, as the Great War Veterans' Association has a membership of 150,000, and represents the great majority of the returned soldiers.

Among the many matters before the convention, that of the inadequacy of pensions to the widows and disabled was given first place. Indignation was expressed at the apparent indifference of the Dominion Government in this matter.

* *

RESTRAINT OF TRADE.

Government Committee to Investigate Conditions.

An Ottawa cable to the *Daily Record* states that the House of Commons has endorsed the report of the Special Committee on the Cost of Living, calling for the establishment of a tribunal vested with authority to investigate alleged combinations which tend to the restraint of trade.

The tribunal will also have power to deal with discrimination in prices between different purchasers of commodities and unfair methods of commerce generally.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

LEAMINGTON.—It is permissible for you to use your military rank in the manner stated.

J. M. (Berwick).—The Canadian Record Office are not in possession of a burial report of the soldier mentioned. In the case of his friend, Pte. J——, he cannot be traced owing to insufficiency of details supplied.

A. C. (Rotherham).—You should experience no difficulty in having your effects sent from Canada. Have them forwarded through the Canadian Express Company or the Dominion Express Company.

NURSING SISTER (Kinmel Park).—The gratuity is based on the entire period of service, from attestation to final discharge. The authorities at Ottawa should have the record of your full service.

C.E.F. (Folkestone).—The General Service (British War Medal) ribbon has not yet been authorised for wear. In the Chancery Division last week an application was made on behalf of the Secretary of State for War for an injunction to restrain a trader from selling any ribbon approximating the registered design of the War Medal ribbon. No one is yet authorised to sell the ribbon.

INVESTOR (Cambuslang).—No doubt the regulation against sending money out of the United Kingdom will presently be removed; we look forward to that time, but cannot suggest any date. The existence of this regulation would naturally make it difficult to carry on the business which you suggest, as it prohibits money being sent overseas for the purpose of fresh investment. Payments may be made in respect of contracts entered into prior to the war.

"TAXPAYER."—Dominion income tax is not payable by persons ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom upon the interest derived from their investments in Canadian securities, whether these consist of Government bonds or industrial or other shares. Of course, everyone who is interested financially in any Canadian enterprise is affected by the Dominion income tax, because, by reason of the tax, the earnings which might otherwise be available for distribution are diminished.

W. J. M. (Westminster).—The company appears to be very strong and prosperous, as, indeed, is indicated by the current quotation of its £1 ordinary shares around 5½. The company's year ends September 30, and its accounts are usually presented in December. The latest report shows that as well as having a general reserve of £1,500,000, special reserves of £1,157,739, and £226,664 representing ordinary share premium account, the company carried forward £3,005,578, exclusive of "the company's proportion of the undivided profits of the associated companies, which they have not thought fit to declare as dividends." Dividends for the years since the date you mention have been as follows: 1914-15, 22½ per cent.; 1915-16, 37½ per cent.; 1916-17 and 1917-18, 30 per cent., free of income tax.

* *

At the annual meeting of the Toronto Stock Exchange, held on June 17, the following officers were elected:—President, Mr. G. W. Blaikie; vice-president, E. Wills (Brouse, Mitchell & Co.); secretary, H. Franks (Osler & Hammond); treasurer, C. E. Abbs (A. E. Ames & Co.); committee, J. F. Fraser (F. H. Deacon & Co.), D. S. Cassels (Cassels & Biggar), O. Heron (Heron & Co.).

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JULY MAGAZINES.

"A British Phosphate Enterprise" (an article on the phosphate of lime industries of the Central Pacific), "Sales without Salesmanship," and "Lord Leverhulme, the Apostle of the Six-Hour Day," are important among other useful articles in *The World's Work*.

"Women and Radiography," "An Income-Tax Grievance of Women Doctors," and "Juvenile Delinquency" occupy the early pages of *The Gentlewoman* for July. Thereafter, fiction and verse supply those engaged in holiday keeping with matter for the leisure days.

Overseas, the monthly journal of the Overseas Club and Patriotic League, in addition to many well-written articles, has some excellently-produced pictures. A coloured frontispiece of the Palace House, Beaulieu, is a picture of old-world charm.

The *Canadian Magazine* for June opens with an article from the pen of the Rev. E. E. Braithwaite, President of Western University entitled "A New Era for Canada," in which is discussed trade, education and citizenship in the light of progress. Among other contributions of interest are a further instalment of "Reminiscences, Political and Personal," by Sir John Willison; "Young Aviators in Feathers" (a study of Canadian bird life); and a brief, though interesting, essay on "The Sonnet in Canadian Literature."

"Peace—or Truce," in the July *Nineteenth Century*, is set out under four headings: (1) "The Peace according to Versailles," by G. A. B. Dewar; (2) "The Peace according to Herr Erzberger—1914," by George Saunders; (3) "After the Signature," by Harold F. Wyatt; and (4) "War and Peace, Limited or Unlimited," by Major R. M. Johnston, U.S.A. "Japan: Yesterday, To-day—and To-morrow?" by Joseph H. Longford, occupies 20 pages, and "The Pooling of Profits," by E. Garcke, contains an examination of present-day schemes of uniting the interest of Capital and Labour.

* *

CONCERTS.

Induced by the success of the first series, another concert of ancient Italian music was given at the Wigmore Hall last Tuesday.

At the Steinway Hall, next Tuesday evening, at 8.30, Christian Carpenter will give a pianoforte recital.

On Monday afternoon, at 3.15, W. H. Helliwell will give a pianoforte recital at the Wigmore Hall.

* *

Mr. Robert Anderson is the first president of the recently-organised Wholesale Merchandise Brokers' Association of Montreal, formed for the purpose of protecting the interests of brokers throughout Canada.

CANADA—Good inside CITY PROPERTY for SALE in Winnipeg and Edmonton, also acreage near Calgary and Saskatoon.—Full particulars from Box 501, "Canada," 113, Kingsway, London, W.C 2.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 705. July 12, 1919.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

OIL IN CANADA.

Speaking at a banquet of the Purchasing Agents' Association in Toronto, Mr. G. I. Grearson, of the Imperial Oil Company, prophesied a great oil future for Canada. In the great unexplored lands of the Mackenzie basin was enough oil, it was estimated, to keep up the present supply for 2,000 years, and this supply, Mr. Grearson believed, would soon be accessible. At the beginning of the year his company had set out to spend $500,000 investigating the oil in the north, and the prospects had looked so good that they had decided to spend $1,000,000.

While only 2 per cent. of the available coal supply on the Continent had been used up, 25 per cent. of the petroleum supply had disappeared. The United States Bureau at Washington counted that in 25 years the supply of crude petroleum would be used up. "They may be right," declared Mr. Grearson—"Americans are sometimes right—but we have here in Canada something that is going to substartiate."

* *

CANADIAN SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

The Supplementary Estimates were placed on the table of the Dominion House of Commons on July 3, says a Reuter cable.

The Estimates total $36,700,000, of which $23,400,000 are chargeable to current revenue and the remainder to capital account. The largest single Vote is one of $10,000,000 for the continuance of the Government shipbuilding programme.

Other Votes are: Hudson Bay railway construction, $300,000; battlefield memorials in France and Belgium, $500,000; soldiers' re-establishment in civil life, $9,000,000; construction of the Quebec and Saguenay Railway, $550,000; Dominion Air Service, $250,000.

* *

EXPECTED LOSSES ON GOVERNMENT-OWNED RAILWAYS.

The expected loss this year (says a Reuter message from Ottawa) on the operation of the railways worked by the Canadian Government is $19,000,000. A loss of about $9,000,000 is also expected as a result of the operation of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

* *

Hudson's Bay.—The land sales for quarter ending June 30 were: Farm lands, 67,650 acres (against 119,500 in 1918) sold for £236,300 (against £445,300); town lots, £1,340 (against £280); total receipts, £131,100 (against £149,700).

* *

Canadian bank clearings have reached a total 20 per cent. above that attained this time last year.

Fine rains have fallen in Saskatchewan and Alberta and have greatly improved the crop situation. In Eastern Canada the crops look very satisfactory.

The Canadian Bank statement shows savings deposits amounting to $1,107,000,000, which is a new record in the history of the Dominion.

Formal notice has been given by the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to constitute and appoint a harbour board for the port of St. John, N.B., and to empower the corporation of that city to transfer to the Dominion Government the title and interests of the city in the harbour works for a consideration of $2,000,000.

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HUGE PROFITS IN GRAIN.

Remarkable Disclosures Before Parliamentary Committee.

Cabling on July 3, the Toronto correspondent of the *Times* says:

The investigation by the Parliamentary Committee on the cost of living continues, and considerable public feeling has been excited by the facts disclosed. It has been discovered that the war profits of many concerns range from 15 to 100 per cent., and, particularly, that heavy profits were realised by the Western grain dealers.

The Alberta Pacific Grain Company, Calgary, which was formed six years ago, had an authorised capital of £600,000, half in Seven per Cent. Preference and half in Common shares. Its replacement and reserve fund in August, 1918, was £300,000, and the amount carried over, £311,946—a total of more than the original capital. There are 365 shareholders, of whom Mr. Bennett, the former member of the House of Commons for Calgary, is one of the largest. Last year the Common stock was valued at £37 to £40. The company, however, paid in profits' taxation £56,400 in 1916, £22,600 in 1917, and £33,800 in 1918. Mr. J. A. Macfarlane, managing director of the company, had a nominal salary of £1,000, but he had also a 5 per cent. commission on net profits, and this gave him for last year a total salary of £12,000. The balance from the 5 per cent. commission was distributed among other officials of the company. In some business concerns investigated, the profits are shown to be heavy in the total but moderate on the volume of business done.

It was disclosed during the investigation that the United Grain Growers' Company's average earnings were 30 per cent., but that 187 per cent. was realised from one elevator rented by the company. It was also shown that Mr. Crerar, the former Minister of Agriculture, president of the grain company, has a salary of £3,000, which is greater than that of the Prime Minister, although moderate in comparison with the services rendered and the scale of salaries in other public companies.

The Government are creating a commercial tribunal which will be a permanent body for regulating prices and preventing combination among manufacturers and producers to extort excessive prices from the public. It is doubtful whether the attempt at arbitrary regulation will be more successful in Canada than in other countries, but in the public temper which has been developed, the Government are compelled to make some attempt to control prices.

* *

C.N.R. EXHIBIT AT ROYAL SHOW.

At the Royal Agricultural Society Show, just held at Cardiff, the Canadian National Railways were represented by a handsomely decorated and extensive stand immediately adjoining the Canadian Government Emigration Department. Large photographic reproductions of scenes on the Canadian National Railways were shown, together with a fine display of bottled fruit, with numerous specimens of Canadian products, including various woods, minerals, pulp and paper, canned goods and cereals.

A large map of the system was a source of constant interest, as also were a series of coloured pictures of Canadian fruits. The stand, which was crowded with visitors and enquirers every day, was arranged under the charge of Mr. W. Haydon, the C.N.R. Publicity Agent, London.

* *

AMERICAN LOAN FOR CANADA.

A Reuter message from New York states that a group of New York bankers have arranged a loan of $75,000,000 to enable Canada to take up the Two-Year 5 per Cent. Notes held in the United States maturing on August 1.

* *

Mr. J. Herson has resigned his appointment as General Agent, Passenger Department, Grand Trunk Railway System, 17/19, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1, and Mr. H. Victor Caldwell is appointed Acting Passenger Agent.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Nine Days Ended June 30

Canadian Northern, $881,500, dec. $550,100 * Canadian Pacific, $3,977,000 inc., $551,000 Grand Trunk, £505,895, dec., £58,184

* C.N.R. decrease reported from Canada due to interruption of freight service by strikes.

* *

DEATH OF A CANADIAN ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

The sudden death occurred on June 23 of Mr. David A. Starr, general manager of the Clyde Valley Electrical Power Company, Glasgow, at the age of 61. Mr. Starr had been in failing health for the past 18 months, and had recently returned to business after four months spent in the States, Cuba and Jamaica.

Mr. Starr, who was well known in electrical engineering circles in Great Britain, as well as in Canada and the United States, was born in Halifax, N.S., and, after serving his apprenticeship there, joined the civil engineering staff of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Subsequently he turned his attention to electricity, and joined the staff of the Thomson-Houston Company at their Lynn works in the United States, returning later to Montreal as sales engineer to the Royal Electric Company. His subsequent Canadian experience covered electric tramways and light railways.

THE LATE MR. D. A. STARR.

In 1901 the British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., secured his services for their Trafford Park Works, Manchester, and in 1903 he was appointed general manager of the Clyde Valley Electrical Power Co. The erection of the company's power stations, and the laying down of their large plant and comprehensive system of mains, were carried out under his supervision, and the present development of the power supply business in the West of Scotland, together with the position of his company as one of the largest in the kingdom, must be attributed to a large extent to his unflagging zeal and energy, and to his sound views on the future of the industry.

Mr. Starr was a past-President of the Scottish Section of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, and was closely associated with the work of the Association of Electric Power Companies.

Mr. Starr, who was a son of the late Mr. John Starr, Halifax, Nova Scotia, is survived by a widow, three daughters and one son. Mrs. Starr was Miss Ella Brown, daughter of Mr. Alexander Brown, Prince Edward Island, and the two elder daughters are Mrs. J. C. Manson and Mrs. H. G. Good, and the only son, Alexander, is, since demobilisation from the Army, associated with his uncle in the business of John Starr, Son & Co., Halifax.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN WESTERN CANADA

[illegible] miles of roadbed and [illegible]

[illegible] Saskatchewan, three in Alberta and one in Manitoba. The last mentioned to run from Amaranth, on the west side of Lake [illegible] toba, to Ste Rose du Lac, south east of [illegible] Dauphin. The country to be served by the line is pretty well settled up.

The Saskatchewan branch lines will assist in the development of the Carrot River Valley (with Melfort as the centre), the Humboldt district, and the country south of the [illegible] Lake line. Other lines to be constructed are from Peebles to Lampman, at Turtleford (in the north-western section of the Province), Luck Lake (75 miles south of Saskatoon), and between Swift Current and Gravelbourg.

In Alberta, the proposed Oliver St. Paul road is north east of Edmonton, through a well-settled country. A branch line for the district (better known as St. Paul de Metis) was long overdue, having been promised for 20 years. The Acadia Valley, which will also benefit by increased railway facilities, is about 100 miles north of Medicine Hat. Half of the work on the important Hanna-Medicine Hat line was done last year, and the balance will be completed before the freeze-up.

* *

Mr. Charles H. Godfrey has been appointed special auditor of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Charles Percy.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

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Instructions can be sent to our Office in Toronto or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

OTTAWA—
ORDE, POWELL, LYLE & SNOWDON, Solicitors, &c., 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

REGINA, SASK.—
ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

TORONTO, ONT.—
RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Offices.—19, Victoria Street, S.W.1 High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G. Secretary, Mr. W. L. Griffith. (Telephone: Victoria 8360.)

Emigration Office.—Commissioner of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith, 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 285.)

Province of British Columbia

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. Wade, British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of New Brunswick.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. W. Sumner, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 1581).

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. John Howard, 57a, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—Brig.-Gen. R. Manley Sims, C.M.G., D.S.O., 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 5793.)

Province of Quebec

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. Pelletier, King's House 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir Edgar R. Bowring, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically

A

Abrahams, Mark, and Mrs., Winnipeg—54, Fordwych Road, Cricklewood.
Adams, Lillian Galt, Montreal—3, Upper Bedford Place.
Allen, Mrs. E., Courtenay, B.C. York Cottage, St. Anne's Road, Chertsey.

B

Barnes, Sub.-Lt., Crofton, B.C.—H.M.S. *Barham*.
Beaulieu, Lt. R., Outremont -S. Wing, Witley Camp.
Beaumier, Capt. I. A. V., Warwick, Que.—Bonnington Hotel.
Bishop, Lt. L. A., Vancouver—6, Castleton Mansions, Barnes.
Blackstock, Mrs. H. V., and the Misses H. and D., Toronto—First Avenue Hotel.
Blois, Col. A. O., Halifax Mascot Hotel.
Bostock, M. N., Monte Creek, B.C.—29, Courtfield Road, S.W.
Bottomley, H., Toronto Carlton Hotel.
Bourget, Celestine—47, Brighton Road, Godalming.
Boyd, R. S., Victoria Ravenscroft House, Bloomfield, Belfast.
Bray, Capt., and Mrs. H. I., Toronto—The Nurseries, Milford, Surrey.
Browne, Lt.-Col. B. W., Vancouver Hotel Somerset.
Burchell, Charles J., K.C., Halifax Imperial Hotel.

C

Candee, C. Newton, Toronto -84, Southdown Avenue, Brighton.
Carrothers, Capt. W. A., Winnipeg—Strand Palace Hotel.
Cattenell, Lt. J., Nelson, B.C.—23, Swallow Street.

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Chaballe, Lt.-Col. Jos., Quebec—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Chubbuck, C. E. D., and Mrs., Ottawa -Dene Craig, Charlton Avenue, Weston-super-Mare.
Colquhoun, C. M., Toronto Grosvenor Hotel.
Connell, Miss T. A., Toronto—90, Grosvenor Road, Highbury.
Costigan, G. A., Calgary -52, Upper Bedford Place
Croft, Lt. C. M. (85th Bn.), Digby, N.S.—Canadian Officers' Club, Chesterfield Gardens.
Currie, B. J., Halifax, N.S.—Bank of Montreal.

D

Darrow, Lt. F. R., Tillsonburg, Ont.—112, High Street, Sandgate.
Davis, Harry E., Montreal- 1, Brondesbury Park Mansions.
Dobb, Lt. A. C., Celista, B.C.—23, Maple Road, Anerley.
Duff, Mr. Justice L. P., and Mrs., Ottawa-Berners Hotel
Downer, N./S. Dorothy, Montreal -No. 5 C.G.H., Liverpool.

E

Elliot, Miss Ida A., St. Thomas, Ont. -New Victoria Club, 30a, Sackville Street

F

Fairall, W. H., St. John, N.B. 10, Piccadilly, Manchester
Ferguson, Capt. (R.A.M.C.), Mrs., and the Misses, Toronto Flat B.3, Morpeth Terrace, Victoria.
Ferris, Capt. P. M., Vancouver Witley.
Fleming, D., and Mrs., Victoria The Towers, Wilmslow, Cheshire.
Fraser, Miss Catherine de N., Winnipeg Imperial Nurses' Club, 137, Ebury Street, S.W.
Fry, Capt. F. L., Halifax, N.S.—Bonnington Hotel.

G

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IMPERIAL INVESTIGATION BOARD.

Mr. Bridgeman, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, stated at Westminster last week that the establishment of an Imperial Investigation Board in pursuance of the resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1918 was being proceeded with, and any question of developing Imperial shipping communications would fall to be dealt with by that body.

* *

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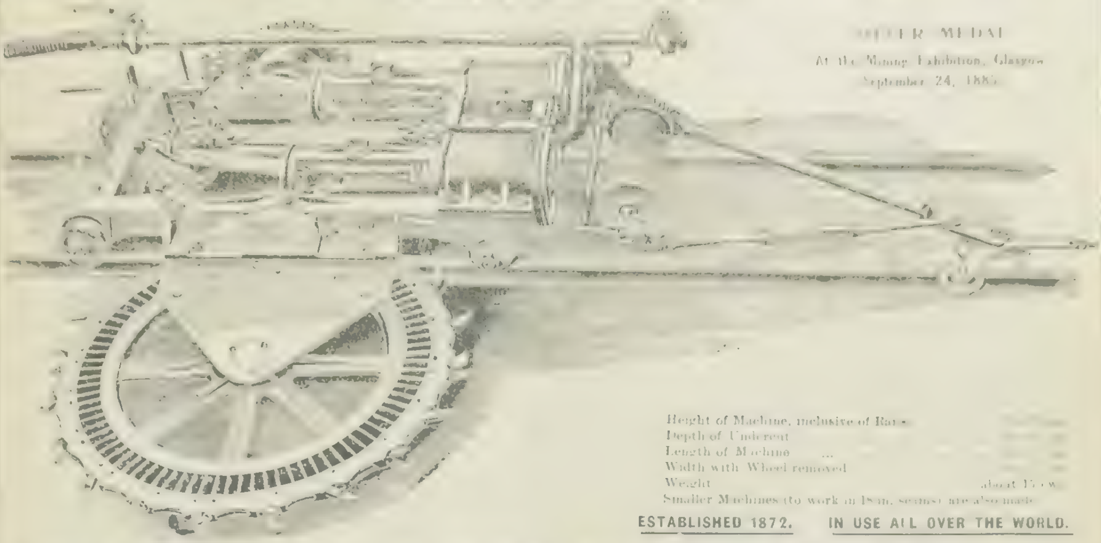

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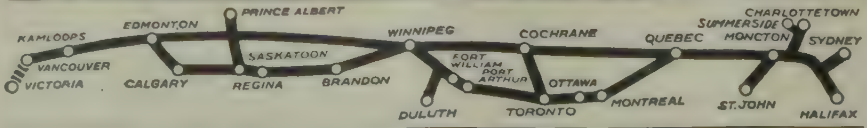

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	1918.	1917.
Gold	$3 560,000	$2.863,190
Silver	2,601,000	2.265,749
Lead	2.945,000	2,951.020
Copper	15,682,000	16,038.256
Zinc	2,500,000	3,166.259
Coal	11,460 000	7,524.913
Coke	1,335,000	959.430
Miscellaneous products	1,000 000	1,241.575
Totals	$41,083,000	$37,010,312

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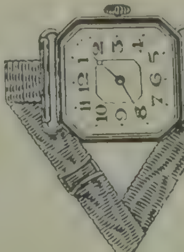

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CANADA

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THE REJECTION OF ANARCHY.

THE duty of a community to take measures for maintenance of law and order is indisputable. In its early days, attack upon ordered life in a community usually comes from without, the result of jealousy upon the part of a less civilised tribe envious of the power, the wealth, and the comfort of those within; these attacks survived, the danger largely disappears. But with the disappearance of the need for united effort against threatening enemies without, there develops within, or enters in the guise of a friend, a danger which threatens disintegration, and is as serious and threatening as the attack from without, and the duty becomes imperative of taking measures to prevent the canker spreading through the community.

Such a danger has presented itself during recent weeks in Canada, where the life of one of its most prosperous cities has been seriously endangered by the action of men who would sacrifice the interests of the general community for the benefit of one class. In an attempt to a short cut to the labour millennium, the roots of civilisation were in danger of being grievously damaged. The Government has, however, taken steps to see that this danger, if not entirely removed, has at least been temporarily parried. Additional powers have been secured by an amendment to Section 51 of the Immigration Act, which provides for the denaturalisation and deportation of all undesirables—with the exception of Canadian born—who advocate or threaten the overthrow by violence or force of constituted law and authority, and these powers should prove effective for their purpose.

There are some who argue that this precaution is insufficient, and advocate a policy of severely restricted immigration. For a new country such a policy is impracticable owing to the need for settlers. On the other hand, there are others who sneer at the vaunted freedom of Canada, and ask if this is "Freedom broadening down from precedent to precedent," or if this is an example of our belief in "the Brotherhood of Man—the Federation of the World.' Such a sneer falls harmless in a sound-hearted democracy.

Freedom is a torch which must be lifted high among the nations, and the danger is foreseen that the disorderly mob may cause the flame to burn low mid the foetid air of selfish conspiracy, till at last, trampled underfoot and in danger of extinction, some patriot soul will rescue it to expend patient years coaxing its smouldering into flame yet once again. And Brotherhood—that surely is only possible where each allows to the other his part in the government of affairs. In a family, if one brother—or, say, a guest—endeavours to establish a dictatorship, exclusion of the disturber of the peace is the only remedy.

Democracy—the co-operation of all for the commonweal—is in the community what brotherhood is in the family. Bolshevism, as we see it in its various manifestations, is certainly no nearer democracy than the autocracy of the late Czar. Only upon an ordered communal life are true progress and common welfare a realisable ideal, and any influence from within or without threatening this life must be counteracted by a civic spirit devoted to the best interests of the city, and finding its place in the deeper impulses of national life.

* *

CANADIAN AUTONOMY.

THE deliberate and exhaustive explanation by Lord Milner of the completely equal partnership between the United Kingdom and the Dominions within the Empire, and at the same time the equality of each Dominion in international conferences with any other independent country, will be helpful to all those wiser minds in Canada, who strongly hold that the best future for Canada lies within the British Empire.

It has been urged in the American Senate, as it was urged at Versailles, that the independent status of the Dominions gives to the British Empire undue representation in international affairs. The answer to this has been made in the Senate as it has been made at Versailles, that it is ridiculous to suggest that Canada and Australia at such discussions are not at least of equal importance with any of the smaller nations of Europe and South America.

While these facts are stated and emphasised by Lord Milner, he, in company with other statesmen, realises the difficulties of the position now held by the Dominions. In international discussions, each autonomous unit of the British Empire thinks and speaks as a Sovereign State, but in relation to any foregn nation the welfare of the British Empire as a whole would influence and enlighten the agreed policy of the individual units. There will be difficulties no doubt, but with goodwill and broad statesmanship, a satisfactory agreement should always be reached.

Intrigue to promote dissensions may be expected from various quarters, but so long as the Mother Country has statesmen of the calibre of Lord Milner, and the Dominions select leaders shewing the high patriotism of those who have so ably steered them through the stormy years of the war, there is no cause to fear the disintegration of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

FAMILY TRADE PREFERENCE.

THE House of Commons rejected the amendment moved by the Little Englander group at Westminster, to refuse preferential duties to the Dominions. The vote against the amendment was so substantial—271 to 52—as to clearly indicate the strong feeling in the Mother Country in favour of preserving and encouraging family trade. The arguments used by the Free Traders show that they are wilfully blind to all that has been disclosed during the war, and appear to be entirely unable to approach the question except from the position of the merchant shipper, who cares nothing as to the origin of his goods, so long as he can undersell his rivals. One argument the Little Englanders never fail to fall back upon—the fear that foreign countries would resent any trade favours shown to the Dominions, is the plea of the petty shopkeeper, and is as cowardly as it is impolitic.

The principle of Imperial Preference has undoubtedly been at last favourably accepted by the majority in the Mother Country. The legislation at present in force is temporary, and it is to be hoped that during the next twelve months strong efforts will be made by Members of Parliament to explain to their constituents how vitally important it is to the people of the Mother Country to foster trade within the Empire in every way possible, and to explain to Labour that good wages do not result from cheap imports, but from the control of key industries and the prevention of foreign dumping. The strong antagonism shown by the free importers to this temporary legislation is because they see only too clearly that it is but the beginning of a broad and general policy of preferential tariffs within the Empire. Their fears are well founded, as we trust and believe that the lessons of the war have now been learnt by a sufficient majority of people, not only in the Mother Country but in the Dominions, to ensure that no reactionary legislation, throwing open our markets and our essential raw materials to the foreigner, will again be complacently permitted.

* * *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Canadian "Stores." The question of readmitting Canadian store cattle into the United Kingdom has again cropped up. Dr. Robertson, Canadian Director of Food Supplies, is desirous that the British Government should be held to the promise made by the War Cabinet in April, 1917, to remove the barriers against the admission of Canadian "stores" on the conclusion of the war. There is no possible argument against removal of this discrimination, which has long been a grievance to Canadians; but agricultural interests in the Mother Country will undoubtedly fight hard to maintain the exclusion of live cattle from overseas.

As we have frequently pointed out in these columns, Canadian opinion is very much divided on this question. While it is true that there are difficulties in economically fattening store cattle on the prairies, these difficulties do not exist at all to the same degree in the Eastern Provinces, and it is held by many that it is better for Canada to fatten her cattle for export and ship them in cold storage—thereby preserving the hides and offal—than to export them alive with the inevitable wastage that occurs in transit. The right to export live cattle should no longer be withheld from Canada, but to what extent use would be made of this permission would be governed by economic expediency.

* * *

British Agitators in Winnipeg. At the close of a thoughtful and well-informed article entitled "Bolshevism in Canada," in the *Morning Post* last week, the writer pointed, in a few lines, the moral of the recent disturbances of which Winnipeg has been the centre. Drawing attention to the fact that the "ca' canny" policy of the British working man and his aptitude for gambling have not ensured for him so warm an industrial welcome as is extended to his Canadian and American rivals, he points out that the prominence of British working men in the Winnipeg strikes will make him still less valued as a partner in building up the West. High wages which have attracted the British worker to the West are only possible on the basis of maximum production, and any limitation of output militates against the payment of labour upon the scale demanded. The writer closes his article with the following question and warning: "Have Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and the other I.L.P. agitators ever thought that their policy is gradually closing the fertile overseas demesnes to their unfortunate clients? But it is so and the time is not far distant, if they pursue their cosmical grievance further, when 'No English need apply' will be an axiom of immigration policy in all the Dominions and in the United States."

* * *

Soldier Farmers. Soldier settlement in Canada is progressing satisfactorily, although there has up to the present been no noticeable "stampede" back to the land. In his statement before the House of Commons on June 23, the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, stated that more than 12,000 ex-soldiers have already taken up land under the Dominion land settlement scheme, and several thousand applications for qualification certificates awaited approval at that date.

According to Mr. Meighen, between 30,000 and 50,000 ex-soldiers are anticipated as probable settlers. The Prairie Provinces naturally attract by far the greater number of these settlers, which can be accounted for by the fact that only in the West are there large areas of cheap land that can be secured for this purpose.

The amount of money loaned to settlers by the Government was up to June 14 no less than $14,467,974. The number of men participating in the distribution of this sum was 4,262, so that if these figures are taken as a basis, and Mr. Meighen's estimate of 30,000 to 50,000 soldier-settlers proves to be accurate, the Dominion Government will be called upon to provide money for loans to the extent of approximately $150,000,000.

* * *

Sir Thomas White. Sir Thomas White has achieved such remarkable success as Finance Minister of the Dominion that the announcement of his resignation from the Cabinet has been received with general regret. His retirement is an indication that in these days a political career has no great attraction for men who are not professional politicians and keen partisans. His appointment, when Sir Robert Borden formed his first Cabinet in October, 1911, came as a surprise, for he had never been prominently identified with any political party, and was best known as a sound and able financier. That reputation has been greatly enhanced in a period when the question of national finance became more vital than at any previous period in the history of the Dominion. No doubt many positions outside politics are open to Sir Thomas which will afford him far greater emoluments with much less anxiety and physical and mental strain. A salary of £1,400 a year, for an uncertain period, seems a wretched remuneration for a man in charge of the public finances of the Dominion. Indeed, in many respects Sir Thomas has served his countrymen at great personal sacrifice, and, if he insists upon carrying his resignation into effect, he is assured of a high place in the permanent regard of his countrymen.

* * *

Prospects for the Coming Harvest. Though the critical period has not passed, given something like normal weather conditions until the harvest is garnered, the present indications are that the crop generally, both in Western, Central, and Eastern Canada, will be fairly satisfactory. Over 30 million acres were sown to cereals in the Western Provinces, and the usual acreage was under crop in other parts of the Dominion. The continuance of high prices and a ready market are assured, and there now seems really good reason to anticipate that the difficulties in regard to labour and transportation will be greatly ameliorated by the time grain is ready for shipment. The latest available official returns show that the area sown to wheat by Provinces in the West has been as follows:—

Wheat—Manitoba, 2,913,100 acres; Saskatchewan, 8,879,000 acres; Alberta, 3,658,600 acres. Oats—Manitoba, 1,715,000 acres; Saskatchewan, 5,088,000 acres; Alberta, 2,811,000 acres. Barley—Manitoba, 1,082,000 acres; Saskatchewan, 643,000 acres; Alberta, 437,000 acres. Rye—Manitoba, 249,000 acres; Saskatchewan, 137,000 acres; Alberta, 50,000 acres.

Wheat shows for the whole of Canada an estimated total area of 16,958,500 acres, as compared with 17,353,902 acres in 1918, a decrease of 395,402 acres or 2 per cent. In 1918 the area sown was 10 per cent. more than the area of 1917.

Even in record years there are, of course, disappointments in certain localities, though science, the development of mixed farming, and insurance now play a great part in reducing the farmer's risk, while in these times he is at all events assured of a good monetary yield even from a crop far below the average.

* * *

Trades Congress to Fight Bolshevism. Prompted by a desire to vindicate its good name, the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress has officially declared war on the "One Big Union" movement in Canada. The "O.B.U." has been shown to be nothing but a camouflage for the sinister activities of Bolshevism and anarchy. The avowed object of the Winnipeg extremists was to pave the way for "the bigger struggle that is to come for the control of all the resources of the country . . . We shall not need to strike when we own and control industry.' Or take the words of J. S. Woodsworth, a former Methodist minister, who, for a short time, edited the strikers' newspaper at Winnipeg. Speaking at Moose Jaw, Woodsworth declared:—"The only way labour can get what it wants is to get in some way control of the military and the Courts of Canada."

The origin of the industrial upheaval which during May and June threatened Canada with terrorism dates back to the Labour convention in Calgary last March. At that convention advocates of the "One Big Union" movement succeeded in carrying a resolution of secession, and revealed themselves in their true colours by deciding to send fraternal greetings to the Russian Soviet and the German Spartacists.

* * *

The Unassimilated Alien. It was indicative of the forces behind this movement that the convention insisted that only such alien enemies as desired to leave Canada should be deported, and that these should have free transportation. Western Canada is by nature of its cosmopolitan population a potential hotbed of revolutionary thought. At the outbreak of war there were a quarter of a million Germans and Austrians in the Western Provinces. In Saskatchewan it is computed that out of nearly 140,000 persons of voting age, 60 per cent. of the total are foreign born and illiterate. In Winnipeg alone there are 27,000 registered alien enemies. Many of these aliens are members of trade unions, and are pliable material in the hands of revolutionary members of the unions.

The decision of the Labour Congress to institute a "war without quarter" will be welcomed by everyone in favour of upholding the forces of law and order. Industrial reform can only be secured by constitutional methods, and the Labour Congress, the accredited representative body of Labour in the Dominion, is wise in its decision to vindicate itself in the eyes of the people. The struggle between genuine Labour and the enemy within the camp will come to a head at the annual meeting of the Trades and Labour Congress at Hamilton in September, and that gathering will as a consequence be vested with great importance.

* * *

A Welcome Appointment. All Canadians will learn with pleasure of the appointment of Sir Hamar Greenwood as Head of the Overseas Department of the Board of Trade. This new Department was created in response to the strong feeling by the commercial community that the British consular service demanded radical alteration and improvement. It was notorious that before the war a large number of British consuls throughout the world were Germans, who were selected partly on their linguistic ability, and partly on account of their willingness to work for very small salaries.

Sir Arthur Steel Maitland has resigned the post now occupied by Sir Hamar Greenwood, as he found it impossible to carry out the reforms that were expected of his department. His successor will experience very great difficulties no doubt with the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade, but he can rest assured of receiving the fullest support from Canadians in London in all his efforts to improve trade relations within the Empire and with our Allies, and the notable success achieved by the Canadian Trade Mission in their struggle against the narrow insularity of the permanent officials is a good augury for the appointment of a Canadian to this important post.

* * *

Last Year's Export Trade. Following the Armistice and the cancellation of orders for war material, it was expected that the export trade of Canada would show a falling off in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919, when compared with the record year of 1917-18. The figures now available show that the totals for the two years were respectively, $1,207,614,000 as against $1,540,028,000, or a decrease of $332,414,000.

When it is remembered that in 1913-14 the total exports were only $355,755,000 it will be seen how far the war has brought industrial prosperity to the Dominion. As to the causes of last year's decrease, wheat, oats and barley, bacon, eggs and cheese are the principal food products exported in reduced quantities; and of manufactured goods, explosives, aluminium, brass and copper, as might be expected, show the largest decreases.

On the other hand, increases are shown in beef, mutton, pork and canned meats; in asbestos, abrasives, machinery, agricultural implements, iron bars and rods, wire nails, machinery and tools, and iron and steel goods generally; also chemicals and allied products (which totalled $17,000,000), cotton goods, rubber goods and printing paper. The United Kingdom purchased 44 per cent. of Canada's total exports and the United States 38 per cent.

* *

CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

List of Saturday, July 12.

OFFICERS.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.

Goodale, Lt. W. H., Sask., attd. R.A.F.

Died.

Cook, Lt. S. Y., B.C. Regt.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

FRAMPTON.—On July 7, at a Nursing Home, Hove, Sussex, England, to Mabel (nee Gundelach), wife of Capt. Geoffrey Frampton, Canadian Signal Service, of Victoria B.C.—a daughter

GUTHRIE.—At Comox, Vancouver Island, B.C., on the 22nd ult., to Capt. and Mrs. P. H. Guthrie—a daughter. (By cable.)

MAYNARD.—On June 15, at Penticton, B.C., to the wife of Philip S. Maynard—a son.

NIVEN.—At 27, St. George Street, London, Ont., on June 19, to the wife of C. H. M. Niven—a son.

MARRIAGES.

MURDOCH—WHITE.—On June 18, at Hindhead Free Church, Hindhead, Surrey, Alex J. G. Murdoch, C.O.R.C.C., son of the late George S. Murdoch, Traffic Manager, Ceylon Government Railways, to Mary White, R.R.C., Nursing Sister, C.A.M.C., second daughter of the late John White, of Winnipeg. [Corrected Notice.]

WRIGHT—ROSS.—At the home of Mr. A. G. Cass, 4, South Gray Street, Edinburgh, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Robt. Knox, Rev. John Lord Wright (Alberta) to Annie Margaret Ross, 6, Gladstone Terrace, eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Donald Ross, Edinburgh.

DEATHS

BORTHWICK.—At Toronto, after a brief illness, Archibald MacLean Borthwick, second son of Mrs Alexr. Borthwick, 72, York Drive, Hyndland.

SHORT.—At Vancouver, B.C., July 4, 1919, Andrew Short, late of P. & W. M'Lellan, Glasgow, and beloved husband of the late Agnes Millar Baxter. (By cable.)

On Service.

CLEVELAND.—Previously reported missing, March 21, 1918, now reported by the Army Council to have died on or about that date Charles Cleveland, beloved husband of Minnie Thomson, 7, Annandale Street, Glasgow, in his 31st year. (Canadian papers, please copy.)

In Memoriam notices can be prepaid at the following rates: A minimum of three lines, or 36 words, $5 for five years. Each additional word, 10 cents for the period. Rates for prepayment for longer periods or perpetuity will be quoted on application.

CANADIANS AT THE "VICTORY" BISLEY

Ontario Marksmen's High Scoring in Chief Competition

BISLEY Meeting the first since 1914 has provided plenty of excitement, if fewer thrills. The protest against the use of the Ross rifle, the complaint regarding the quality of ammunition supplied, the erratic behaviour of the markers have contributed to the difficulties to be met and reduced the weather and its vagaries to a mere incident.

Convinced after exhaustive trials that accurate shooting was an impossibility with the short rifle and Mark VII ammunition in combination, the New Zealanders enquired if the Ross rifle might be used in the service rifle competitions and received an affirmative reply. As a consequence they armed themselves with the longer rifle.

The results during further practice justified the change, and so successful were the New Zealanders in the sweepstakes that the Canadians and Australians who were still armed with the short rifle, lodged a protest against the use of the Ross, because of the undoubted advantage it conferred upon the team using it. The protest was upheld, it being decided that the Ross was not a Service Rifle Class B, as defined by the rules governing the competitions.

The Bass, which was a match rifle competition, was fired off on Wednesday, July 8, and was interesting to Canadians by reason of the fact that Lt. A. E. Martin—who won by 24 to 18 after tying with Mr. Maurice Blood—is the nephew of Capt. F. R. Martin, a Canadian and winner of the *Daily Graphic* Cup on the Monday following. The Martins are a famous shooting family, the father of the winner of the Bass being Capt., formerly Armourer-Sergt., J. E. Martin, of the Highland Light Infantry, who has shot for Scotland in the Elcho team, and equalled the world's record with a match rifle, scoring 223 out of a possible 225. Both father and son were members of the Scottish team competing for the Elcho Shield, making a record for rapid firing during Friday's shooting. Lt. Martin was also fourth in the Halford Memorial, with 142 against the bracketed leaders' 144.

Canadian Shots Prominent.

On Saturday, Canada was prominent throughout the day. Capt. F. R. Martin (21st Bn., Calgary) tied in the *Daily Graphic* competition (S.R.) with Capt. Mackenzie, 8th Black Watch; Lt. J. H. Vincent (19th Bn., Hamilton) tied with two other competitors for first place with highest possible scores in the *Graphic* competition; Lt. W. A. Smelser (1st C.E.R.B., Baden, Ont.) tied with Corporal Cope (South Africa), in the *Daily Telegraph* Cup, the score being 34 out of a possible 35; and in the Stock Exchange shoot Capt. Martin carried off the third prize of £5. Sgt. H. W. Burton and Lt. Vincent scored 33 and 32 respectively in the *Daily Telegraph* competition.

Monday's shooting saw Capt. Martin triumph over his Black Watch competitor by three points, scoring 5-5-4 = 14 against 3-4-4 = 11, and thus becoming the winner of the *Daily Graphic* Silver Cup, value £52 10s., framed sketches valued at ten guineas each, and £150 given by the N.R.A. The *Graphic* tie shooting proved an exciting affair, as each of the three competitors tied again with their first three shots 13 being the score. A further shot made Lt. Vincent the winner, his "bull" counting 5 against the others' 4. The prize is exactly similar to the *Daily Graphic* prize detailed above.

Lt. Smelser was not so successful as his fellow Canadian when shooting off the tie in the *Daily Telegraph* Cup, for although leading after his second shot, the third put him into second position, the winner being Corporal Cope.

Capt. Martin and Lt. Smelser both figured among prize getters in the Alexandra, which was also shot on Monday, the former being fifth with 77 against the winner's 79, and Lt. Smelser seventh, with the same score. Five pounds was the value of each prize. In the Prince of Wales's competition Major Richardson occupied tenth position with 87, the winner scoring 90.

A still further Canadian triumph achieved on Monday was the winning of a ten-a-side match with the City Rifle Club by 4 points in a score of 1,006.

The King's Prize: First Stage

On Tuesday, the first stage of the King's Prize, the biggest event in the Bisley meeting, was fired. In all there are 350 prizes, the first being his Majesty's prize of £250, and with it goes the N.R.A. Gold Medal and Badge. The entries this year numbered 1,093, an increase of 106 over 1914. The two distances in Tuesday's shooting were 200 and 500 yards, and amongst the highest scores Canada's representatives appeared four times. Lt. Vincent reached 87, a score reached by one other competitor, Lt. J. A. Balfour (Calgary) scored 86, Major R. G. Hutchison (Calgary) 84, and Major F. Richardson (Victoria) 82.

Brig.-General J. G. Ross, who commanded the Canadian Bisley Team in 1914, was present during the first stage of the firing on Tuesday, accompanying Sir Edward Kemp, Overseas Minister of Militia, and General Sir Richard Turner, V.C., Chief of the Canadian Staff.

A reception, which was well attended, was held on Wednesday at the Canadian Headquarters.

* *

It is announced that Col. J. A. Cross, commanding M.D. No. 12 (Saskatchewan), is retiring from that position and resuming his former civil position as a Regina lawyer. His probable successor as G.O.C. is Brig-Gen. Tuxford, of Moose Jaw, the original C.O. of the 5th Bn.

CANADIANS IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

SIR HAMAR GREENWOOD, BT., M.P.
[*Photo: W. M. Dodson, Newcastle-on-Tyne.*]

Sir Hamar Greenwood is the new head of the Department of Overseas Trade, in succession to Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, resigned. Sir Hamar's official appointment is Additional Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Additional Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade.

THE HON. SIR THOMAS WHITE, K.C.M.G.

Sir Thomas White has resigned his portfolio as Dominion Minister of Finance, owing to reasons of health and private business. During his period of office he has proved himself an able administrator, and his handling of Canada's finances during the war has won praise from all parties.

SIR WILLIAM OSLER, BT., F.R.S.

Sir William Osler, Bart., F.R.S., Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, who on the occasion of his seventieth birthday received notable tribute from members of his profession. The ceremony which took place on July 11 in the rooms of the Royal Society of Medicine is described on page 68

A CANADIAN V.C.

Hero of Submarine "E 14" was a British Columbian.

The King has been pleased to approve of the posthumous award of the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned officer :—

Lt.-Commander Geoffrey Saxton White, R.N.

For most conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as Commanding Officer of H.M. Submarine "E 14" on January 28, 1918.

"E 14" left Mudros on January 27 under instructions to force the Narrows and attack the *Goeben*, which was reported aground off Nagara Point after being damaged during her sortie from the Dardanelles. The latter vessel was not found, and "E 14" turned back. At about 8.45 a.m. on January 28 a torpedo was fired from "E 14" at an enemy ship; 11 seconds after the torpedo left the tube a heavy explosion took place, caused all lights to go out, and sprang the fore hatch. Leaking badly the boat was blown to 15 feet, and at once a heavy fire came from the forts, but the hull was not hit. "E 14" then dived and proceeded on her way out.

Soon afterwards the boat became out of control, and, as the air supply was nearly exhausted, Lt.-Commander White decided to run the risk of proceeding on the surface. Heavy fire was immediately opened from both sides, and, after running the gauntlet for half-an-hour, being steered from below, "E 14" was so badly damaged that Lt.-Commander White turned towards the shore in order to give the crew a chance of being saved. He remained on deck the whole time himself until he was killed by a shell.

"We Are in God's Hands."

The deceased officer was the second son of Mr. W. H. Saxton White, of Duncan, Vancouver Island, B.C. His elder brother, Pte. F. Saxton White, Canadian Engineers, was recently demobilised, whilst his younger brother, Ronald, was killed in 1918. A survivor of "E14" has described the death of the gallant submarine commander :—"Orders were given to steer from below and we ran the gauntlet for half an hour, only a few shots hitting. The commander, seeing it was hopeless to escape, ran towards the shore. His last words were : 'We are in God's hands.' A few seconds later I looked for him and saw his body, mangled by shell-fire, roll into the water and go under."

* *

CANADIANS AWARDED AMERICAN D.S.M.

The following Canadian officers have been awarded the American Distinguished Service Medal by the President of the United States:—

Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; T/Lt. (A/Capt.) W. A. Bush, R.E. (Vancouver); and Major Walter Miller, O.M.F.C. Major-Gen. P. de B. Radcliffe C.B., D.S.O. (formerly B.G.G.S., Canadian Corps), also receives the medal.

O.B.E. (MILITARY DIVISION).—Lt. F. L. Tate, R.N.V.R (Winnipeg). (For valuable services in connection with anti-submarine work).

* *

AWARDED MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL.

(For gallantry in the performance of military duty.)

2529326 Cpl. A. Wark, 13th C.R.T.; 25064 Spr. F. W. Pyke and 258281 Spr. H. T. Tinckler, 5th C.R.T.

Amendments.

The following are correct descriptions of the men concerned :—

BAR TO M.M.—61634 Sgt. J. Seguin, 22nd Bn. (gazetted on Jan. 24 as "Sequin").

M.M.—105929 Spr. J. W. Dalton, C.R.T.; 180611 Cpl. (act. L.-Sgt.) W. F. Drinkle, 7th; 404252 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) S. T. Allcock, 22nd (gazetted as "Allock"); 233259 Pte. A. E. Barnes, 13th; 404977 Pte. A. J. Le Francois, 22nd (gazetted as "Le Francoes"); 660415 Sgt. A. Morin, 22nd (gazetted as "66043 Maxin"); 20809 Pte. (act. Sgt.) J. V. Rees, 10th; 147636 Sgt. A. D. Yeardye, 78th (gazetted as "Yeardge"/; 435737 Cpl. W. T. Bennett, 2nd C.M.R.; [illegible]5781 Sgt. A. A. Bonar, P.P.C.L.I.; 859916 Sgt. T. R. Philip, 43rd (gazetted as "Philips"); [illegible] Pte. L. G. Pickles, 5th; 644629 Pte. C. H. Vassair, 116th; 193208 Sig. J. Towart, 11th Bty., C.F.A.

M.S.M.—2198394 Pte. T. W. Ward, C.F.C., 51st Dist.

Newfoundland Force.

M.M.—3642 Pte. J. Clarke and 645 L.-Cpl. H. Gardner, 1st Bn., R. Newfoundland Regt.

IMPERIAL FORCES.

O.B.E. (MILITARY DIVISION).—Engr.-Cmdr. J. F. Bell, R.N. (for valuable services as engineer commander on the staff of the Vice-Admiral Commanding, Tenth Cruiser Squadron).

* *

CANADA AND WASHINGTON.

In reply to a question in the British House of Commons on Tuesday, Mr. Bonar Law stated that he was not in a position to make any statement regarding the suggested appointment of a Canadian representative at Washington.

Further questions suggesting that such an appointment would mark the beginning of a very far-reaching constitutional change, elicited the statement that the subject had been discussed with the Canadian Prime Minister, and that no step would be taken in any way likely to endanger relations between Canada and the United States. "We must," said Mr. Bonar Law, "do one of two things. Either we refuse to allow the Canadians to do what they want or we do not."

* *

ATLANTIC LINER STRIKES ICEBERG

The Allan liner *Grampian*, Montreal for Liverpool, collided with an iceberg off Cape Race, Newfoundland, on July 9. Two members of the crew were killed. All the passengers were reported safe and well, and were landed at St. John's, Newfoundland, prior to being returned home by the *Empress of Britain*. At the time of the accident the *Grampian* (10,955 tons) was carrying 750 passengers and 350 crew.

* *

SOLDIERS WHO CANNOT SETTLE DOWN

A large number of ex-Canadian soldiers are reported to be enlisting in the United States Regular Army and for the American Army of Occupation in Germany. The majority of the "recruits"—already trained soldiers—give as their reason that they cannot settle down to civilian life after four years or more in the Army.

CANADIAN PREMIER ON LABOUR UNREST.

"Strikes as Destructive as the Wastage of War."

Sir Robert Borden has issued a strong plea for industrial peace. In outlining his proposal for a conference between masters and men, the Premier states that the Provincial Governments will be invited to attend, and organisations affected will also be asked to send delegates to the conference.

In the meantime, says the Premier, it is most important that the actual conditions of the world should be fully realised by the Canadian people. The business world has been disorganised, and a long period will probably elapse before it can be completely re-established. Sir Robert Borden anticipates a period of depression for Canada in common with the rest of the world, and observes that efforts to provide employment will obviously be of no avail if the energy of the country is exhausted by lock-outs or strikes occasioned by differences which ought to be composed by peaceful methods.

Strikes and lock-outs, he says, are almost as destructive as the wastage of war, and their constant recurrence makes it very difficult to pass successfully through the present perilous period.

In a closing appeal to employers and employees Sir Robert Borden says: "Never was there a greater need of steadfast self-control, wise forbearance, and a just spirit of conciliation. Upon these qualities will largely depend our success in solving the problems and surmounting the dangers that lie before us."

* *

THE PRINCE'S CANADIAN TOUR.

During the Prince of Wales's tour in Canada the following members of his household will be in attendance on him :—Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bt. (secretary), and Capt. Lord Claud Hamilton, D.S.O., and Capt. the Hon. P. W. Legh (Equerries).

The King has also approved of the following special appointments for the tour :—Rear-Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey (Chief of the Staff), Cdr. Dudley North, R.N. (Naval A.D.C.), and Lt.-Col. E. W. M. Grigg (Military Secretary).

St. John, N.B., will be the first city visited, and the Prince will remain there a day. He will probably be met on arrival by the Governor-General, Sir Robert Borden, and other members of the Cabinet, and by various Provincial and civic dignitaries. At the Armouries an address of welcome will be presented to the Prince on behalf of the Federal Provincial Governments and the city of St. John. The Prince will then review returned soldiers. In the evening he will leave for Halifax.

The date of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Toronto has been fixed for October. During the visit he will make a flying trip to the Six Nations Reserve at Brantford, where he will be made Chief of the Six Nations Indians. Both the present King and the late King Edward were made Chiefs of this celebrated tribe during their visits to the Dominion.

The Prince of Wales will make the voyage to Canada in H.M.S. *Renown*, which is now returning home, having been on patrol duty for the flight of R.34. H.M.S. *Renown* will be escorted by H.M.S. *Dorcas* and another light cruiser.

* *

Canada had a crew entered for the international rowing contest at Paris on the 17th inst.

The Dominion Government is to be asked to provide a more adequate pension for the widow and dependents of the late Major-General Sir Sam Steele.

The usual Orangemen's demonstrations were held in Canada on "the twelfth." Ontario, the stronghold of Orangemen in the Dominion, witnessed scores of parades and picnics, and at Toronto 10,000 men marched in procession to the Exhibition Grounds.

REGIMENTAL RECORDS,
BATTERY HISTORIES, ETC.

The Publishers of "Canada" will be pleased to send Specimens and Estimates for Printing Regimental Records, etc., on hearing your requirements.

The following already produced or in preparation :—

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CANADIAN VIGNETTES—III.

An attempt is made in the following sketches to catch and perpetuate a few of the vivid memory flashes of four happy years on the Western Prairies. The flashes seem to be getting fainter and less frequent, so there is a call for speed ere they fade into a drab background. Written as they are after a year in the unvarying heat of the tropics, they come like those draughts of ice-cold water straight from the old well on a sultry June day in the valley of the Qu'Appelle.

They are calling me back, those Spirit voices of the Valley. I cannot answer the call, but I can at least try to paint, however feebly, the visions which the call brings up. They are very varied—some happy, some fierce and terrible, for I have intentionally included most of the "horrors" of the West—yet they all blend with the insistent voice of "la Rivière qui Appelle."

They come with neither method nor order, but for the sake of convenience I have tried to range them according to the process of the months.—H. A. L.

JUNE.

PERHAPS the most insistent of all the memories is that winding trail along the lake side, with its overhanging trees and the glimpses of the lake from the little grassy knolls. I see it now as I saw it first, before all those summer cottages were planted there for those who only know the valley in summer verdure and under summer skies.

I am rambling out with the old Pelican Point as my objective, but I have another aim to-day, to watch the many varieties of birds that also make this trail their summer home. Along the marshes there are the noisy red-winged and yellow-headed blackbirds. In those low bushes on the other side are the goldfinches, which the folk here wrongly call canaries. High over the tops of the trees I can see the orioles flashing their black and orange plumage in the sun. There, too, are the familiar cedar waxwings with their funny little crests. A vivid flash of blue across the trail shows me the beautiful blue jay. The cat birds are perching cheekily close to me, and as I pass they greet me with their realistic "mew." Down in the thicker undergrowth I am fortunate enough to make a new find, a lovely little rose-breasted grosbeak, his rose breast set off to perfection by the white and black of his body and wings. Yellow warblers of all sorts swarm about me. Magpies in twos and threes, to right, left, in front, and behind would confuse the most earnest student of superstitious lore. On my pet knoll I sit awhile to watch the canoes on the lake, and before long my special friend arrives, the dear, little, friendly black-capped chickadee, with his welcoming cry, "Chick-a-dee-dee-dee." He hops cheerily from one twig to another, never omitting to announce his change of position with the old cry, "Chick-a-dee-dee-dee."

I must dawdle here no longer, as it is near teatime, and I know well that whither I am going I shall find the usual welcome and the usual cup to greet me. Tea cadging? Of course; if you can call it cadging, in a land where hospitality comes natural, and where it is a matter of course if someone drops in at dinner-time for dinner, or at nightfall for a bed. If this be cadging, we all do it out West, and we like others to do it, too.

JULY.

THE weather is sultry to a degree. For days past it topped 90 in the shade, and yesterday it was verging on 100. To-day it is not registering so high, but there is a stuffy closeness that presages trouble of some sort. Driving up the *coulée* the mosquitoes are beyond endurance. I wipe them off my face in dozens at a time, and the poor ponies are positively covered with them. The farmers have all taken their horses off the land, and I feel an awful brute for continuing my journey, but it happens to be on business. It is torture to see the wretched brutes sweating up the hill, and vainly trying to rid themselves of their persecutors by incessant flicking of their tails. At last the long 12 miles are completed.

Only as I start back do the signs of approaching storm become more ominous. An ugly bank of cloud is advancing in the west, and as I near the valley a vicious funnel-shaped mass rises a little to the south-west. I watch it, fascinated and somewhat scared, till I get home, and arrive just in time to unhitch before the storm breaks. It does not prove as bad as I feared, but the gusts of wind are enough to set all oddments like tin cans and buckets careering round the yard. The clouds above, lurid in hue, are circling round and round in the most giddy fashion. I wonder the storm is no worse, but by bedtime it is all forgotten.

Soon after sunrise I am awakened by gravel thrown against my window, and a voice asks if anyone from Regina is staying here. "No. Why?" "Regina is half destroyed by a cyclone," is the alarming reply. So that was what my cloud meant. It was right in the direction of Regina, too. I dress hastily to catch the early train, as I have several friends in the stricken city. Three endless hours before we come in sight, and the train full of distracted relatives, for every week-end sees a crowd of people down from the Capital, and all have been aroused in time to get the first train.

At last we sight the city. Our first thought is that we have been hoaxed, for it looks much as usual. It is only as we pass round the east side that we come on a wide gap, cut, as it were, right through its heart. As we get out, we find that a width of two streets (streets are all the same distance apart, and run across a Canadian town) is practically destroyed, while the two streets on either side are very seriously damaged. The loss of life is wonderfully small, but thousands are homeless. The freaks of the storm are almost beyond belief. I see a canoe from the lake, practically undamaged, lying in a garden fully a mile and a half away. I see a house in fairly good condition, except that the bedroom curtains are all hanging out between the wall and the roof. This shows the tendency of a cyclone to blow houses outwards, as the roof must have been lifted and the curtains blown out before it fell into position again. I see a long piece of timber impaling the thick lumber wall of another house. I see the huge coping-stones of one of the churches lying hundreds of yards away across the park. Perhaps most strange of all, I see a house, apparently quite intact, whose verandah floor has been torn from the posts and is lying across the road at right-angles to the house. Most pathetic of all is to see a young couple patiently groping in the ruins of their first home for any little treasures that may be hidden there. They tell me they can find practically nothing. All lighter articles have simply vanished, and one wonders what "household gods" are being picked up far away over the prairie.

"VISIONS OF A CANOE IN PLACID WATERS."

But, after all, it is not the awful devastation that remains in my memory so much as the sight of workmen on dozens of roofs, already repairing the damage. This barely 12 hours after the disaster occurred, and those hours mostly the hours of night. I treasure that memory as typical of the invincible spirit of Canada, a spirit handed down as a precious heritage from the time when the early settlers, after their all had been lost in some Indian raid, patiently set to work to rebuild their ruined homes, and sow the devastated fields afresh.

AUGUST.

CAMPING out. What a kaleidoscope of memories dances before my eyes as I write the words. Visions of idly drifting in a canoe over the placid waters. Counter-visions of fierce thunderstorms, when I lie awake at night waiting for those blinding flashes that seem to stab through the tent, with the immediate ear-splitting report which tells that the lightning has struck home in the most unnerving proximity. The mingled roar of wind and torrents of rain against the flimsy canvas; the vain attempt to keep even a portion of the tent dry inside. Then the glorious sunny morning when blankets are spread on the bushes around and all is dry again in a few minutes. Now I am returning from my morning swim, to find the bacon sizzling merrily over the trench stove. Now we have the ponies out and are inducing them to take a few convulsive plunges out of their depth. Now we have found the best fishing-ground and are pulling pike and perch into the boat at right merry speed. Now we are taking a stroll up the hill and watching the wide fields of golden wheat swaying gently in the ripening breeze. Now there is a call for "Shipwreck parade." We get into our bathing kit, clear all movables out of the canoe, jump in, push out into deep water, and all gather at the stern till she fills and capsizes. The human freight is thrown pell-mell into the water, and a glorious time follows, as we scramble all over the wallowing craft, which thoroughly enters into the spirit of the game, and every time one gets inside, solemnly rolls over and tips him out again.

Now, again, we are driven to shelter by an approaching storm. First there is a strong wind blowing into the storm, and dashing the waves up on the east side of the narrow spit where we are camped. Now there is the ominous lull, and then the storm sweeps down in full blast from the west. The waves beat yet more violently on the other beach, while the thunder crashes overhead. Now it passes slowly away down the valley, and the whole stretch of wooded hills is bathed in an unreal, fairy light of pale green. The sun is out again, and we are rambling through the bushes, eating our fill, and perhaps more, of the luscious Saskatoon berries.

Last there is the scene round the camp-fire when darkness falls. The mosquitoes are having their evening meal, of which we represent the savoury. Little "smudge" fires are lighted all round, and the tortured cattle are standing in the smoke almost on the top of the fire. As the cool breeze of night comes up, these pests retire to rest. Pipes are lit, and we sit round the embers, watching the dancing, wavy lines of fire where the grass is burning unchecked on the hillside across the placid lake. Doubly precious is this memory to me, as it is the last I have of the old peaceful world, before the horrors of war burst on that never-forgotten August night.

(To be continued.)

* *

IN SIBERIA.

A Canadian Officer's Impressions.

A Canadian officer, writing from Vladivostok on the eve of his return to Canada with the 259th Battalion, says:—

"The climate in Siberia is simply wonderful. On the day we arrived we were told the temperature was 30 below zero, and we fully expected that we had a very long and hard winter ahead of us. But a few days afterwards the thermometer rose up to zero, and with the exception of a few windy days the weather has been absolutely fine. The beauty of this part of Siberia lies in the fact that the days are very bright and sunny. There is no snow on the ground, and no sleighs have been used throughout the whole winter in Vladivostok and adjacent villages.

Major W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., Overseas Representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, is at all times pleased to give to all members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or any persons interested in Canada, any information dealing with Demobilisation, Re-Settlement, and Re-Establishment of soldiers in civil life, either by letter or by personal interview at his office, 6, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

"The city of Vladivostok is certainly unique for its display of military uniforms. Representatives of nearly all the armies of the world can be seen on the streets and in prominent places. As an object example of the cosmopolitanism of the Allied cause, Vladivostok is the forum of the world. The Czecho-Slovaks are, without doubt, wonderful soldiers.

"While everything is practically quiet and normal around this neighbourhood, the tales which we hear from Russian refugees and others who have seen the interior of Russia are enough to make one's hair turn green. There is no place like Russia for paupers, misery and filth. The way in which some heretofore well-to-do people have to live now is appalling, yet, in spite of all these things, the Russian is apathetic to the extreme. Even the merchants are indifferent to trade, interior and local conditions. The restaurants and music halls are crowded to their utmost capacity.

"If ever you are asked to supper by a Russian, take about three days' leave beforehand to rest and sleep, because a Russian supper starts at about 9 p.m. and lasts until about 8 a.m. the following day, during which time you are called upon to consume entrées and hors-d'œuvres of enormous proportions—and as for drinks, you could fill your bath tub. I have been out several times to dinner with Russians, and it always takes me about a week to get over the effects. The Russians are certainly a hardy race, and in order to keep pace with them at the table one has to have a stomach like an ostrich and the constitution of an elephant.

"The Canadian troops are liked better than any of the others, but in spite of the marked indifference of the Russians to conditions in general, they seem to resent the Allied intervention. I think that one of the special reasons why we are liked better than the other troops is the fact that they know we are going away very shortly. The Russian seems to be a great big clumsy baby, who does not know what to do with his freedom."

A GREAT TRIBUTE TO SIR WILLIAM OSLER.

There is an old custom in some centres of learning that when it is desired to specially honour a great teacher or scholar his friends and pupils express their appreciation by contributing an original paper on some subject they have made their own, and the volumes thus formed are presented with due ceremony. The 70th birthday of Sir William Osler, Bt., Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford was marked on July 11 by such a presentation in the rooms of the Royal Society of Medicine in London.

Sir Clifford Allbutt, Regius Professor of Physic in the sister University of Cambridge, presided, and before a distinguished gathering of members of the medical profession he presented the volumes—which have yet to be completed—to Sir William Osler, and expressed the hope that for many years to come he would remain with them, "a leader in the van of medicine and an example to them all."

In acknowledging this presentation, Sir William Osler said:—

> Two circumstances deepen the pride a man may justly feel at this demonstration of affection by his colleagues on both sides of the Atlantic—one that amid so much mental and physical tribulation my friends should have had the courage to undertake this heavy task; and the other is to receive this presbyonic honour at the hands of my brother Regius, a friend of more than forty years. There is no sound more pleasing than one's own praise, but surely an added pleasure is given to an occasion which graces the honourer as much as the honoured. To you in fuller measure than to anyone in our generation has been given a rare privilege—when young the old listened as eagerly as do now when old the young. Like Haj ben Yagzan, of Avicenna's allegory, you have wrought deliverance to all who have consorted with you.
>
> To have enshrined your gracious wishes in two goodly volumes appeals strongly to one, the love of whose life has been given equally to books and men. A glance at the long list of contributors, so scattered over the world, recalls my vagrant career—Toronto, Montreal, London, Berlin and Vienna as a student; Montreal, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Oxford as a teacher. Many cities, many men—truly with Ulysses I may say "I am part of all that I have met."
>
> Uppermost in my mind are feelings of gratitude that my lot has been cast in such pleasant places and in such glorious days, so full of achievement, and so full of promise for the future. Paraphrasing my life-long mentor, among multiplied acknowledgment I can lift up one hand to heaven that I was born of honest parents, that modesty, humility, patience and veracity lay in the same egg, and came into the world with me. To have had a happy home in which unselfishness reigned, parents whose self-sacrifice remains a blessed memory, with brothers and sisters helpful far beyond the usual measure—all these make a picture delightful to look back upon. Then to have had the benediction of friendship follow one like a shadow, to have always had the sense of comradeship in work without the petty pin-pricks of jealousy and controversies, to be able to rehearse in the sessions of sweet silent thought the experiences of long years without a single bitter memory—to do this fills the heart with gratitude. That three transplantations have been borne successfully is a witness to the brotherly care with which you have tended me. Loving our profession and believing ardently in its future, I have been content to live in it and for it. The moving ambition to become a good teacher and a sound clinician was fostered by opportunities of exceptional character, and any success I may have attained must be attributed in large part to the unceasing kindness of colleges and to a long series of devoted pupils whose success in life is my special pride.
>
> And to a larger circle of men with whom my contact has been through the written word—to the general practitioners of the English-speaking world—I should like to say how deeply their loyal support has been appreciated.
>
> If in this great struggle through which we have passed sorrow came where she has not been before, the blow has been softened by the loving sympathies of many dear friends. And, may I add, the thanks of one who has loved and worked for our profession, the sweet influences of whose home have been felt by successive generations of students.
>
> To the committee and the editors I am deeply indebted for the trouble they have taken in these hard days, and to the publisher, Mr. Hoeber, for his really pre-war bravery; and our special thanks are due to you, kind friends, who have graced this happy ceremony with your presence.

The contributors to these volumes comprise 150 names, among them some of the most famous in medical science and research in the English-speaking world. No greater testimony to the esteem in which Sir William Osler is held among his professional colleagues in England, in Canada, and in the United States, could be given than this list of contributors affords. Among other Canadians present at the ceremony were Sir George Perley (High Commissioner for Canada), Major-General Foster, and Brig.-General Birkett.

* *

CANADIAN REGIMENTAL MASCOTS.

Five Bears and a Coyote at the Zoo.

The wild animal mascots which were brought overseas by Canadian units and which are still at the Zoological Gardens include five black bears and a prairie wolf (coyote).

"Winifred," the black bear brought over as a cub by the 2nd Infantry Brigade (of which Sir Arthur Currie was G.O.C.), was given over to the charge of the Zoo authorities in December, 1914. On the same occasion "Teddy," the mascot of the D.A.P., changed his quarters, while later deposits included "Dick," the mascot of the 68th Bn.; "Kitchener" (159th Bn.), and "Quebec," presented by Major E. Laliberté, of Quebec, in 1916. In addition, there is the coyote mascot of Lt.-Col. (now Brig.-Gen.) W. A. Griesbach's unit, the 49th Bn., left in September, 1915.

Of the black bear mascots, "Winifred" is perhaps the most popular, being, in fact, the tamest five-year-old bear which has entered the Zoo. Unlike the majority of the mascots at the Gardens, "Winifred" will not return to her home in Ontario, it having been recently decided not only to present the animal to the Zoological Society, but to provide her with a mate.

SMALL FARMING IN CANADA.

(*Conclusion.*)

THE second illustration is that of a man who had spent years in a wholesale establishment in the city, and finding his future prospects by no means bright, resolved on a change of employment. He had grown to manhood on the farm, and had a general knowledge of agriculture. He, too, planned his future to be a raiser of fruit and poultry. He bought a few acres on the shore of Lake Ontario, and proceeded to utilise his very limited capital in the development of his new scheme. A poultry department was at once begun, and small fruits planted as affording the speediest returns. The rest of the story I am able to give in his own words:

"The poultry soon got to work, eggs were produced, and a fair increase in the number of fowls was realised. But the mortality was large at first, owing possibly to overcrowding and inability to deal successfully with diseases. From small fruits there was no income for more than a year, when the strawberry plants set the previous year came into bearing. For the first raspberry crop there was a wait for two years. From this time on the yield from this source increased, till the raspberry patch could be counted on for a certain, though limited, revenue. Peach, plum, cherry and quince trees, also grape vines, were planted; but these, while increasing yearly by their growth the value of the property, brought no addition to my income for the first few years.

AN ONTARIO APIARY.

"Our living expenses were very small, owing not only to the practice of the strictest economy, but to the fact that we had brought surplus clothing from the city, which enabled us to keep down the expenses in this particular, and to the further fact that nearly all our foodstuffs were produced on the farm. Yet there was an outgo, and the small capital having been mostly expended in the original purchase of the land, there soon came the problem of debt to be faced. This was not, however, regarded as a hopeless condition. For experience was being gained in the work in hand, and greater returns were expected from both poultry and fruit. These expectations were in a measure realised. But after a struggle of four years the plot was sold, and we removed to the adjoining town, where we still live in comfortable circumstances, the result of profits from a commission business."

A Young Gardener's Success.

The third concrete example is that of a young man who, with his wife, settled in a cottage with only half an acre of land attached. He spent a portion of his time for the first year in doing day's work for his neighbours and in the cultivation of his plot in preparation for the next year's crop. When the second spring arrived he planted the whole half-acre, less a few yards for common vegetables for table use, to the growing of cucumbers. The market was at a pickle factory twenty miles distant, connected by a railway. So successful was this venture that for his first crop the owner received over $1,100. He will no doubt continue his efforts in the same line. But it would not be safe to assume that a similar success is sure to follow. For others who have grown cucumbers have found that the yield varies greatly from season to season. This man's marked success, however, shows the large possibilities which may lie wrapped up in a very small farm devoted to a special line. And even should the income in this case be reduced one-half, or even two-thirds, there would still be a fairly respectable material reward for the owner's capital and labour.

In the fourth case we have four acres of land, two of which were pasture, one a vegetable garden, and the fourth was mostly taken up by a small apple orchard, the dwelling, lawn and outbuildings. The land could not be bought, and the rent was insignificant. Strawberries, raspberries and currant stocks were planted soon after possession was taken. These were followed by a variety of vegetable seeds and tubers. The garden soil was rich, and the plot sloped towards the south. Everything put in the soil took root and grew. Apart from the vegetables, however, there was no gain the first year. During the second the strawberry patch yielded fairly. In the second season the strawberries failed owing to a drought and a small return was had from the raspberries. The third year the strawberries yielded only in a limited way but the raspberry product was increased, and the currants began to bear. All this time vegetables were raised, each crop being abundant, till the last, when an unusual drought consumed the moisture, and left the growing things wilted and useless.

Bee-Keeping as a Side Line.

The owner had an extensive experience in bee-keeping, and several colonies were secured and given a place on the lawn. These prospered during the first season, gave considerable surplus honey, and doubled in number. The second season was likewise successful, and the owner found himself with several hundred pounds of surplus honey and 24 colonies. But during the latter part of the season foul brood was discovered in several colonies, and an effort was made to check its progress by the giving of an Italian queen to each stock. In this condition they went into winter quarters. In the spring all were found dead except seven. These were subjected to such treatment as is believed to prove effective in the cure of this disease. They did not, however, recover their usual vigour, and at the end of the season their existence was terminated by brimstone fumigation.

The poultry premises were occupied with poultry of the Plymouth Rock breed, and later by White Wyandottes. These from the first gave a handsome profit, being estimated at $2 per head yearly.

On the pasture land a Jersey cow was kept, which netted the owner about $50 a year.

There were two difficulties encountered on this farm which may, in a sense, be regarded as special. One was its remoteness from a market for small fruits and vegetables. To get them to market an ordinary road had to be passed over, and necessitated a day going and coming. The other was the light character of the soil, its elevation and southern exposure. Because of these factors the sun heat in midsummer dried up the moisture necessary to perfect the crop. Had there been facilities for irrigation the results would have been much more favourable.

These illustrations of farming on a small scale may not be as favourable as a larger survey of such farms would warrant. But they are those which have come under my personal observation, and I have endeavoured to be loyal to the facts as I have known them. I have heard of some men making a good living for their families from a few acres. Two of these farms lay in the fruit belt, three were near a large town, on which was grown garden truck, and one was devoted to poultry. In each case, if reports are to be credited, the returns were entirely satisfactory. I can see no reason why, with the necessary practical knowledge, ability to work, and the application of the principle of intensive farming, a couple of acres of fairly good, arable land should not produce sufficient for the physical wants of four or five persons. J. R. B.

* *

NEW VERSES FOR THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

For the purpose of introducing a reference to the overseas Dominions, two verses have been tentatively added to the National Anthem, as follows:—

One realm of races four
Blest more and ever more,
God save our land!
Home of the brave and free,
Set in the silver sea,
True nurse of chivalry,
God save our land!

Kinsfolk in love and birth
From utmost ends of earth,
God save us all!
Bid strife and hatred cease,
Bid hope and joy increase,
Spread universal peace,
God save us all!

* *

SOLDIERS AND WAR PROFITS.

The Great War Veterans' Convention at Vancouver decided to ask the Government to introduce a steeply graduated income-tax with a view to restoring to the people all excess profits made during the war. They urged the adoption of the British system of inheritance and succession duties, and special legislation taxing Dominion War Bonds held by any one person in excess of $2,000.

The Convention also demanded the resignation by Sir James Lougheed of the portfolio of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

"APPOINTMENTS AND DISAPPOINTMENTS."

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—As a five-year-old soldier who has worked his way from Private to Captain by service in France—and once wore uneasily the crown of a Major for eleven tottering months also in France—I should like to draw your attention to a recent example of the system of promotions in the Canadian Army as observed in recent copies of the *London Gazette*.

Private "X" is in all his glory on Armistice Day, November 11, 1918, in the rear rank!

On November 16, 1918, he finds himself a Temp. Lieut., and shortly afterwards proceeds to Kinmel Park, Rhyl, for duty. Here apparently Lieut. "X" now finds himself in charge of a company in a M.D. formation and is promptly made an Acting Captain on December —, 1918.

Even this is grinned at and borne, but when one sees in the *Gazette* of last week that he is appointed "Acting Major whilst commanding a Coy., as from December —, 1918," one begins to think furiously, especially since that acting rank will now be made temporary.

Private—now Acting Major—"X" may be an extremely able and efficient soldier, but to rise from private to Acting Major in 43 days must surely be a record even in the Canadian Army, and would appear to warrant a few days' leave for the Subalterns and Captains of two and three years' service in either rank or in both!

Surely something is radically wrong with a system that has made such an appointment possible. Undoubtedly it is a reflection on the older and far senior of our junior officers, who have worked well and distinguished themselves in the Field and who now appear to be rewarded by having their "hearts broken" in this latest and most monstrous fashion.

Pay Captains in Canada $11 per diem by all means, and grant us not any War Gratuity for the 4th and 5th years of service! But this "last straw" has undoubtedly broken the back of many, including yours very truly,

"CAMEL" (Captain).

July 14.

* *

CANADIAN NAVY PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Several enquiries have been made by readers of *Canada* concerning present rates of pay and allowances of officers and men of the R.C.N.

On October 1, 1918, tables of pay were promulgated giving daily rates for officers and men. These rates still obtain, but in order that the separation allowances for dependents of Army and Navy Officers might be equalised, an Order-in-Council, dated March 14, 1919, approved allowances at the following rates:—Lt.-Commander and officers of equivalent rank, $50 per month; commanders and officers of equivalent rank, $60 per month; the rates to take effect as from January 1, 1919.

We understand that a committee is now sitting with reference to the question of whether the rates of pay and allowances shown in the tables promulgated in October shall be increased.

As regards prize-money, members of the Canadian Navy who performed service at sea stand upon exactly the same footing as members of the British Navy. The Royal proclamation dealing with the distribution of the prize-money defines the necessary service as "having been borne for service at sea on the books of a sea-going ship of war which goes to sea, or on the books of a parent ship for service in armed sea-going tenders." Pilots, observers, and crews of naval airships of the R.N.A.S. and others who have had to fly continuously at sea while borne on the books of a British ship are also entitled to their proportion of prize-money, but no service on shore with the Army or in training is considered. The proclamation provides for the method of distribution. The Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet receives 1,000 shares; a squadron-commander, 750 shares; and the amount is graded down until the able-seaman is given five shares and the ship's boy three.

* *

CALGARY AVIATOR'S COOLNESS AVERTS A DISASTER.

Capt. F. R. McCall, of Calgary, one of Canada's most noted fighting airmen, on Monday, at Calgary, gave a magnificent display of coolness and skill. Capt. McCall was engaged in taking off for the first passenger flight when the occupant of the observer's seat inadvertently touched the throttle, causing the machine to dive towards the ground. With great presence of mind, Capt. McCall managed to clear the race track, where automobile races were in progress, and effected a neat landing on the huge top of a merry-go-round. The machine rested comfortably and no one was hurt, as the merry-go-round was idle when the incident occurred.

THE CROP SITUATION.

Conditions Good: Fall Wheat Harvesting Begun in Ontario.

Cable information regarding the crop situation in Canada can be considered as satisfactory. The Western superintendent of the Bank of Montreal, in a message to the head office, estimates that Manitoba will probably realise a full crop. Saskatchewan's present prospects are for a three-quarters average yield, whilst Alberta (which has suffered from continued drought) will have half a crop.

Recent rainfalls in the Prairie Provinces have done the growing crop much good, and according to information received by the C.P.R. Department of Natural Resources at Calgary the yield in Saskatchewan and Southern Alberta will probably run to approximately 15 bushels per acre. Conditions in the northern portions of Saskatchewan and Alberta are distinctly promising.

Fall wheat harvesting has commenced in certain parts of Ontario, and indications point to a high yield.

The present season's grape crop in the Niagara Peninsula is expected to equal the record-breaking crop of 1912. Manufacturers of grape products are eager buyers of the crop at $60 per ton.

* *

SERIOUS DROUGHT IN ALBERTA.

The situation caused by the long draught in Alberta is such that half a million head of cattle in the southern half of the Province are said to be starving. The continued lack of moisture (says a *Record* cable) has ruined all the feed, and the Council of Agriculture has asked the Dominion Government to adopt the necessary relief measures. Immediate steps must be taken (continues the report) if the stock are to be saved.

* *

HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

JULY 12.—*Melita*, Liverpool to Quebec, with 33 officers from London; 12 W.Os., 25 sergeants, and 248 men from Buxton, with their dependents; and 94 officers and men with their dependents, repatriated from the Imperials.

JULY 12.—*Cedric*, for Halifax, with 37 officers and 5 nursing sisters from London; 332 men from Buxton with dependents.

Among the officers sailing were Brig.-Gen. E. D. Panet, D.A.Q.M.G. at Headquarters, and Col. H. M. Tory, of the Khaki University. The departure of two dependents' boats in one day constitutes a record in Canadian repatriation.

JULY 14.—*Essequibo*, Liverpool for Portland, with a large number of patients from Kirkdale (Liverpool) and Orpington. Included in the number were 40 stretcher cases, 39 leg amputations, two of which were double, and two arm amputations.

* *

CANADIANS AT THE INVESTITURES.

The King held an Investiture at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, July 10, when the following Canadians were decorated:—

K.C.M.G.—Major-General Percy Radcliffe (late B.G.G.S., Canadian Corps).

C.M.G.—Col. Charles Sharman, C.F.A. (also received the C.B.E.); Lt.-Col. Samuel Anderson, C.F.A.

C.B.—Col. Sir Edward Worthington, R.A.M.C.

C.B.E.—Matron Ethel Ridley, C.A.N.S.

D.S.O.—Lt.-Col. Arthur Mieville, Engrs.; Maj. Leslie Moyer, C.R.T.

O.B.E.—Lt.-Col. Mark Wolff, Man.; Maj. Herbert Alley, 3rd Bn.; Capt. Abner Kingman, C.M.R.

R.R.C. (1ST CLASS).—Miss Emma Pense, C.A.N.S.

BAR TO M.C.—Maj. Donald Turnbull, C.A.M.C.

M.C.—Capt. John Bruce, C.G.A.; Capt. Walter Flewin, B.C.; Capt. John Goodale, 28th; Lt. Vernon Davies, C.M.G.C.; Lt. Donald Dixon, C.M.R.; Lt. Sydney Evans, C.F.A.; Lt. Samuel McConnell, 50th; Lt. Samuel Stokes, 18th Bn.

R.R.C. (2ND CLASS).—Sister Annie Hayhurst, C.A.N.S.

Lt. W. P. R. Holdcroft, 447 Field Coy., R.E., of Havelock, Ont., was decorated with the Military Cross at the Investiture on June 6. Lt. Holdcroft has returned to Canada.

At the Investiture on July 12 the following officers were decorated:—

C.B. AND C.M.G.—Brig.-General Arthur Ross

C.B.E.—Col. Lorne Drum, C.A.M.C.; Lt.-Col. Charles Ruttan, C.A.M.C.

D.S.O.—Maj. William de Graves, C.A.S.C.; Maj. John Hope, Sask.; Maj. Frederick Rush, N.B. (also received the O.B.E.).

O.B.E.—Lt.-Col. George Archibald, 1st Cent. Ont.; Lt.-Col. David Baxter, C.A.S.C.; Lt.-Col. William Findlay, C.A.S.C.; Lt.-Col. Albert Stirrett, C.A.S.C.; Maj. James Goodall, C.A.M.C.; Maj. James McLeod, C.A.S.C.

M.B.E.—Capt. William Vernon, Art.; Lt. David Tomlinson, Alta.

M.C. AND BAR.—Maj. Bruce Ross, Engrs.; Capt. James Sullivan; Lt. Jameson Christie, 13th Bn.

M.C.—Maj. Kenneth Bovill, C.F.A.; Capt. Alexander Campbell, C.A.M.C.; Capt. Walter Morgan, C.A.M.C.; Capt. George Peck, C.R.T.; Capt. Henry Monger, 46th Bn.; Lt. Samuel Montgomery, C.F.A.

* *

CANADIAN MILITARY SPORT.

Sgt. Joe Attwood, C.M.G.C., who won the welter-weight boxing championship, was the only Canadian competitor to win a first place at the Inter-Allied Games in Paris.

The feat of crossing Lake Ontario in a canoe has been accomplished by P. W. Bryant and J. Clark, who made the crossing in 8 hours and 40 minutes in a 16-ft. canoe of the Peterboro type. For more than six hours of the journey the intrepid canoeists were out of sight of land.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

It is understood that the Court will remain in London until early in August, when the King and Queen will go to Balmoral. As at present arranged, the Prince of Wales will leave for Canada on August 5, and will take leave of the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace. Their Majesties have several outstanding engagements to fill before leaving London.

* *

Sir Arthur and Lady Currie were received by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace on Friday of last week, and had the honour of remaining to luncheon with the members of the Royal family.

* *

Sir Arthur Currie was among the procession of Allied Generals at the Peace Celebration in Paris last Monday and attended the banquet given by the President.

* *

Among those present at the luncheon to Lord Milner on Wednesday of last week were Col. Sir Hamar Greenwood, Brig.-Gen R. Manley Sims, and Mr. F. Sumner.

* *

Lord Beaverbrook, accompanied by Mr. W. D. Ross, of Toronto, vice-president of the Dominion Steel Company and Mr. E. H. Sinclair, of Newcastle, N.B., have been making a tour in New Brunswick, and were guests of Lieutenant-Governor Pugsley. The party motored to Roxton, Kent County, to visit the old home and birthplace of the Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law.

* *

Lord Beaverbrook, owing to the serious illness of his daughter, is again on his way from Canada to England.

* *

Alderman Sir Charles Hanson, M.P., who recently had an accident in the street, is applying to the Corporation for leave of absence for two months on account of ill-health.

* *

Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, and Lady Perley were among the passengers for Canada by the *Aquitania* on Saturday last.

* *

The Hon. John Oliver, Premier of British Columbia, has been sworn in as Minister of Industries, and has appointed Major Donald Martyn, M.C., Industrial Commissioner of the Province.

* *

The Hon. Alexander K. Maclean, M.P., is shortly expected in London from Ottawa on official business. The Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, has arrived in Ottawa.

* *

Sir Henry Drayton and the Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Solicitor-General, went to Baltimore to attend the memorial ceremony held at the Johns Hopkins University for soldier graduates of that University, Canadian and American, who fell in the war

* *

Mr. James Harris, managing director of the Harris Abattoir Co., Ltd., Toronto, has arrived in London, and may be addressed c/o Messrs. John Loudon and Co., London Bridge House, S.E.

The Duke of Devonshire, after a tour of Ontario and Quebec towns, left to spend a short time salmon fishing in the Cascapedia district, accompanied by his A.D.C.'s, Lord Haddington and Capt. Carter

* *

Lady Strathcona has left 46, Green Street, Park Lane, for Oban.

LT. JOHN MacCORMAC, C.G.A.,

Who was recently awarded the Military Cross. Mr. MacCormac has been demobilized and is the London correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette*.

Photo: F. A. Swaine.

Miss Ethel Hurlbatt, Warden of the Royal Victoria College, McGill University, Montreal, has arrived in England for a few weeks' visit.

* *

Mr. George Lane, of Calgary, proprietor of the " Bar U " Ranch, is staying with his daughter at Brown's Hotel.

* *

Among the departures for Canada by the R.M.S. *Melita* were Mr. C. E. Benjamin (General Passenger Manager C.P.O.S. Lines), Lt.-Col. J. K. Cornwall, Mr. Abner Kingman, Col. H. M. Tory and Mrs. Tory, and Major and Mrs. G T. Ommanney.

* *

Among those present at the reception given by Earl and Countess Brassey to the Vice-President and Councils of the Royal Colonial Institute and Institute of Naval Architects on Tuesday evening at 24, Park Lane, were:—Lord Morris, Sir Gilbert and Lady Parker, Sir G McLaren and Lady Brown, Sir Harry and Lady Brittain.

* *

Brig.-General A. E. Ross, C.B., C.M.G., C.A.M.C., was one of the guests of Sir Alfred Ewing, Vice-Chancellor and Principal of Edinburgh University at dinner on July 9, after having received the honorary degree of LL.D. in recognition of his "skilful and devoted services."

The Rev W. G. Boyd, M.A., lately Canon of Edmonton Cathedral, and a member of the Archbishops Mission to Western Canada, and formerly Resident Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, has been appointed vicar of Minster, Ramsgate

* *

Mrs. McCarthy, wife of Mr. Lally McCarthy, K.C., Toronto, is staying at the Piccadilly Hotel

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

At the residence of the Premier and Mrs. Oliver, Victoria, their nephew, Mr Frank Weaver, of East Delta, B.C., was married to Mrs. Louise Wright, of Delta, formerly of Chester, England, by the Rev. R. Stewart, of Edmonton.

* *

Miss Louise Amelie Casault, daughter of the late Sir Louis Napoleon Casault, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, Quebec, and Lady Casault, and Capt. Arthur John May, R.E., of Calcutta, India, only son of the late Capt. J. W. May, R.H.A., England, and Mrs. May, were married in the Archbishop's Palace, Montreal, last month.

* *

On June 18, Miss Emma Louisa Penney, daughter of the late Capt. Josiah Penney, was married at Carbonear, N.F., to Lt. Stanley Carter Duder, R.N., eldest son of Mr. C. R. Duder, of St. John's, and grandson of the late Sir Frederick B. T. Carter, K.C.M.G., Premier, and later, Chief Justice of Newfoundland. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's sister, Miss Grace Penney.

* *

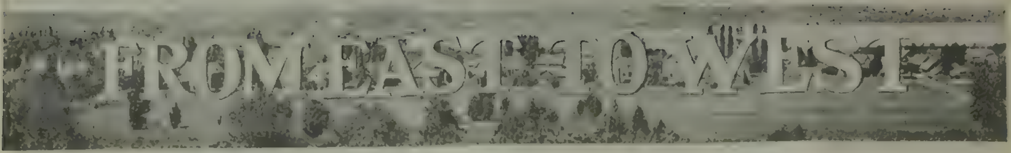
Lt.-Col. Wilfred Bovey and Mrs. Bovey, Count and Countess de Lesseps, Lady Drummond, Mr. Guy Drummond, Lt.-Col. Evans, Miss Alice Redpath, Mrs. Adams and Miss Findlay (of Montreal), Mr. Donald Fraser, Professors McBride and Cox (formerly of McGill University), Miss Mackenzie (of Toronto), and Miss Little (of Eastbourne) were among those present on Monday last at the wedding of Miss Constance Bovey to Lt.-Col. F. R. Hawkes, O.B.E., son of the late Mr. George Hawkes and Mrs. Hawkes, of Abbey Cottage, Stevenage. The bridesmaids were the Misses Erika Bovey, McCurdy and Hawkes. Master Guy Drummond and Master John Bovey were pages of honour. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Prebendary Gough, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, and the reception took place at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Bovey, 16, Hans Road, S.W. The bride and bridegroom are leaving for India this month.

* *

The engagement is announced between Robert Archer Houblon (late Rifle Brigade), youngest son of the late Colonel G. B. Archer Houblon and the late Lady Alice Archer Houblon, of Hallingbury Place, Essex, and Alice, younger daughter of Mr. Andrew C. Houghton and Mrs. Houghton, of Winnipeg.

* *

The marriage took place on Tuesday at Brompton Parish Church of Major Patrick Gream Nelson Ommanney, R.A.F., younger son of Admiral Sir Nelson and Lady Ommanney, and Miss Pansy Nina Grace Chambers, daughter of Major Grahame Chambers, R.A.F. Prebendary Gough performed the ceremony, and the bride was given away by her father. Lt. J. Ommanney, R.N., was best man, and the guests included Sir Montagu and Lady Ommanney, Lady Carnduff, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Steele, and the Agent-General for British Columbia and Mrs. Chrimes



FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—There is to be an autumn session to deal with the Peace Treaty and with other subjects left over. Several important Cabinet changes will be announced during the next six weeks.

—The recent increases in the amount of military pensions make the Canadian scale the most liberal in the world.

There is a continued strong demand by returned soldiers to take up land under the Soldier Settlement scheme.

—In its Final Report the High Cost of Living Committee of the House of Commons states that, generally speaking, there has not been a wide margin between the cost of production and the sale price of commodities and that greater production is the chief remedy for higher prices.

—The strike situation is rapidly settling itself throughout the Dominion. The Dominion Trades Congress is making strong efforts to oppose "One Big Union" Government in Western Canada.

—Canadian crop conditions are not quite as good as they were a month ago, although the recent rains in the West have caused an improvement.

The failure of the Senate to concur in the prohibition legislation passed by the House of Commons means that the prohibition of the importation, of manufacture, and of inter-Provincial trade in intoxicating liquors comes to an end with the Proclamation of Peace.

—A Federal Court of Commerce will soon be instituted to enquire into combines and trusts injuriously controlling trade and enhancing the prices of commodities.

Another $10,000,000 has been voted for the Government's shipbuilding programme, making a total of $40,000,000 during the last Parliamentary session.

—A return laid on the table of the House of Commons shows that 31,310 persons in all Canada paid income tax up to April 31 last. The total amount paid was $6,444,349. The following was the classification:—Exceeding $100,000, 24 persons; between $50,000 and $100,000, 125 persons; between $30,000 and $50,000, 241 persons; between $20,000 and $30,000, 361 persons; between $10,000 and $20,000, 2,055 persons; between $6,000 and $10,000, 4,497 persons; under $6,000, 23,907 persons.

TORONTO.—The Board of Governors of the University of Toronto have accepted a portrait of the late Dr. Goldwin Smith, which was presented by Dr. J. A. Macdonald, and given to him and autographed by that gentleman.

That part of the Province east of Toronto and along the shore of Lake Ontario to Oshawa has this season proved to be suitable for the growing of flax, according to Mr. Justus Miller, Field Crop Specialist of the Department of Agriculture. Heretofore, no flax had been grown east of Toronto. This year the Canada Flax and Seed Co. sowed a 100-acre field with flax as an experiment.

—Thousands of employees of T. Eaton & Co., Ltd., on the eve of the first all-day Saturday closing, presented to Sir John Eaton an illuminated address bearing the signatures of each one of the 12,000 workers for the firm, and also presented an X-ray wing and cot for the Hospital for Sick Children. Sir John, in his reply, said that the boon of early closing and the Saturday holiday were long wished for by his father, the late Timothy Eaton.

—Two tablets were unveiled in St. Paul's Anglican Church to perpetuate the memories of two officers of the 75th Bn., Lt.-Col. Samuel G. Beckett, the first O.C., and Lt. Arnold A. Kippen.

—Lt. Robert C. Hollidge, D.S.O., returned soldier, whose parents reside at Vivian, York County, has been found drowned.

Sir Edmund Osler has been re-elected chairman, and Mr. Irving Robertson vice-chairman, of the Board of Trustees of the Hospital for Sick Children.

—Sir Arthur Newsholme was the guest of the Canadian Academy of Medicine at dinner at the Albany Club recently. The dinner was attended by the Lieutenant-Governor and other representative citizens.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The city honoured in a signal manner Maj.-Gen. Sir David Watson, Commander of the 4th Division, after an absence from his native city of nearly five years. The City Hall was gaily decorated for the occasion, the Reception Committee including Mayor Lavigueur, Brig.-Gen. Landry, and other local officers. General Watson paid a glowing tribute to the officers and men of his command, and presented to the Mayor the flag which was presented to him by the Commune of Alascon, a French town liberated by the Canadians

MONTREAL.—The Canadian Newspaper Directory for 1919, just issued by A. McKim, Ltd., Advertising Agency, of Montreal, Winnipeg, and London, England, shows that the number of daily papers published in 1918 diminished from 135 to 126—due mainly to the effect of the high cost of newsprint. The total number of Canadian publications increased from 1,490 to 1,552. Fifty-five new weeklies have arisen during the past year.

The north-east corner of St. Lawrence Boulevard and Craig Street, occupied for many years by the Robert Pharmacy, has been sold by Sheriff Lemieux. The property, which has a frontage of 50 feet on St. Lawrence Boulevard and 62 feet on Craig Street, realised $77,000 cash. The property is assessed at $80,000.

The vacant Principalship of the Congregational College of the United Theological Colleges of Montreal has been filled by the appointment of Rev. David Lake Ritchie, D.D., Principal of the Congregational College, Nottingham, England. Dr. Ritchie will also be Professor of Theology in the United Theological Colleges.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—This city is to be the station for a battery of the R.C.H.A., consisting of 150 officers and men.

ST. JOHN.—In observance of the 150th anniversary of the first religious service held here, 2,000 attended an open-air service at Old Portland Point.

—Lord Beaverbrook after visiting here left for the Bras D'Or Lakes, with Mr. W. D. Ross, of Toronto, and Mr. Hubert Sinclair, of Newcastle, N.B.

Owing to the real estate dealers in some parts of this Province having endeavoured to exploit returned soldiers by securing options on farms, and afterwards attempting to sell at advances out of proportion to values, the chairman of the Soldiers' Settlement Board, Ottawa, has issued instructions to the office here that hereafter no land will be purchased by the Board through the medium of real estate operators. The Board will protect to the fullest extent possible the interests of returned men. Prices will not be paid for lands beyond their actual value for farming purposes.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The award of the Board of Arbitration in the dispute between the striking building trades unions calls for the following wages:—Carpenters, 66 cents per hour; painters, 66; plumbers, 70; electricians, 70; masons and bricklayers, 75; and plasterers, 75. The award is to continue in force until December 31, 1920.

—Lt.-Governor Grant presented, at Government House, the Military Cross to Lt. Charles Tuttle, of the 14th Canadian Rifles, of Quebec, and the Distinguished Conduct Medal to Pte. Samuel Cahill, of the 85th Bn. Among others present were Lt.-Col. Thompson and Col. Borden.

—Professor C. L. Moore has resigned from the Faculty of Arts and Science of Dalhousie University to become Principal of Pictou Academy.

FROM EAST TO WEST

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—Thursday, July 24, is the date fixed for the Provincial General Election.

——A new Y.W.C.A. has been opened here.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The *Telegram* reports a keen demand for more land among the farmers of Manitoba. "Now that the labour situation is less acute, they are purchasing more land in order to grow as much grain as possible while the prices are at the present high level. This demand for land has considerably increased its value."

——According to the report of the Anglican Committee, the population of the principal religious communions in this Province is given as follows:—Presbyterian, 122,171; Anglican, 107,150; Roman Catholic, 97,005; Methodist, 71,391; Greek Church, 48,480. For the three Western Provinces the total is given as follows:—Presbyterian, 342,409; Roman Catholic, 299,894; Anglican, 281,241; Methodist, 247,415; Greek Church, 111,035.

BRANDON.—On June 19 there was a great turnout to welcome Brig.-General Kirkcaldy, D.S.O., upon his return to this city after about five years' service.

——The first war memorial in this district was unveiled on June 19. The monument, which has been erected at a cost of about $1,100, stands about 11 feet high. It consists of an urn, plinth, cap and die with three bases. The inscription on the side reads:—"This monument is erected in honour of all who served and in memory of those who have fallen in the Great War, 1914-1918." On the reverse side the inscription is:—"If ye break faith with us who die, we shall not sleep though poppies grow in Flanders fields."

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—Col. R. Innis states that 1,750 soldiers have decided to take up land in the Regina district.

At the 26th annual Convention of the National Council of Women held here, Mrs. W. E. Sanford, of Hamilton, presided. Lady Lake, of Regina, and Lady Falconer, of Toronto, were among those present. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Mrs. W. E. Sanford; Provincial vice-presidents, Mrs. W. C. Murray, Saskatoon; Dr. Augusta Stowe-Gullen, Toronto; Mrs. O. Edwards, Macleod, Alta.; Mrs. R. Day, Victoria, B.C.; Mrs. H. W. Dayton, Virden, Man.; Mrs. D. McLelland, St. John, N.B.; Miss D. Carmichael, New Glasgow, N.S.; Mrs. Arthur Drummond, Quebec; recording secretary, Mrs. A. M. Short, Ottawa; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Parsons, Toronto; treasurer, Mrs. G. Watt, Brantford, Ont.

According to the Saskatchewan Dairy Commissioner, 75 per cent. of the butter graded in the Province last year was first grade and 16 per cent. special grade. The total amount graded was 3,220,476 lbs., showing an increase of 725,667 lbs. over the amount graded in the previous year.

PRINCE ALBERT.—The villages of Debden and Eldred, on the Big River line of the C.N.R., have been destroyed in one of the biggest bush fires of recent years in this district.

* *

ONTARIO PROHIBITION REFERENDUM.

Voters' lists are being prepared for the Ontario Prohibition referendum. In order to be entitled to vote an elector must be a British subject resident in Canada for twelve months prior to June 30 last, and resident in the riding in which he wishes to vote for at least three months prior to that date. All soldiers who served overseas are entitled to vote.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The Alberta Police Act " has been proclaimed, and the Attorney-General's Department has taken over and assumed control of the Police Department of the Province. Mr. Alfred Cuddy, Chief Constable of Calgary, has been appointed Provincial Police Commissioner.

—A limit of 100 liquor prescriptions a week from any one physician has been set by the Attorney-General, pending a definite ruling to that effect from the Council.

CALGARY.—The new gasoline absorption plant at the Calgary Petroleum Products wells, better known as the Dingman Well, is now producing a high-grade gasoline at the rate of 13 to 15 barrels a day from only a portion of the wet gas in the No. 1 well alone.

—The house built by the late Mr. John Hextall, at Bowness, with about 23 acres, was offered for sale by judicial order, but only one bid of $10,000 was received. As there is a first mortgage of $30,000 with interest, and a second to the Canadian Bank of Commerce of large amount, the reserve bid fixed was $61,770.

Lt.-Col. Page, of the 50th Bn., was presented with a sword at a banquet in his honour here.

MEDICINE HAT.—Mr. A. E. Warren, general manager of the C.N.R., says the line from here to Hanna will be built at once.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The rapid rise in silver prices has awakened interest in the large silver deposits in Eastern British Columbia, and prospectors are preparing to re-open old locations and to file on new ones. Valuable claims have been lying idle for years.

Lt.-Col. Fred Lister, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., has been appointed by the Provincial Government to the position of superintendent in charge of Creston Soldier Settlement Area, Lt. F. D. Rice surveyor in connection with the project.

——Major Donald B. Martyn, D.S.O., the newly-appointed Industrial Commissioner, has taken up his quarters at the Parliament Buildings.

——Historic interest attached to the ceremony at Elliott Street, James Bay, when a tablet was unveiled to mark the site of the house occupied by Sir James Douglas, the founder of Victoria, and second Governor of Vancouver Island. The tablet is the gift of the Lady Douglas Chapter, I.O.D.E., of which Mrs. R. B. McMicking is the Regent. The unveiling ceremony was performed by Mrs. Dennis Harris, youngest daughter of the late Sir James.

VANCOUVER.—At the annual Convention of the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of British Columbia, the following officers were elected:—G.M., Samuel M. Willis, Vancouver; D.G.M., M. L. Grimmett, Merritt; S.G.W., Wallace S. Terry, Victoria; J.G.W., A. McCreery, Vancouver; G.S., Dr. A. Dewolf Smith, New Westminster.

——Apparently the last word regarding the Government's choice for the site of a dry dock for the Pacific Coast was received here (says a *Daily Record* cable), when Hon. F. B. Carvell wired that the Government had definitely decided upon Esquimault.

* *

During the Parliamentary Session Sir Harry Brittain will each Wednesday personally conduct a party of 20 Canadian officers through the Houses of Parliament, afterwards (with the assistance of Lady Brittain) entertaining them at his house in Cowley Street. The latter is in itself a residence of great interest, as it was built in 1680 and possesses many curios.

SNAPSHOTS FROM CA

TIGHTENING THE PACK.

A DELIGHTFUL CAMP I

Photo by courtesy of]

A CAMP ON THE CLEARWATER RIVER, FOUR HUNDRED MILES FROM ATHABASCA LANDING.

ROUND THE

MAKING "FLAPJACKS."

UNDER CANVAS IN ALBERTA.

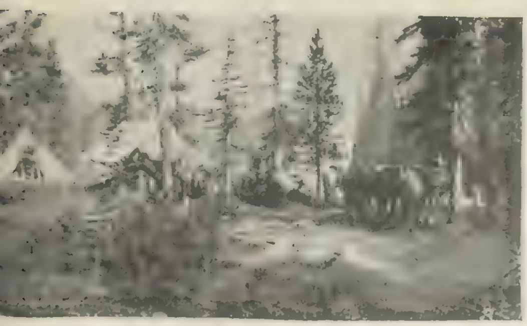
AN CAMPING TRIPS.

ONAL PARK, ONTARIO.
[Grand Trunk Railway.

MAKING TOAST AT THE CAMP FIRE.

NG THE TALE.

WITH TENT AND CANOE IN ALGONQUIN PARK.



IN THE ROCKIES WITH TENT AND PACK PONY.

THE COOKING.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

A New Volume by Stephen Leacock.

Professor Leacock's latest book of "impossibilities" may not add to his great reputation, for the subtlety of its humour will depend for success on the viewpoint of the individual reader. Mr. Leacock gives us a pen-picture of the Hohenzollerns as a family of American immigrants, a picture that is not without humour, but in its treatment is entirely devoid of charity. We can imagine few denunciations of the Hohenzollerns that will rival this cold-steel satire of Mr. Leacock's. The Canadian professor has of a truth made "the punishment fit the crime," whatever be the outcome of the London tribunal which the ex-Emperor Wilhelm will face. But perhaps the very fact that, after reading the title story of the volume, one has a sneaking pity for the man without a country and a throne, is in itself a tribute to the author's handling of an "impossible" subject. There are other stories, some with a Canadian setting and more of a type which one associates with Mr. Leacock's best work, in the volume under review. The last of these, a short sketch, "Fetching the Doctor," a recollection of childhood, is full of pathos and fine feeling. This little sketch—it does not exceed five pages of printed matter—is so human in its treatment that one feels that here at least is matter which Mr. Leacock wrote straight from the heart, forgetting for a space his desire to rank pre-eminent as a humorist. No Canadian can read this concluding chapter without glimpsing awhile the real Leacock—not the wit, or the satirist, but the man himself. ("The Hohenzollerns in America, and Other Impossibilities," by Stephen Leacock. John Lane: London and New York. 5s. net.)

"Some Memories of a Scottish Photographer," by Nichol and Alice Elliot, a book of photographic reproductions and verse, would seem at first glance at the title to be without a connection with Canada, but some charming pictures of Toronto and Lake Ontario at the latter end of the book are of a quality to recommend it to all lovers of the Dominion. The pictures are the work of one who was for some time resident in Toronto, and a member of the Camera Club of the city. Joining the Imperial forces in 1915, he was killed in Belgium in July, 1917, and the present publication is in the nature of a memoir. Lt. Nichol was a camera artist who gathered into his pictures all the charm of the view which he selected, and Mrs. Nichol, who has written for each picture a verse (often in sonnet form), has most happily wed her verse to the illustration. Were there no verse the pictures would make a collection excellently well worth possessing; were there no pictures, the beauty of Mrs. Elliot's verse would win the hearts of lovers of good poetry; together, the appeal is irresistible. As an instance may be chosen the sextet of "The Shadowed Doorway," a sonnet facing a picture described as "On Academic Ground, Toronto":—

> For thresholds crossed are life's eternal hours,
> Thresholds of home, of heart, of seraph soul,
> Of marvel, morning dawn, or mortal fear—
> Still veiled, yet thrilled, of God, with mystic powers
> That whisper while we near the shadowed goal:
> "Seen or unseen, all depth divine is clear."

The book, viewed from the publisher's standpoint, is an artistic production.

The "Canada Year Book" for the year 1918, recently issued by the Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, and edited by Mr. R. H. Coats, statistician to the Dominion Government, is a valuable publication as all the facts and figures included are derived from official sources. This latest issue being the Jubilee volume of the "Canada Year Book" contains special articles and illustrations marking the importance of the fiftieth anniversary of Confederation. The frontispiece illustration represents the Fathers of Confederation in Council in 1864. A revised chronological history of Canada giving the dates of leading events since 1497 and a statistical article entitled "Fifty Years of Canadian Progress, 1867-1917," are valuable features. The usual features include financial statistics and those relating to area, population, trade, commerce, immigration, agriculture, mining, timber, farming, education, railways, marine, canals, and exports, imports, etc., and the Dominion and Provincial Government departments. A list of the Dominion and Provincial Legislative Acts passed and a synopsis of the important Acts is included. The list of Dominion and Provincial Government publications is also a useful feature, while the index is very complete. (The "Canada Year Book," 1919. Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Published by the King's Printer, Ottawa.)

"Swimming Instruction" (Simpkin Marshall, 1s. net) is a handbook for teachers and scoutmasters, giving land and water drills, and hints for instructors. Breast and back strokes and sculling are the only methods set out, the more advanced strokes not being dealt with. The illustrations from cinema films have a distinct value, and the brief section on diving will help beginners to overcome what is always a difficulty—the correct method of entering the water. The book is published under the authority of the Amateur Swimming Association, being prepared by Mr. F. Baxter, one of the association's best-known officials.

"Annals of Valour," printed by order of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, is a publication which gathers between its covers the story of Canadian bravery and fortitude during the Great War. Its purpose is to furnish a basis for teaching some of the lessons of the war to the youth of the Province, and its use is recommended in schools, and upon Empire Day especially, that effective citizenship may be taught by putting before the children the heroic example of those whose lives have paid forfeit during the world struggle.

We have received from the Montreal Office of the Canadian Pacific Railway a booklet containing the report of the conference and banquet held in March. The conference matter shows how business and pleasure, education and recreation, can be combined for the benefit of both the company and its officers, and the attractively printed report should prove of value to all interested in the company's working

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Of Major McCudden's book *The Morning Post* says it is "pithy and picturesque." "The cavalry of the air has had no more complete exponent." In the opinion of *The Times* McCudden "seems to have had all the experiences."

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PUBLISHING CO. (Department C.)
61, CAREY STREET. W.C.2.

It is given to few men to take part in adventures so thrilling as those which befel the writer of "Scouting Thrills" (Humphrey Milford, London), and possess the ability to make those experiences live again in vivid and absorbing English. Capt. G. B. McKean, of Edmonton, Alta., one of Canada's V.C.s, tells the story of No Man's Land on the Western Front in a way that compels admiration in that, although never lacking in interest, no accusation of undue personal prominence can be urged against him. Dedicated to the Boy Scouts of the Empire, by whom it will be read eagerly, it is perhaps the highest compliment to the book to say that these stories, true even to the exact names of the actors, read like fiction.

A particularly useful publication at this time is a reliable list of members of the Stock Exchange just issued by Mr. Edward Satterthwaite, secretary to the Stock Exchange Committee, and published by E. Couchman & Co., Ltd., 23, Throgmorton Street, E.C. It includes the addresses of the members, their telephone numbers and the names of their respective bankers; also the dates of their admittance as members of the Stock Exchange. A supplement gives a general index to the "Market Partnerships."

CANADIANS MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES

The following names of Canadians mentioned by [illegible] Douglas Haig in his despatch of March 16, [illegible] is deserving of special men[illegible] London Gazette Supplement da[illegible]

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

Alexander, Lt.-Col. R. O., D.S.O., 50th Bn.; Armour, Maj. J. D., H.Q. 1st Div. Art.; Armour, Maj. S. D., B.C.; Ball, Maj. J. C., D.S.O., H.Q. 2nd Div. Art.; Bovey, Maj. W., 42nd; Brown, Lt.-Col. J. S., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.C.R.; Brutinel, Brig.-Gen. R., C.M.G., D.S.O., C.M.G.C.; Burke, Capt. E. A., Que.; Burstall, Maj.-Gen. Sir H. E., K.C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C., Local Forces; Charles, Maj. A. H., Que.; Clark, Brig.-Gen. J. A., D.S.O., 72nd; Clark, Brig.-Gen. R. P., D.S.O., M.C., Que.; Colman, Maj. (A. Lt.-Col.) P. E., M.C., Sask.; Coote, Capt. I. V., 47th; Currie, Maj.-Gen. (T. Lt.-Gen.) Sir A. W., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Gen. List; Dodds, Brig.-Gen. W. O. H., C.M.G., D.S.O., C.F.A.; Duguid, Maj. A. F., D.S.O., C.F.A.; Duncanson, Maj. A. E., D.S.O., Engrs.; Elder, Col. J. M., C.M.G., C.A.M.C.; Embury, Brig.-Gen. J. F. L., C.M.G., Sask.; Fetherstonhaugh, Maj. E. P., M.C., Engrs.; Fripp, Capt. H. D., C.F.A.; Geary, Maj. G. R., 58th; Gibsone, Lt.-Col. W. W. P., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.C.R.; Green, Lt. (T./Capt.) H. C., B.C.; Greene, Maj. M. K., N.S.; Griesbach, Brig.-Gen. W. A., C.M.G., D.S.O., Alta.; Hahn, Maj. J. E., M.C., 1st Bn.; Hall, Maj. H. F., M.C., E. Ont.; Harty, Capt. W., Junr., C.F.A.; Herridge, Lt. (A. Capt.) W. D., D.S.O., M.C., Cyc.; Hertzberg, Col. H. F. H., D.S.O., M.C., Engrs.; Hilliam, Brig.-Gen. E., C.M.G., D.S.O., N.S.; Hughes, Col. H. T., C.M.G., Engrs.; Jones, Maj. A. L., M.C., C.A.M.C.; Jones, Maj. T. P., D.S.O., 4th Bn., 1st C. Ont.; Keefler, Maj. J. K., Sask.; Laidlaw, Lt. (A./Capt.) J. E. H., M.C., Sask.; Landon Capt. (T./Maj.) A. H. W., M.C., R.C.R.; Lindsay, Maj.-Gen. W. B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Engrs.; Lindsey, Maj. C. B., D.S.O., 1st C. Ont.; Loomis, Maj.-Gen. F. O. W., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Que.; MacDonell, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. C., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; MacKay, Capt. (A. Maj.) D. M., C.O.C.; Macphail, Col. A., C.M.G., D.S.O., Engrs.; Matthews, Lt.-Col. H. H., D.S.O., Man.; McAughey, Maj. J., O.B.E., Man.; McCuaig, Brig.-Gen. G. E., C.M.G., D.S.O., Que.; McDonnell, Col. The Hon. A., C.M.G., C.R.T.; McGugan, Capt. (A. Maj.) D., M.C., Man.; McNaughton, Brig.-Gen. A. G. L., D.S.O., H. Art.; Meredith, Maj. A. P. O., D.S.O., Man.; Montague, Lt.-Col. P. J., D.S.O., M.C., Man.; Morgan, Capt. H. W., M.C., Que.; Morrison, Maj.-Gen. E. W. B., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Morton, Capt. (A./Maj.) A. W., C.A.S.C.; Osler, Col. S. H., C.M.G., D.S.O., Engrs.; Panet, Brig.-Gen. H. A., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.C.H.A.; Parsons, Col. J. L. R., D.S.O., Sask.; Paterson, Brig.-Gen. R. W., D.S.O., F.G.H.; Perry, Maj. N. D., D.S.O., 1st C. Ont.; Peters, Col. O. A., D.S.O., C.A.M.C.; Prower, Lt.-Col. J. M., D.S.O., Man.; Ramsey, Lt. (T. Lt.-Col.) K. A., D.S.O., Over. Const. Corps; Redmond, Maj. R. M., Que.; Retallick, Maj. J. L., O.B.E., H.Q. C.R.T.; Rogers, Maj. C. S. G., R. of O.; Ross, Brig.-Gen. A., C.M.G., D.S.O., Sask.; Ross, Brig.-Gen. A. E., C.B., C.M.G., C.A.M.C.; Shaughnessy, Capt. The Hon. W. J., Que.; Simpson, Col. R. M., D.S.O., C.A.M.C.; Simson, Capt. D. C. U., Engrs.; Spry, Lt.-Col. D. W. B., Man.; Steel, Lt.-Col. F., D.S.O., Man.; Stewart, Maj.-Gen. J. W., C.B., C.M.G., H.Q., C.R.T.; Tamblyn, Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) D. S., D.S.O., C.A.V.C.; Templeton, Lt.-Col. (A. Col.) C. P., D.S.O., C.A.M.C.; Thacker, Brig.-Gen. H. C., C.M.G., D.S.O., C.F.A.; Thomson, Capt. (A. Maj.) E. M., Sask.; Tremblay, Brig.-Gen. T. L., C.M.G., D.S.O., Que.; Tuxford, Brig.-Gen. G. S., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Sask.; Vandersluys, Maj. C. H., D.S.O., 1st C. Ont.; Wallace, Capt. J. R., Que.; Wallis, Capt. H. M., M.C., Que.; Warner, Maj. E. L., C.A.M.C.; Watson, Maj.-Gen. Sir D., K.C.B., C.M.G.; White, Maj. J. A. G., M.C., H.Q., Engrs.; Wilby, Col. A. W. R., B.C.; Younger, Capt. L., M.C., Alta.

SUB-STAFF.

Allen 71018 Pte. H. R., E. Ont., attd. H.Q., 2nd Div.; Bond, 116159 Gnr. (A./Sgt.) A. J., attd. H.Q., 5th Div. Art.; Burford, 18783 Pte. (A. Sgt.) S. J., attd. Corps H.Q.; Cornell, 501272 2nd Cpl. E. W., attd. H.Q., Engrs.; Fyvie, 28589 S. M. D., Man., attd. G.H.Q. 3rd Ech.; Howarth, 540591 Cpl. A., attd. Corps H.Q.; Humphreys, 5124 Sgt. R. H. W., attd. G.H.Q., 3rd Ech.; Jones 23349 C.Q.M.S. (A./R.Q.M.S.) C. P., attd. H.Q., 2nd Inf. Bde.; Kelly, 16325 Sgt. A. R., B.C., attd. G.H.Q., 3rd Ech.; Kilgour, 2094 Spr. W. H., attd. H.Q., Engrs.; Matthews, 249125 Pte. W. H., C.A.S.C., attd. H.Q., 4th Div.; McCully, 675971 Pte. J. A. E., Ont., attd. H.Q., 2nd Div.; Moore, 791004 Pte. R. A., B.C., attd. G.H.Q., 3rd Ech.; Ockenden, 79290 Pte. V. S., attd. H.Q., 2nd Div.; Parsons, 76183 Pte. W. R., attd. H.Q., 6th Inf. Bde.; Peggie, 115549 Q.M.S. W. D., Sask., attd. H.Q., 4th Div.; Rose, 811235 Gnr. (A./Sgt.) W. J., attd. H.Q., 5th Div. Art.; Sutherland, 430226 Pte. (A./Cpl.) W., B.C., attd. Corps H.Q.; Woodiwiss, 401083 Pte. A., attd. Corps H.Q.; Woolley, 2005455 Spr. F. G., attd. H.Q., Engrs.; Wilding, 830406 Sgt. T. C., attd. H.Q.; Willes, 108626 Dvr. (A./Sgt.) E. C., attd. H.Q., 2nd Div.; Wright, 147875 Pte. R. W., attd. H.Q.

CAVALRY.

Royal Canadian Dragoons.—Bell, Lt.-Col. W. H., attd. 3rd Bn., Tank Corps; Newcomen, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) T., M.C.; Smeaton, Lt. J. L.; Whitehead, Capt. W. J.; Funnell, 114515 Sgt. A. H.; Stroud, 550175 L./C. F.

Lord Strathcona's Horse.—Crane, Capt. H. A.; Brouseau, 2458 Pte. C. E.; Fleming, 551827 Sgt. T. E.

Fort Garry Horse.—Bingham, Maj. R. F.; Black, Capt. D. Y.; Dunwoody, Lt. J. M., D.S.O., D.C.M.; Middlemast, Maj. E. L., D.S.O.; Stevenson, Lt.-Col. H. I., D.S.O.; Ashton, 114053 Pte. A. E.; Laughland, 14851 R.Q.M.S. W.; Roberts, 551919 Pte. B. H. H.Q., Cav. Bde.

Canadian Light Horse.—Brinton, Capt. G. A.; Smith, Lt.-Col. S. F.; Hecht, 117293 Sgt. H. E.

Royal North-West Mounted Police.—Jennings, Maj. G. L.; Brooker, 2684352 Pte. A.; James, 2683857 Sgt. C. A.

1st Mounted Rifles.—Clendening Lt. (A./Capt.) A. C.; Laws, Lt.-Col. B., D.S.O.; Lloyd, Capt. C. G.; Allred, 108059 Pte. C. E.; La Rose, 276210 L./C. R.; Moncrieff, 226619 Pte. E. R.; Sims, 106552 Cpl. G.

2nd Mounted Rifles.—Branford, 107116 Cpl. E. J.; Brooks, 931269 Sgt. C. H.; Duckworth, 117232 Sgt. F.; Parkin, 441721 Cpl. S. H.; Powell, 440621 Pte. J. A.; Waring, 116663 Cpl. G. H.

4th Mounted Rifles.—Fleming, Capt. G. D.; Franks, Q.M.R. and Hon. Capt. H.; McLean, Maj. C. A., D.S.O.; Patterson, Lt.-Col. W. R., D.S.O.; Fearnside, 227154 Cpl. J. R.; Fetherstonhaugh, 109334 Sgt. M. H.; Roberts, 109570 R.Q.M.S., A. C.; Troke, 171544 Sgt. D.

5th Mounted Rifles.—Kemp, Maj. J. C., M.C.; MacKenzie, Lt. R. H.; MacLeod, Lt. McI.; Thorne, Lt. A. W.; Carter, 408408 Sgt. J. P.; Parks, 1146616 Sgt. F. S.; Rathwell, 195387 Sgt. S.; Smith, 748037 Sgt. H. E.; Wilson, 110681 Pte. A.

Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.—Elkins, Lt.-Col. W. H. P., D.S.O.; Forbes, Lt. N. B.; Roy, Lt.-Col. L. A. G. O. (T./Maj., 38th Siege By., R.G.A.); Cross, 85167 Gnr. (A./Sgt.) G., attd. G.H.Q., 1st Ech.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Anderson, Lt.-Col. S. B., D.S.O.; Baker, Maj. R. F., D.C.M., 16th By., 6th Bde.; Blue, Maj. W. E., 58th (How.) By. 14th Bde., attd. H.Q., 5th D.A.C.; Browne, Maj. G. S., 53rd By., 13th Bde.; Buckley, Capt. H. A., 51st By., 13th Bde.; Cameron, Lt. G. M., 3rd By., 1st Bde.; Carley, Lt. A. B., 21st By., 4th Bde.; Cheesebrough, Lt. H. S., 52nd By., 13th Bde.; Churchill, Maj. C. E., 10th By., 3rd Bde.; Constantine, Lt.-Col. C. F., D.S.O., 5th Bde.; Cook, Maj. G. H., D.S.O., 9th By., 3rd Bde.; Coppen, Lt. R. A., 4th D.A.C.; Cornell Lt. S. A., 32nd By., 8th Bde.; Costigan, Lt.-Col. R., 5th D.A.C.; Craig, Maj. C. S., M.C., 30th By., 8th Bde.; Cumming, Capt. G. C., 14th Bde.; Durkee, Maj. A. A. 38th By., 10th Bde.; Finney, Capt. W. J., attd. H.Q., R.A.; Gillies, Lt. L. H., 38th By., 10th Bde.; Harding, Maj. R. P., M.C., 5th By., 2nd [illegible] 5th D.A.C.; Hendrie, Maj. W. I. S., 16th By., 4th Bde.; Horne, [illegible] 3rd D.A.C.; Ingram, Lt. H. K., 3rd By., 1st Bde.; Kingston, Lt. [illegible] M.C., 45th By., 9th Bde.; Knowlson, Lt. W. M., H.Q., 5th D.A.C.; Latimer, Lt. G., 1st D.A.C.; Lepper, Lt. J. Y., attd. Y 1st Can. T.M. By.; [illegible] Lt. A. C.; H.Q., 8th Bde.; Macken, Lt. D. K., 60th By., 14th [illegible] McDonald, Lt.-Col. J. A., D.S.O., 3rd Bde.; Ogilvie, Lt.-Col. A. T., D.S.O., 14th Bde.; Oland, Maj. S. C., 66th By., 14th Bde.; Peck, Lt. J. D. [illegible] By., 13th Bde.; Peck, Lt. L. S., 66th By., 14th Bde.; Pilgrim, Lt. E. A., 19th By., 4th Bde.; Plummer, Maj. M. V., D.S.O., 51st (How.) By., 13th Bde.; Ralston, Lt.-Col. G. H., D.S.O., H.Q., 16th Bde.; Robson, Maj. [illegible] 19th By., 4th Bde., attd. H.Q. 5th Div. Art.; Ross, Lt.-Col. M. N., [illegible] 4th Bde.; Rowland, Lt. E. M., 20th By., 5th Bde.; Ryerson, Ma[illegible] 31st By., 9th Bde.; Savage, Maj. H. M., D.S.O., 24th By., 8th Bde.; Shaw, Capt. W. E. V., 4th D.A.C.; Shearer, Maj. G. W., D.S.O., 11th By., 3rd Bde.; Sheppard, Lt. H. L., 39th By., 10th Bde.; Somers, Lt. J., 38th By., 10th Bde.; Stairs, Lt. P. B., D.S.O., attd. T.M. By., 5th Div. Art.; Walker, Lt. G. M., 52nd By., 13th Bde.; Whitley, Maj. H. T. C., 1st By., 1st Bde.; Allan, 336803 Cpl. A. O., 66th By., 14th Bde.; Allchurch, 85236 Dvr. (A./Sgt.) H., attd. H.Q. 1st Can. Div.; Badger, 301180 Dvr. A. T., 36th By., 9th Bde.; Bailey, 301373 By.Q.M.S. W. J., 39th By., 10th Bde.; Baldwin, 348259 Gnr. (A. Cpl.) C. W., 48th (How.) By., 2nd Bde.; Balharry, 327929 Farr. Sgt. W., 51st By., 13th Bde.; Barber, 43684 Sgt. W. L., 8th Bde. Amm. Col.; Beames, 40782 Gnr. S., 3rd By., 1st Bde.; Bennett, 8391 Cpl. R. S., 15th By., 6th Bde.; Button, 89254 Q.M.S. F. O., 23rd By., 5th Bde.; Clarke, 90021 Sgt. G. G., 27th By., 4th Bde.; Clinkenboomer, 348878 Gnr. F. H., 17th By., 5th Bde.; Coakley, 331620 By.S.M. T. F., 5th D.A.C.; Collins, 348060 Sgt. J. A., 24th By., 8th Bde.; Colpman, 301952 Cpl. F. J., H.Q., 10th Bde.; Cosgrove, 90198 Gnr. (A./Bombdr.) J., 21st By., 4th Bde.; Couling, 84235 Sgt. J. A., 16th By., 6th Bde.; Davis, 302102 By. Q.M.S. C. R., 40th By., 10th Bde.; Dengate, 317022 Gnr. H. D., H.Q., 13th Bde.; Dinsmore, 91115 Bomdr. R. S., 30th By., 8th Bde.; Donaldson, 321880 By. S.M. G. S., 53rd By., 13th Bde.; Dundas, 42480 By. S.M. T. H., M.M., 9th By., 3rd Bde.; Edmondstone, 317894 By. S.M. H., 51st By., 13th Bde.; Gougeon, 87168 Sgt. P. J., 20th By., 5th Bde.; Grant, 43549 By. Q.M.S. D. W., 1st D.A.C.; Gunyo, 314665 Gnr. H., 17th By., 5th Bde.; Hall, 83603 Sgt. H. J., 14th By., 5th Bde.; Hurdman, 157 By. Q.M.S. W. N., 3rd D.A.C.; Jago, 301643 Sgt. P. P., 2nd D.A.C.; Kincaid, 311,395 Farr. Sgt. W., 3rd D.A.C.; Kirby, 340993 Gnr. D. W., 36th By., 9th Bde.; Lavery, 302214 Gnr. (A./Sgt.) E. A., H.Q., 8th Bde.; Lea, 116698 Dvr. J. B., 60th By., 14th Bde.; Macaulay, 332803 Gnr. R. J., H.Q., 14th Bde.; MacDonald, 305137 Dvr. H., 40th By., 10th Bde.; Mackle, 320028 Bomdr. H. J., 25th By., 6th Bde.; Massingham 312891 Gnr. (A. Sgt.) H. J., H.Q. 3rd Div. Art.; McCallum, 326938 Sgt. E. J., 58th (How.) By., 14th Bde.; McDonald, 301319 Bomdr. D. J. 36th By., 9th Bde.; Miller, 90085 Cpl. R. C., 27th By., 4th Bde.; Miller, 91619 Sgt. R. J., 31st By., 9th Bde.; Mooney, 43916 S./Sgt. J. H., 1st D.A.C.; Murray, 327919 Cpl. A. B. L., 60th By., 14th Bde.; Mylchreest, 83978 Sgt. (A. R.S.M.) W., M.M., 15th By., 6th Bde.; Noble, 49147 Cpl. K. C., attd. M.T. Coy., 2nd Div. Art.; Patten, 522112 Sgt. H., 2nd (How.) By., 1st Bde.; Patterson 504807 Gnr. (A./Sgt.) W. H., H.Q., 4th Div. Art.; Paul, 300230 By. Q.M.S. E. W., 4th D.A.C.; Phelan, 397 Sgt. (A. By. S.M.) C., attd. T.M. By., 4th Div. Art.; Portree, 435 Sgt. W., 2nd D.A.C.; Pysden, 86171 Sgt. G. F., 4th D.A.C.; Richens, 302436 Bomdr. C. H. 40th By., 10th Bde.; Roberts, 304180 Dvr. C. A., 3rd D.A.C.; Robinson, 311426 Gnr. (A./Cpl.) W., H.Q., 3rd Div. Art.; Ross, 312880 Sgt. R. M., 30th By., 8th Bde.; Ryan, 219590 Gnr. (A. Sgt.) T. E., H.Q. 1st D.A.C.; Samis, 805145 Gnr. J. C., 21st By., 4th Bde.; Sampson, 310748 Bomdr. J. E. B., 52nd By., 13th Bde.; Scougall, 3[illegible] By. S.M. G. H., 61st By., 14th Bde.; Sears, 41873 Sgt. S. H., 48th (H[illegible]) By., 2nd Bde.; Skensved, 34746 Sgt. (A. By. S.M.) H. N., 5th D.A.C.; Vino, 42768 Sgt. H., 10th By., 3rd Bde.; Warriner, 347576 Sgt. (A. By. S.M.) N. D., 5th D.A.C.; Wightman, 304410 Bomdr. J. R., 45th By., 9th Bde.; Wilson, 301037 Gnr. (A./S./Sgt.) T. M., H.Q. 6th Bde.; Woods, 331863 Cpl. J. E., 61st By., 14th Bde.; Wyeth, 1250242 Gnr. W. H., H.Q. 4th D.A.C.

PRESENTATION TO SEAFORD STATION MASTER.

The approaching departure of Canadian troops from Seaford Area was made the occasion of a presentation to the station master, Mr. Harold J. Hollingdale. The presentation took the form of a framed autograph photograph of the Headquarters Staff, taken on the station platform, and an oak canteen of cutlery and plate (the latter the work of the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, Ltd., 112, Regent Street, London, W.). Lt.-Col. D. H. Barnett, M.C., A.A. and Q.M.G., in making the presentation, testified to the hearty co-operation shown to the military at all times by Mr. Hollingdale. Mr. A. H. Lloyd, of the station staff, was presented by the Staff with an 8-day clock. The figures in the photograph (from left to right) are :—Major S. W. Hobart, Major C. Porteous, Lt.-Col. A. G. Turner, Lt.-Col. Cecil L. Bott, Lt.-Col. D. H. Barnett, M.C., Capt. Stanley Wharton, Lt. W. F. Shaw, Mr. Hollingdale, and Lt. A. W. Bathurst, R.T.O.

Photo: E. Hilton.

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Bacon, Lt. S. G., 12th Sge. By.; Barker, Maj. L. W., 4th Sge. By.; Brock, Maj. F. F., attd. 456th Sge. By.; Brown, Lt. H. D., 7th Sge. By.;

Cantley, Lt. D. F., 4th Sge. By.; Chutter, Lt. J. G., M.C., H.Q. 3rd Bde.; Flinter, Capt. M., 12th Sge. By.; Fraser, Lt. R. A., H.Q. 2nd Bde.; Hanlon, Lt. J. B., 1st Sge. By.; Hyde, Lt. W. J., 7th Sge. By.; Inches, Maj. C. F., M.C., 1st Hy. By.; Leightizer, Lt. J. J., 7th Sge. By.; Macdowell, Lt. C. M., 8th Sge. By.; Maclachlan, Lt. J. B., M.C., 1st Hy. By.; Macleod, Maj. N. P., M.C., 5th Sge. By.; Nichols, Lt. L. H., 6th Sge. By.; Ring, Maj. R. A., 8th Sge. By.; Ryder, Maj. T. E., M.C., 7th Sge. By.; Sterns, Capt. J. F., M.C., H.Q. 1st Bde.; Underhill, Lt. F. C., 1st Hy. By.; Beattie, 516034 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) V. R., 1st Bde.; Benallick, 602268 Sgt. H. L., 3rd Bde.; Brown, 302934 Sgt. G., 1st Bde.; Dinnis, 92928 Gnr. A. C., 2nd Bde.; Dunstan, 303566 Sgt. N., 2nd Bde.; Dyment, 93890 Sgt. W. J., H.Q. 1st Bde.; Howatt, 1261416 Bomdr. H. K., 3rd Bde.; MacDonald, 91872 By. Q.M.S. E., 1st Bde.; Macleod, 02503 Gnr. (A./Sgt.) J. M., 2nd Bde.; McKenzie, 1261443 Sgt. G. W., 3rd Bde.; McLaggan, 1261950 Sgt. W. A., 2nd Bde.; Roberts, 190 Whlr. H. W., 2nd Bde.; Robertson, 1261664 Bomdr. J. H. H., 1st Bde.; Smith, 1261902 By. Q.M.S. R. K., 2nd Bde.; Swatton, 303665 By. S.M. G., 3rd Bde.; Tonge, 303559 Sgt. G. E., 2nd Bde.; Venus, 91782 Sgt. C. G., H.Q. 2nd Bde.; Walker, 1048603 Bomdr. J., 3rd Bde.; Whewell, 91930 By. S.M. H. R., M.M., 1st Bde.

ENGINEERS.

Allen, Lt.-Col. C. W., D.S.O., 5th Bn.; Anderson, Capt. R. MacK., 2nd Tram. Coy.; Berkinshaw, Capt. R. C., 12th; Bogart, Lt.-Col. J. L. H., 7th; Brydon, Lt. (A./Capt.) K., 3rd; Calvin, Maj. J. D., 10th; Campbell, Maj. K. M., 3rd D.S. Coy.; Chappell, Lt. F., 2nd Army Trps. Coy.; Chivers Maj. C. W. U., M.C., H.Q. 3rd Bde.; Clayton, Lt. F. Le W.; Corcoran, Lt F. J., D.C.M., Corps Sig. Coy.; Cox, Lt. H. K., attd. H.Q. 5th Div. Art.; Croly, Capt. R. C., M.C., attd. H.Q. C.H.A.; Dewar, Maj. D. F., M.C., 11th; Dix, Lt. W. G., 1st D.S. Coy.; Dougherty, Lt. J. W., M.M., 5th Army Trps. Coy.; Farr, Lt. G. P., M.C., 2nd D.S. Coy.; Fetherstonhaugh, Lt. F. J., attd. H.Q. 14th Bde., C.F.A.; Forde, Lt.-Col. E., D.S.O.; Frampton, Capt. G., attd. Corps H.Q.; Gardner, Lt. D. B., 8th; Gordon, Maj. B. A., 11th; Hall, Lt. F. S., 4th D.S. Coy.; Haryett, Capt. H.C., 2nd; Larsen, Lt. L. M.; D.C.M., 5th; Lee, Lt. L. A. C., 3rd D.S. Coy., attd. H.Q. 10th Bde. C.F.A.; MacKenzie, Lt.-Col. J. P., D.S.O., 1st Bde.; Macpherson, Maj. K. P., 7th; Malcolm, Lt.-Col. W. L.; Mallock, Maj. F. G., M.C., 4th D.S. Coy.; McCuaig, Capt. O. B., M.C., 3rd Army Trps. Coy.; McFarlane, Maj. W. T., 8th; McLaren, Lt. A. J., 3rd Tun. Coy.; McMurray, Capt. W. H., M.C., Corps Sig. Coy.; McPhail, Lt. H. W., attd. Corps. Surv. Sec.; McPherson, Maj. A. J., 11th; Mieville, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) A. L., M.C., 6th; Miller, Maj. D. J., 9th; Nicholson, Lt. (A./Capt.) G. W., 10th; Oliver, Capt. J. S., 5th Army Trps. Coy.; Price, Lt. G. O., 12th; Price, Capt. V. W., 4th; Pryde, Lt. H., 3rd D.S. Coy., attd. H.Q. 9th Bde., C.F.A.; Richardson, Capt. A. A., O.B.E., 2nd Tram. Coy.; Riddell, Capt. J. M., 12th; Roaf, Maj. J. R., attd. H.Q. R.E. XIX. Corps; Robertson, Lt. R. M., 3rd; Rogers, Lt.-Col. R. P., D.S.O.; Rolston, Lt.-Col. J. M., D.S.O., 2nd; Schmidlin, Lt.-Col. E. J. C., M.C., 12th; Scott, Capt. A. N., M.C., 3rd Bde.; Skinner, Lt. C., 4th D.S. Coy.; Sladen, Capt. C. St. B., 3rd Pont. Brdg. Sec.; Smith, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) H. D. St. A., D.S.O., 4th; Smith, Maj. R. S.; Staples, Capt. G. J., 1st; Stavert, Lt. R. E., 7th; Steel, Capt. W. A., M.C., Corps Sig. Coy.; Steeves, T./Capt. C. McN., 9th; Tate, Maj. H. W., 9th; Trotter, Lt.-Col. H. L., D.S.O., 11th; Tweed, Maj. L. T., D.S.O., 1st; Aitkin, 430383 Sgt. D. M., 2nd Tram. Coy.; Anderson, 913462 Sgt. E., 2nd; Angus, 718002 C.S.M. J., 3rd; Beattie, 68008 Sgt. J. R., 3rd Tun. Coy.; Beecroft, 844084 Sgt. F., 5th; Beveridge, 757921 L./C. W. G., 5th Army Trps. Coy.; Binet, 488208 2nd Cpl. (A./Cpl.) M. S., 1st Tram. Coy., attd. Corps H.Q.; Boddington, 348401 Spr. G. V., 2nd D.S. Coy.; Boyle, 500746 Cpl. W., 3rd Army Trps. Coy.; Brown, 703485 L./C. F. P., 5th Army Trps. Coy.; Brown, 766138 Sgt. F. W., 7th; Brown, 446196 Spr. W. G., 12th; Brown, 770290 Sgt. W. H., H.Q. 4th Bde.; Bryce, 503508 Cpl. W., 12th; Carnahan, 5064 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) A., 1st; Clemson, 511 Cpl. J., 6th; Cook, 700006 Pte. (A./Sgt.) H., Corps Surv. Sec.; Cross, 541818 Sgt. H., 10th; Daly, 541914 Cpl. E. S., 9th; Dawe, 769763 Sgt. W., 12th; Dennistown 87156 Cpl. J. M., 4th D.S. Coy.; Drummond, 2009 Sgt. F. A., Corps Surv. Sec.; Endacott, 166517 Cpl. A., 5th; Frow, 121 Sgt. E., 2nd D.S. Coy.; Galley, 451414 C.S.M. S., 2nd Tram. Coy.; Guinness, 430011 Sgt. (A./C.S.M.) C. E., 6th; Haddock, 766029 L./C. T. K., 7th; Hardy, 504409 Sgt. R., 4th D.S. Coy.; Head, 461375 L./C. E. A. C., Corps Sig. Coy.; Hetherington, 100 Sgt. E. B., 4th; Ironside, 71272 Sgt. J., 3rd Tun. Coy.; Jackson, 104677 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) J., attd. 3rd Div. Wng., Corps Rnfcemnt. Camp; Jaques, 54097 Cpl. D., 10th; Jenkins, 5398 Spr. A., 2nd, attd. 1st Bde.; Kellett, 799390 2nd Cpl. I., 2nd Tram. Coy.; Kennedy, 541594 Spr. G., 1st, attd. 1st Bde.; Kirkpatrick, 1078490 2nd Cpl. W., 7th; Lazarchuk, 101336 Spr. S. S., 11th; Lee, 135928 Cpl. P., 8th; Leroux, 166361 Sgt. J. E., 8th; Low, 111287 Sgt. H. M., 2nd Army Trps. Coy.; Luckhurst, 45303 C.Q.M.S. W. A., 2nd; Macdonald, 166384 Sgt. J., 5th; MacDougall, 115948 Cpl. W., 10th; Magee, 504415 L./C. W. I., Corps Sig. Coy.; Mallory 507444 Spr. W. S., 2nd D.S. Coy.; McGorman, 2006942 Spr. J., H.Q. 3rd Bde.; McLean, 19205 Sgt. J., 2nd Tun. Coy.; McLeod 439317 Cpl. A., 10th; Mills, 45483 Cpl. J., Pont. Brdg. & Trns. Unit; Mitchell, 862200 L./C. W. L., Corps Sig. Coy.; O'Brien, 1078619 2nd Cpl. J. L., 5th; Palmer, 491080 Sgt. F., 1st Tram. Coy.; Parish, 505089 Sgt. R. A., H.Q. 1st Bde.; Peters, 2147301 Spr. (A./Sgt.) C. A., Corps Sig. Coy.; Phillips, 5171 Sgt. A., 3rd; Pollonais, 767079 Spr. C. H., 9th; Pryce, 5728 Sgt. W. H., 1st D.S. Coy.; Purver, 87351 R.S.M. W. H., H.Q. 4th Bde.; Ranger, 501070 Sgt. H., 12th; Reid, 45594 C.S.M. T. D., 1st; Revelle, 640 Sgt. W. E., 6th; Robinson, 79963 Sgt. T., H.Q. 2nd Bde.; Robinson, 724107 Spr. T. M., 11th; Ryan, 45420 Sgt. F. P., 8th; Salton, 167105 C.S.M. A. R., 1st Tram. Coy.; Scholey, 166218 Sgt. G., 2nd Pont. Brdg. & Trns. Unit; Semple, 115669 Spr. J. B., 10th; Smith, 368766 Cpl. D., 11th; Stiles, 406238 2nd Cpl. C. F., 3rd Tun. Coy.; Stockan, 102480 Sgt. W. A., 10th; Terriss, 5217 R.Q.M.S. T. G., 2nd; Wakefield, 775412 Cpl. A. E., 4th Pont. Brdg. & Trns. Unit; Ward, 500833 Spr. F., 3rd Pont. Brdg. & Trns. Unit; Watson, 50564 Sgt. J. S., 4th Army Trps. Coy.; West 678702 Cpl. R. T., 4th; Williams, 50109 Cpl. G. W., Corps Sig. Coy.; Wilson, 505407 L./C. M. H., 4th Army Trps. Coy.

NOVA SCOTIA REGIMENT.

ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT.—Cock, Capt. H. T., M.C.; Kemmis Betty, Lt.-Col. H., D.S.O.; Woods, Capt. J. S., M.C.; Gibson, 477341 Sgt. W. G.; Harris, 400823 Pte. C.; Ryan, 444886 Sgt. T. F.

25TH BATTALION.—Carr, Capt. G. P.; Flowers, Lt. E. P.; Mersereau, Lt.-Col. C. J., D.S.O.; Ryan, Lt. E. C.; Cordy, 415306 Pte. T.; Jollymore, 715389 C.Q.M.S. W.; Keyes, 469347 Cpl. E. A.

85TH BATTALION.—Donaldson, Q.M.R. & Hon. Capt. R. L., M.C.; Millar, Maj. J. M., D.S.O., M.C.; Poser, Lt. E. R.; Ralston, Lt.-Col. J. L., D.S.O.; De Wolfe, 414181 Pte. L. B.; Guillian, 282085 Sgt. T. H.; Stansfield 155209 Pte. A. E., attd. H.Q. 4th Div.; Ward, 283574 R.S.M. A. S.

NEW BRUNSWICK REGIMENT.—Thomson, Maj. W. G.; Wayland, T./Lt.-Col. E. R.

26TH BATTALION.—Brown, Lt.-Col. W. R., D.S.O.; Dever, Lt. J. B.; McAvity, Maj. T. M., D.S.O., attd. Corps H.Q.; Brown, 69086 C.S.M. H. C., M.M.; Ludford, 70305 Cpl. H. E.

44TH BATTALION.—Clark, Lt. W. H. H.; Davies, Lt.-Col. R. D., D.S.O.; Dunham, Capt. F. H., M.C.; Rugh, Q.M.R. & Hon. Capt. H. B.; Stewart, Lt. R. H. H.; Veitch 661799 L./C. H. S.; Warner, 623002 Sgt. E. G.

QUEBEC REGIMENT.—Burton, Lt. F. D'A., attd. 127th Coy., Lab. Corps; Delaute, Maj. F. J.; George, Capt. F. R., attd. 2nd Inf. Wks. Coy.; McKinnery, Lt.-Col. J. W. H., D.S.O., attd. Wks. Grn.; Timms, Lt. J. H., attd. 4th Inf. Wks. Coy.; Peattie, 132010 Sgt. M. W.

13TH BATTALION.—Johnston, Capt. H. A., D.S.O., M.C.; Mathewson, Maj. F. S.; Sinclair, Maj. I. McI.R., D.S.O., M.C.; Smith, Lt. F. C.; Edwards, 427239 Sgt. (A./C.S.M.) R.; Loiselle, 417746 Sgt. T.; Nicolle, 282026 Pte. W. V.

14TH BATTALION.—Adams, Capt. E. A.; Price, Maj. C. B., D.S.O., D.C.M.; Worrall, Lt.-Col. R., D.S.O., M.C.; Beaulieu, 23242 Pte. A.; Bulter, 796069 Sgt. G. J.; Creagh, 26537 Sgt. T. P.; Goskar, 26202 Sgt. H. J., attd. H.Q., 1st C. Div.

22ND BATTALION.—Belanger, Lt. D., M.M.; Chasse, Maj. H., D.S.O., M.C.; Couillard, Lt. A., M.C.; Desrosiers, Lt.-Col. M. J. R. H.; Murphy, Lt. T. G., M.C.; Couture, 23639 Sgt. E.; Fraser, 61464 Sgt. A.; Lauzon, 660910 Sgt. N.; Michaud, 889002 Cpl. A.

24TH BATTALION.—Bales, Maj. J. N., M.C.; Hall, Maj. P. L., M.C.; Leach, Lt. F. S.; McGreevy, Capt. H. S.; Ritchie, Lt.-Col. C. F., D.S.O., M.C.; Campbell, 841662 Sgt. H., attd. 5th Inf. Bde.; Innes, 65480 Sgt. W. I.; Lougheed, 123098 Pte. H. J.; Mackie, 171013 C.S.M. J. C., M.M.

42ND BATTALION.—Beveridge, Q.M.R. & Hon. Capt. J. K., M.C.; Ewing, Lt.-Col. R. L. H., D.S.O., M.C.; Heward, Lt. (A./Capt.) C. G.; Molson, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) H., M.C.; Willcock, Capt. (A./Maj.) R., M.C.; Collins, 418120 Sgt. I. R. G.; Davies, 418100 Pte. J.; Ferguson, 192142 Pte. A., attd. H.Q. 7th Inf. Bde.; Greaves, 419040 C.S.M. E., D.C.M., M.M.; Howard, 2075618 Pte. J. B.; Kennedy, 418015 R.Q.M.S. R., M.M.; Williams, 132747 L./Sgt. J. R.

87TH BATTALION.—Bickerdike, Maj. R., D.S.O.; Carmichael, Lt. C.; Cope, Lt. (A./Capt.) G., D.C.M.; Goodswan, Q.M.R. and Hon. Capt. B. J.; Mott, Capt. A. F., M.M.; Preston, Lt. E. M., D.S.O., M.M.; Perry, Lt.-Col. K. M., D.S.O.; Sadleir, Lt. M. V.; Golden, 177367 Cpl. (A./L./Sgt.) E. H.; Lewton, 457249 C.Q.M.S. C.; Timberlake, 467217 By. Q.M.S. B. W.

EASTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.

P.P.C.L.I.—Allan, Lt. (A./Capt.) M.; Chipman, Lt. A. R.; Gault, Lt.-Col. A. H., D.S.O.; Hannom, 469468 L./C. J.

2ND BATTALION.—McLaughlin, Lt.-Col. L. T., D.S.O.; Vanderwater, Maj. R., D.S.O.; Waller, Maj. R. de W., M.C.; Bartlett, 51060 Cpl. J. H.; Collister, 18841 Cpl. D.; Gotts, 8528 Sgt. G.; Longbottom, 464083 Pte. W.

21ST BATTALION.—Bowerbank, Maj. G. S. S., D.S.O., M.C.; Pense, Lt.-Col. H. E., D.S.O., M.C.; Cockburn, 59175 Cpl. E.; Measor, [illegible] C.Q.M.S. W. E.

38TH BATTALION.—Cameron, Lt.-Col. A. D., M.C.; Edwards, Lt.-Col. C. M., D.S.O.; Greene, Capt. K. A.; Rowlandson, Maj. F. A.; Thomson, Capt. A. C. M., M.C., attd. H.Q. 10th Inf. Bde.; Glass, 787310 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) J. W.; Hunt, 129985 Sgt. E. W.; McDonald, 633126 Pte. W.; McNee, 2043119 Sgt. M. L.; Polcine, 410586 L./C. P.

1st CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.

Boothe, Lt. C. H.; Colley, Capt. T. B., M.B.E.; Douglas, Capt. C. F. H. K., M.C.; Harcourt, Capt. F. Y., attd. Corps H.Q.

3RD BATTALION.—Cooper, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) H. S., M.C.; Mason, Maj. D. H. C., D.S.O.; McGillivray, Lt. C. J.; Rogers, Lt.-Col. J. B., D.S.O., M.C.; Wickham, Lt. R. G.; Howie, 426260 Sgt. G.; Martini, 201227 Pte. H. J.; Taylor, 787090 Pte. (A./Sgt.) P. E., attd. H.Q. 1st Inf. Bde.; Tellier, 426722 Sgt. (A./C.S.M.) L.; Thompson, 850659 Cpl. (A./L./Sgt.) C. R.

4TH BATTALION.—Allen, Capt. J.; Blackstock, Maj. G. G., D.S.O.; Kemp, Lt. F. G., D.S.O., M.C.; Nelles, Lt.-Col. L. H., D.S.O., M.C.; Rae, Lt.-Col. W., D.S.O.; Arber, 11445 Pte. H.; Currie, 21812 Pte. W., attd. H.Q. 1st Inf. Bde.; Neill, 730624 Cpl. J.; Wallace, 772347 Cpl. A. T.

15TH BATTALION.—Girvan, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) J. P., D.S.O., M.C.; Rigby, Q.M.R. & Hon. Capt. H. J. S.; Worthington, Capt. W. W.; Beane, 27856 Sgt. B. S.; Brain, 678236 Pte. J. W.; McKay, 77864 Pte. W.; McMaster, 27933 Cpl. R.; Pavier, 47390 Cpl. S. F.; Williams, 27416 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) S.

19TH BATTALION.—Gerrard, Lt. D. E.; Harstone, Capt. J. A., M.C.; Hatch, Maj. H. C., D.S.O.; Bone, 907069 Pte. E. R.; Glen, 779429 Pte. (A./Sgt.) C. E., attd. H.Q. 2nd Div.; Jones, 767143 Pte. (A./Sgt.) H. B.; Kershaw, 55041 Cpl. H.; Roth, 767148 Pte. W.

20TH BATTALION.—Foster, Maj. H. W. A., D.S.O., M.C.; Ingles, Maj. C. J., D.S.O.; Ironsides, Q.M. and Hon. Capt. G. M.; Smith, Lt. C. R.; McArthur, 57462 Pte. D.; Ryan, 58199 Pte. J.; Sowden, 46787 Sgt. (A./C.S.M.) G.

75TH BATTALION.—Bradfield, Maj. R. H., D.S.O., M.C.; Hanan, Lt. H. P.; Scott, Lt. E. D.; Jenkinson, 467123 C.S.M. J. W.; Jones, 139121 Cpl. E. F.; Sturges, 139190 R.Q.M.S. W. N.

2nd CENTRAL ONTARIO REGIMENT.

Bloxam, Capt. F. J.

54TH BATTALION.—Carey, Lt.-Col. A. B., D.S.O.; Hutchinson, Lt. W. H., attd. H.Q., 4th Div.; Peat, Capt. O. D.; Raphael, Capt. F. MacK.; Graham 440128 Pte. (A./Sgt.) D. S., attd. C.A.P.C.; Haines, 102409 R.S.M. A. E.; Markwick 102908 Cpl. N. J.; Miller, 44327 Cpl. G.

58TH BATTALION.—Carmichael, Maj. D., D.S.O., M.C., attd. 116th; Cassels Lt.-Col. G. H., O.B.E.; Jucksch, Capt. (A./Maj.) A. H., D.S.O., M.C.; Macfarlane, Lt.-Col. R. A., D.S.O.; Morrison, Capt. J. B.; Smythe, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) R. E., D.S.O., M.C.; McLeod, 451026 Cpl. A. Y.; Richards, 681723 C.Q.M.S. W. J.; Scott, 452026 S. Sgt. R. A., attd. H.Q., 3rd Div.; Simpson, 452032 C.Q.M.S. W. J.

102ND BATTALION.—Lister, Lt.-Col. F., D.S.O., M.C.; Morrison, Lt. R., attd. H.Q., Div. Wing; Ryan, Maj. E. J. W., D.S.O.; Wylie, L. J. R., M.M.; Bechtel, 703761 Cpl. W. W.; Elliott, 102805 L./C. G. B.; Manwood, 103152 L./C. H.; Raymond, 703966 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) L., M.M.; Rye, 703131 C.Q.M.S. R. M. S.

116TH BATTALION.—Allen, Capt. E. P. S., D.S.O.; Bonner, Lt. A. B., D.S.O., M.C.; Close, Lt. (A./Capt.) A. M.; Pratt, Maj. A. W., D.S.O.; Boyd, 249402 Cpl. S.; Isaac, 745396 Sgt. L. L., attd. G.H.Q., 3rd Ech.; Rutledge, 67867 L./C. A.; Sutherland, 691012 L./Sgt. J. A.; Willbee, 746301 Sgt. R.

WESTERN ONTARIO REGIMENT.

Gleaves, Lt. A. W.; Sutherland, Lt.-Col. D. M., D.S.O., attd. 52nd Bn., Man.

1ST BATTALION.—Commins, Capt. C. F., M.C.; Cooke, Capt. W. N.; Sparling, Lt.-Col. A. W., D.S.O.; Windell, Maj. A. J.; Behan, 405518 Sgt. J. J.; Daw, 6323 C.Q.M.S. (A./C.S.M.) E.; Jennings, 6320 Pte. E.; Price 6572 Cpl. H. J.

18TH BATTALION.—Bell, Maj. J. S., D.S.O., M.C.; Graham, Maj. C. M. R., D.S.O.; Jones, Lt.-Col. L. E., D.S.O.; Rispin, Maj. D. E. A., D.S.O.; Spencer, Lt. G. J.; Holloway, 53124 C.Q.M.S. G.; Pruder, 53277 L./C. (A./Sgt.) W. J.; Silcox, 53732 Sgt. R. P.; Whiteball 406848 Pte. J.

47TH BATTALION.—Baker, Maj. E. G. P., D.S.O., M.C.; Blair, Lt. R. McD.; Purvis, Maj. E. R., D.S.O.; Vernon, Capt. S. A., M.C.; Faulkner, 430186 Sgt. H. A.; Laurence, 628066 Sgt. M. H.; Sanders, 626628 Pte. A.; Swan, 790291 C.S.M. A. G.; Tucker, 628459 C.S.M. (A./R.Q.M.S.) B. E.

MANITOBA REGIMENT.—Armstrong, Capt. N. A. D., O.B.E.; Bertram, Lt.-Col. W. R., C.M.G., D.S.O., attd. H.Q., 2nd Div.; Mermagem, Maj. E. W.; Richardson, Capt. F.; Smith, Q.M.R. and Hon. Capt. R.; Walker, Maj. P., D.S.O., attd. Alta.

8TH BATTALION.—Boswell, Lt. J. M.; Fiske, Maj. R. W.; Miller, Lt. T. E., D.S.O., M.M.; Plumbly, Capt. L. B.; Davidson, 623 Pte. H. A.; Lemoine, 533 Sgt. F. V.; McMillan, [illegible] Pte. L. A.; Shuttleworth, [illegible] Pte. H.; Taylor, 1513 C.Q.M.S. S. C.

16TH BATTALION.—Hope, Maj. J. A. H.; Scroggie, Maj. J. A., M.C.; Skinner, Q.M.R. and Hon. Capt. G.; Cavey, 421072 Sgt. P. B.; Griffiths, 28626 C.S.M. J. O.; Norton, 77291 S. Sgt. (A./S.M.) S. McL., attd. H.Q., 1st Div.; Powrie, 420774 Sgt. C.; Weatherstone, 28523 Pte. C.

27TH BATTALION.—Moring, Lt. T.; Riley, Lt.-Col. H. J., D.S.O.; Wayne, Lt. W.; Addison, 71547 C.S.M. H., M.M.; Hutchinson, 71904 C.Q.M.S. J. R.; Lumsden, 71918 Pte. (A./Sgt.) G.; Shirra, 71218 Sgt. A. R., attd. G.H.Q., 1st Ech.

43RD BATTALION.—Hanson, Lt. H. S., D.S.O., M.C.; Barks, 153143 C.Q.M.S. (A./C.S.M.) W. H.; Duke, 420005 Sgt. J.; Lepper, 715436 Pte. P. E.; Rendal, 701213 Pte. (A./Cpl.) W. T., attd. H.Q., 9th Inf. Bde.

52ND BATTALION.—Lane, Capt. A. R. C.; McIntosh, Lt. G. F., M.M.; McPhail, Lt. M. N.; Vipond, Lt. T. A.; Wilcox, Capt. E. R. C., M.C.; Williams, Lt. (A./Capt.) T. L.; Yeomans, Lt. G. A. G.; Young, Maj. J. D., M.C.; Arrowsmith, 150775 Sgt. B.; Barry, 829531 Sgt. L. C.; Brown, 739521

(*Continued on page* 79.)

CANADIAN PENSIONS PROBLEM.

Parliamentary Committee's Recommendations Provide for Various Increases.

AMONG the most vital of the questions which will face Parliament at its next session will be that of increased pensions.

The justice of an increase in the pensions for dependents has been tacitly admitted by the appointment of a Special Committee of the House of Commons, of which Hon. N. W. Rowell is chairman and Mr. W. F. Nickle vice-chairman. The report of this Committee was tabled on June 24, and will be given Parliamentary sanction under the provisions of a Bill to be introduced when the House meets.

The Government will doubtless carry out the proposals outlined in the Committee's report, although the present number of disability pensions will in that case be supplemented by at least 2,000. These supplementary pensions, it is estimated, will entail an annual expenditure of half a million dollars.

Annual Pensions Bill of $39,000,000.

The total number of disability pensioners, as of March 31, 1919, was 44,726 (not including widows and children), for which the Government then carried a yearly liability of $7,476,167. The total number of dependent pensioners, as of the same date, was 16,888 (not including children), for whom the Government then carried a yearly liability of $9,636,939, or a total of 61,614 pensioners of all classes, and a total yearly liability of $17,113,107.

It is anticipated that an additional 36,000 pensions for disabilities will be awarded during the fiscal year April 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920, with a yearly liability of $5,400,000 under the present rates, or $6,500,000 under the proposed rates, including the bonus.

The total yearly liability at the present rates of pension will be approximately $25,000,000. Adding to this the cost of the proposed bonus payments and increases in pension for married members of the Forces, and for children, namely, $3,380,000 for those on pension at March 31, 1919, and $1,500,000 for those to come on pension during the fiscal year 1919; and the supplementary pensions for all reservists, namely, $500,000 the total liability for this year will probably be approximately $30,000,000.

The estimated total possible liability for pension under the provisions of the proposed Bill submitted will not exceed $39,000,000.

The Committee also considered the representations made by the Great War Veterans' Association and other bodies that Canadians suffering disability who are now receiving a British pension only, and who were, at the outbreak of the war, also domiciled and resident in Canada, and agreed to recommend the awarding of a supplementary pension to the Imperial pensioners, which will make their pension equal the amount of pension payable to similarly disabled members of the Canadian Forces.

The Increases Proposed.

Among the increases recommended by the Parliamentary Committee are the following:—

(A) That a bonus of one year of 20 per cent. be added to the pensions of privates and corporals (militia) and ratings below petty officer (naval) who now receive $600 per annum for total disability.

(B) That a bonus for one year of approximately 13 per cent. be added to the pensions of sergeants, etc. (militia), and chief petty officers, etc. (naval), who now receive $637.50 per annum for total disability, so as to make the amount of their pensions, including bonus, equal to that of a private or corporal, or ratings below petty officers.

(C) That a bonus for one year of 20 per cent. be added to the pensions of widows and parents of privates and corporals (militia), and ratings below petty officer (naval), who now receive $480 per annum.

(D) That a bonus for one year of approximately 13 per cent. be added to the pensions of widows and parents of sergeants, etc. (militia) and chief petty officers, etc. (naval), who now receive $510 per annum, so as to make the amount of their pensions, including bonus, equal to that of the widow or parents of a private or corporal, or a rating below petty officers.

(E) That the additional pension for a married member of the forces, who is totally disabled, be increased from $96 per annum, as it is at present, to $180 per annum.

(F) That the additional pension for the first child of a widow or the first brother or sister of a deceased member of the forces be increased from $144 per annum, as it is at present, to $180 per annum.

(G) That the pension for the first orphan child or orphan brother or sister of a deceased member of the forces be increased from $288 per annum, as it is at present, to $360 per annum, and

(H) That the addition to pension for those who are helpless and in need of attendants be increased from $300 per annum, as it is at present, to $450 per annum.

The increases proposed in sub-sections (A), (B) and (E), above set forth, will apply proportionately to cases of disability of a less extent than total disability.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

(*Continued from page 78*).

Pte. S. V.; Burgoyne, 820781 Sgt. C.; Dyer, 438491 Cpl. J. M.; Lamont, 114094 Pte. (A./Sgt.) D., attd. 9th Inf. Bde.; Le Charity, 428655 Sgt. J.; McCullagh, 439237 Sgt. T.

78TH BATTALION.—Acheson, Q.M.R. and Hon. Capt. T. S.; Bryan, Capt. S. S.; Holman, Capt. G. A.; Kirkcaidy, Lt.-Col. J., D.S.O.; Crook, 148719 Pte. (A./C.Q.M.S.) H. S., attd. 4th Div. Wing; Finch, 875200 Pte. B. W.; Hanson, 148184 Pte. A.; Northam, 148414 Pte. P. A.; Pritchard, 148774 Sgt. R. E.; Scarboro, 624802 Pte. G.

108TH BATTALION.—Gowans, Maj. H. N., attd. Lab. Corps.

SASKATCHEWAN REGIMENT.—Herbert, Capt. H., attd. Lab. Corps; Leslie, Maj. W.; Maitland, Maj. O. M.; Marshall, Maj. A. T., Cmdg. 217th Div. Empl. Coy.; Moss, Maj. C., attd. H.Q., VIII. Corps; Parry, Lt., W.; Pawlett, Lt.-Col. F., D.S.O. (Secd. 2nd Bn., W. Rid. R.).

5TH BATTALION.—Conroy, Capt. P S., attd. H.Q., 3rd Inf. Bde.; Pyman, Maj. C. K. L., D.S.O.; Robertson, Lt. (A./Capt.) H.; Tudor, Lt.-Col. L. P. O., D.S.O.; Blair, 13454 R.S.M. R., D.C.M.; Handrahan, 105297 Pte. T. D.; Johnston, 148016 Pte. (A./Sgt.) E. McD., H.Q., 2nd Inf. Bde.; Price, 12947 C.Q.M.S., H. J.; Scott, 13157 Sgt. W.;Stanworth, 199151 Pte. (A./Cpl.) H.; Urquhart, 12775 Pte. A., attd. H.Q., 2nd Inf. Bde.

28TH BATTALION.—Bond, Maj. G. F. D., D.S.O., M.C.; Munro, Lt. A. D., M.M.; Watson, Lt. P. H., attd. 2nd Div. Wing; White, Capt. W. J., D.S.O., M.C.; [illegible] Connor, 198588 Pte. G. A.; McGregor, 73810 Pte. (A./Sgt.) C. B.; Moubert, 73284 Sgt. H.

46TH BATTALION.—Brown, Capt. R., D.S.O.; Brunton, Lt. J.; Gyles, Maj. R. W. D.S.O., M.C.; Hicking, Lt. H. Y.; Howitt, Lt. E.; Macleod, Lt J. P. G., D.S.O.; Rankin, Maj. J. S., D.S.O.; Clarke, 426036 R.Q.M.S., C.; Griffiths, 440280 C.Q.M.S., A. C.; Kirkman, 436648 Sgt. J. A.

ALBERTA REGIMENT.

Brick, Capt. A. L., Cmdg. 5th Area Empl. Coy.; Carey, Maj L. C.; Cox, Maj. H. W. D., attd. 13th Bn., E. Lan. R.

10TH BATTALION.—Graham, Lt. G., D.S.O.; Leicester, T./Lt. W. F.; Macdonald, Lt.-Col. E. W., D.S.O.; M.C.; MacEchern, Capt. N. A., D.S.O.; Brook, 435203 Cpl. J. A., attd. 1st Div. Empl. Coy.; Foster, 19628 L./C. R., attd. G.H.Q., 3rd Ech.; Pitman, 624214 L./Sgt. E. A.; Richards, 542359 Cpl. R. J. G.

31ST BATTALION.—Langtry, Lt. W., M.M.; Murray, Capt. D., M.M.; Spencer, Lt.-Col. N., D.S.O.; Stewart, Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) J. D. R., attd. Lab. Corps; Wood, Lt. B. A.; Dobney, 678107 Sgt. A. D.; Linnen, 696492 Cpl. G. A.

49TH BATTALION.—Hudson, Capt. G. E. Lt R.; Johnston, Capt. B. J.; Palmer, Lt.-Col. R. H., D.S.O.; Taylor, Capt. W. L., attd. H.Q., 1st Inf. Bde.; Weaver, Maj. C. Y., D.S.O.; Francis, 433129 Cpl .F.; Keen, Sgt. E.; Meehan, 432470 Pte. P.; Pilkie, 432229 Pte. F. F.; Robb, 432172 Pte. (A./Cpl.) T

50TH BATTALION.—Eveleigh, Maj. W. J.; Farmer, Lt. J. H.; Parry, Maj. J. L. R., D.S.O.; Slade, Capt. A. J., D.S.O., M.C.; Dalrymple, 434014 R.S.M. R., D.C.M.; Fairweather, 434142 Sgt. J.; Morrison, 696684 C.Q.M.S. J.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REGIMENT.

7TH BATTALION.—Brooks, Maj. A., D.S.O., attd. H.Q., 11th Inf. Bde.; Corsan, Lt. T. W.; Gilson, Lt.-Col. W. F., D.S.O.; Philpot, Maj. D., D.S.O.; Blewett, 429002 C.Q.M.S. F.; Clark, 466281 Sgt. J.; Malzard, 429119 R.S.M. S.; Nott, 180764 Pte. (A./Sgt.) W., attd. 1st Div. Empl. Coy.; Turner, 16480 R.Q.M.S. W. H.

29TH BATTALION.—Erlebach, Capt. C. W., attd. Intell. Corps; McGill, Lt. L. S.; Rochfort, Lt. H. D'O; Scharff, Capt. C. R.; Stevenson, Lt. W.; Tobin, Lt.-Col. H. S., D.S.O.; Langford, 75307 C.Q.M.S. E. B.; Martin, 75391 Pte. (A./Sgt.) A. L., attd. 2nd Div. Wng.; Park, 645387 Sgt. P. J.; Skelton, 75931 Sgt. G.

72ND BATTALION.—Foster, Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. A. P.; Gore-Langton, Lt. N. E.; Hanson, Lt. W.; Kirkpatrick, Lt.-Col. G. H., D.S.O.; Lough, Capt. J. R. S., D.S.O., M.C.; Davidson, 115526 Sgt. J. R. McK.; Kingswell, 2030218 Pte. W. J.; Kirkby, 430192 Sgt. C. S.; Park, 129567 Sgt. (A./Q.M.S.) R., attd. H.Q., 12th Inf. Bde.

MACHINE GUN CORPS.

Battershill, Lt. C. A., 1st Bn.; Beresford, Capt. G. W. de la P., 1st Bde.; Britton, Maj. J. C., D.S.O. 4th; Cline, Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) J. G., comdg. 78th Lab. Grp.; Forster, Maj. W. B., M.C.; Graham, Maj. A., 2nd; Hall, Capt. I. C., M.C., 4th; Lawson, Capt. J. K.; Main, Capt. W. W., 1st Bde.; Marshall, Lt. G. L., 2nd; McCorkell, Maj. J. E., 2nd; Mc.Leod, Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) G. W., D.S.O., 3rd.; Millar, Lt. A. M., 1st; Milner, Capt. W. B., 1st; Norris, Capt. E. J. K., 2nd; Pearce, Maj. L. F., D.S.O., M.C., 4th; Scott, Lt.-Col. M. A., D.S.O. Comdg. 4th; Smith, Lt. W. [illegible] 3rd; Thomson, T./Capt. J., 3rd; Watson, Lt.-Col. S. W., D.S.O., 1st; Wylie, Lt. A. H., 2nd M.M.G. Bde.; Ball, 447593 By. S.M. A., 1st M.M.G. Bde. Bennion, 104606 By S.M. C. H., 4th; Berwick, [illegible] Sgt. J. P., 3rd; [illegible]waite, 874682 Sgt. E. G., 2nd M.M.G. Bde.; [illegible], [illegible] Sgt. W. P., [illegible] Chapple, 174821 Pte. A. E., 2nd M.M.G. Bde.; Craig, 153668 Cpl. A. E., [illegible] Foster, 475081 Cpl. E., 1st; Foster, 426005 Sgt. W. S., M.M., 4th; [illegible], 50044 Pte. F. B., 4th; Fraser, 154550 Sgt. (A./By. S.M.) J. A., 1st M.M.G. Bde.; Gloag, 172185 R.S.M., D. C., 3rd; Green, 799937 Cpl. A. F., 1st; Hepburn, 71161 Sgt. (A./By. S.M.) G., 2nd; Hergenroeder, 772612 Pte E. M., 1st; Holte, 888511 Sgt. (A./By. S.M.) L., 4th; James, 56099 Sgt. H. G., 2nd; Martel, 788648 Cpl. G. E., 1st M.M.G. Bde.; Mason, 220190 Cpl. F., 4th; McMullan, 225811 Sgt. A. A., 1st; McNeilly, 1096165 Cpl. S., 4th; Nesbitt, 129383 Cpl. P. H., 4th; Raby, 160988 Sgt. C. J., 4th; Rae, 420666 Sgt. J., 3rd; Ranger, 410598 Pte. J. A., 4th; Rennick, 739307 Sgt. (A./By. S.M.) W. M., 2nd; Ritchie, 193157 Cpl. R., 3rd; Ross, 2725 Pte. A. J., M.G. Sqdn.; Rowland, 844 Sgt. T. W., 1st M.M.G. Bde.; Shore, 2707 Pte. T. T., M.G. Sqdn.; Stothart, 930 Pte. J., M.G. Sqdn.; Taylor, 65967 Cpl. F. A., 1st; Wilson, 100281 Sgt. C. H., 2nd M.M.G. Bde.

LABOUR CORPS.

Austin, 907642 C.S.M. J., 3rd Inf. Wks. Coy.; Black, 799052 Cpl. (A./C.Q.M.S.) P. D., 3rd Inf. Wks. Coy.; Burgess, 690016 Sgt. J. S., 3rd Inf. Wks. Coy.; Clarke, 907815 Cpl. W. H., 3rd Inf. Wks. Coy.; Corbett, 430623 L./C. D. C. J., 2nd Inf. Wks. Coy.; Cowling, 76170 Sgt. W., 4th Inf. Wks. Coy.; Davies, 132127 Pte. A. V., attd. H.Q. Wks. Grp.; Flumerfelt, 502818 Cpl. A. R., 7th Area Empl. Coy.; Garvin, 65352 Pte (A./Sgt.) A. L., [illegible] Div. Empl. Coy.; Graham, 103377 Sgt. E. R., 8th Area Empl. Coy.; Lee, 739564 L./C. E., 1st Inf. Wks. Coy.; Lowry, 925616 Cpl. A. G., 3rd Inf. Wks. Coy.; Macdonald, 79751 Sgt. J., formerly Alta.; Mills, 75998 Sgt. C. H., 7th Area Empl. Coy.; Newport, 171245 C.Q.M.S. P., 8th Area Empl. Coy.; Pipe, 53714 Pte. F., 2nd Area Empl. Coy. (frmly. W. Ont.); Weeks, 703166 Pte (A./Sgt.) T., 8th Area Empl. Coy.; Wilson, 633470 C.Q.M.S. M. V., 5th Area Empl. Coy.; Young, 1051511 Pte. P. L., 2nd Inf. Wks. Coy.

RAILWAY SERVICES.

Alexander, Maj. K., 12th Bn; Barnjum, Lt. H. F. G., 3rd; Bird, Lt. S. J., 6th; Bond, Maj. F. L. C., 10th; Carter, Maj. R. S., 13th; Charles, Maj. J. L., D.S.O., 13th; Clarke, Capt. E., 9th; Cosgrove, Maj. J. R., D.S.O., M.C., 8th; Davis, Mj. W. E., D.S.O., 11th; Delaney, Lt. R., 4th; Earchman, Lt.-Col., A., D.S.O., 6th; Ewart, Maj. C., D.S.O., 8th; Ewing, Lt. W. A., M.M., 2nd; Gallagher, Lt. A. A., 7th; Gayfer, [illegible] Maj. J. M., 2nd; Grant, Maj. L. R. F., 5th; Griffin, [illegible] 5th; Hanley, Maj. W. J., 8th; Holdsworth, [illegible] Maj. R. R., 1st; Ketterson, Maj. A. R., 1st; [illegible] MacCrimmon, Maj. H. J., 4th; MacDonald, [illegible] Capt. I. A.; MacKenzie, Capt. J. 5th; McGregor, Maj. J., [illegible] Capt. H., 4th; McNamara, Maj. G. A., 6th; Meredith, Maj. E., 7th

(*To be continued*).

EXTENSION OF WAR SERVICE GRATUITY.

Decision Affecting Non-Active Service Men Discharged Prior to Armistice.

An important extension of the War Service Gratuity Scheme is covered by a recent Order-in-Council, the text of which has just come to hand. The effect of this Order is to extend the provisions of the scheme to men who served overseas (*i.e.*, in Great Britain) but who did not get to an actual theatre of war.

The original Order covering War Service Gratuities did not apply to such men if the latter were discharged prior to November 11, 1918. The Department of Militia and Defence at Ottawa has authorised the following announcement on the subject :—

> Order-in-Council No. 1158, which has been recently passed, has authorised payment of war service gratuity to members of the naval and land forces of Canada, who were retired or discharged before November 11, 1918, under the same regulations as govern the granting of the gratuity to members of these forces who were retired or discharged after that date.

Applications for adjustment of war service gratuity by discharged members of the O.M.F.C. now resident in Great Britain should be sent to the Paymaster-General, O.M.F.C., Canadian Pay Office, Millbank, London, S.W.

* *

TO ASSIST EMPIRE COMMERCE.

New Head of Department of Overseas Trade and his Message.

Interviewed by a representative of *Canada* just as we were going to press, Sir Hamar Greenwood said that he was taking up his work as head of the Department of Overseas Trade with high hopes, and a firm determination to continue to make the Department of Overseas Trade a great and growing power for good in the Empire's commerce.

"With politics (in the narrower sense of the word)," he said, "we have no concern in this Department. I have found here already a body of men who are intensely keen on their work, and who are alive to its immense possibilities.

"There is a very definite place in the Government for a Department whose sole obect is to stimulate British trade overseas by the circulation in right quarters of reliable information of existing foreign markets and potential openings for British trade.

"We are here to help the business men, the merchants and the manufacturers in the British Empire. By our fruits only do we want to be judged. The competition for new markets and for old is already very keen. Expansion of trade is essential for the maintenance of our Empire in the front rank of Great Powers. A great export trade will mean more employment and an absorption into healthy industrial and business life of our vigorous man power. I especially hope that every British trader and manufacturer will look upon this Department and its representatives as their best friends"

* *

A TRIBUTE TO CANADA'S SOLDIERS.

General Sir Richard Turner, V.C., having written to the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville to thank her for throwing open her house in Charles Street (for use as the first Maple Leaf Club) to Canadian troops during the war, has received the following acknowledgment from Mrs. Greville :—

> During these last four years of blackness and distress it has been a great joy to me to have come in contact with these magnificent men who came to my house. They were more than kind and appreciative, and their conduct was admirable. Although the house was crammed each night, and this street is a comparatively quiet one, the inhabitants of the houses on either side of 11, Charles Street, have all said how pleasant it was to have these Canadians as their neighbours; they were so quiet and well-behaved. I consider I have been very privileged to have been allowed to offer them the hospitality of my house."

* *

The Governor-General received the following message from King George, *viâ* the "R.34":—"I take this opportunity of sending by the first British airship to cross the Atlantic a message of good wishes to the people of Canada from the Old Country."

Eighteen hundred delegates are expected to attend the National Liberal Convention at Ottawa in August.

* *

OBITUARY.

At Arichat, N.S., the Hon. Isidore Le Blanc (82), a member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia since 1885.

At Montreal, Rev. Canon William O'Meara (62); at Sherbrooke, Mr. Charles W. Cate, K.C., a former Mayor of the city.

At Toronto, ex-Alderman Alexander Asher, a native of Scotland, who settled in Toronto in 1868; at Ottawa, Mr. William Hutchinson (76), M.P. for Ottawa 1896-1900, and well known as the Dominion Exhibitions Commissioner; at Port Hope, Mr. E. J. W. Burton, who was for many years Collector of Customs; at Simcoe, Dr. James Salmon (97).

At Winnipeg, Mr. Thomas H. Smith (69), a former member of the Provincial Legislature.

At Calgary, Mr. John Bone, a well-known contractor.

The death of the Hon. Norman W. Trenholme, D.C.L. (82), at Montreal, on June 25, ended the career of a very notable citizen and able Judge. He was for many years connected with McGill University as Dean of the Faculty of Law. In 1904 he was appointed to the Provincial Court of King's Bench, retiring last October. One of his two sons is the Rev. Edward Trenholme, of Cowley House, Westminster, S.W., and one of his two daughters is the wife of Lt.-Col. F. Minden Cole, D.S.O., of Montreal.

Mr. William Ramsay, of Bowland Stow, Midlothian, a former Toronto merchant, who died recently, aged 84, left over $600,000 to various Toronto charities. Professor John McLennan, of Toronto University, is a son-in-law.

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COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS. From the "London Gazette"

Attached to Headquarter Units. Staff Capts., and to be act. Capts. while so empld. Hon. Lt. A. P. Sprange, D.C.M., Gen. List, Temp. Lt. S. H. Matcham, M.B.E., E. Ont., Hon. Lt. N. J. L. Davy, Gen. List.

Special Appointment. Temp. Maj. J. A. Stewart, N.B., is graded for pay under S.P. Cl. 30, while empld. as a P.B. Officer, from Jan. 9 to May 6. Temp. Maj. J. McK. Hughes, Alta., ceases to be graded for pay as a Staff Lt., 1st Cl., but to remain secd.

Memorandum. Temp. Lt.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) A. C. Critchley, C.M.G., D.S.O., Cav., ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F.

Cavalry. Temp. Lt. G. H. Nettleton to be act. Capt. while empld. as Capt. Asst. to A.P.M., London.

Artillery. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) W. W. Holmes relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to comd. a section. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) A. E. Doberenier to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lt. B. K. Johnston to be act. Capt. while specially empld., and to remain secd.

C.M.G.C. Temp. Lt. W. Marsh to be temp. Qrmr. with the hon. rank of Capt. while so empld. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) A. Eastham, D.S.O., M.C., ceases to be secd. for duty with War Office.

Engineers. Temp. Lt. (act. Capts.) relinquish the act. rank of Capt. S. C. Dixon, A. S. Redford. Temp. Lt. C. R. Fraser ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. Temp. Lts. retire in the British Isles. J. Stewart, R. T. Symons, W. B. Venner, D.C.M., A. Melville, S. C. Ellis.

Nova Scotia Regiment. Temp. Capt. C. K. S. Macdonell ceases to be secd. for duty with War Office. Temp. Lt. T. C. King ceases to be secd. to H.Q. Can. Corps as P.B. Officer.

New Brunswick Regiment.—Temp. Capt. (now act. Maj.) H. G. Wood, M.C., to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts.—C. A. O'Brien, while empld. at Co. Cmdr., Ripon; E. W. Schaefer, while empld. as Q.M.R. Ripon.

Quebec Regiment.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) W. Bovey to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Capt. M. F. Willcocks to be act. Maj. while empld. as Co. Cmdr., M.D.C., Wing No. 7, Kinmel Camp. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) G. B. McKean, V.C., M.C., M.M., to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) relinquish the act. rank of Capt.—J. P. Kempf, on ceasing to be empld. as Adjt.; R. C. J. de Satge. Temp. Lts. retire in the British Isles. H. St. C. Duncan, T. R. Dash. Temp. Lt. J. P. Kempf, to be act. Capt. while empld. as Adjt. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) H. H. Chanter to be temp. Capt.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. J. W. Grant ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F.

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) H. S. Cooper, M.C., to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) E. G. MacKay to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lt. J. D. Haswell, M.C., to be act. Capt. (Mar. 30, 1919, to May 22, 1919). Temp. Lt. (now act. Capt.) H. T. Crumplin to be temp. Q.M.R. (June 20, 1917, to Nov. 17, 1918). Temp. Lt. F. J. Mawdesley ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) R. M. Hood ceases to be secd. for duty with War Office. Temp. Lt. F. G. Black ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F.

2nd Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts.—F. L. Bull (Mar. 31, 1919, to May 22, 1919). C. N. Castle, while empld. as Coy. Officer, M.D.C., Wing No. 7, Kinmel Camp. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) T. B. Woodyatt, M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be empld. as a Co. Cmdr., M.D.4. Temp. Lt. W. H. F. Mattinson relinquishes his commn. on appt. to R.A.F.

Manitoba Regiment.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) J. N. Semmens, D.S.O., to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) G. A. Holman to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lt. A. K. Harvie, M.C., to be temp. Capt. To retire in the British Isles.—Temp. Lt.-Col. A. A. I. Heyman, D.S.O., Temp. Maj. J. A. Dennistoun. Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) W. A. Dyer relinquishes the act. rank of Lt.-Col. on ceasing to comd. a Bn. Temp. Capt. C. T. Davidson relinquishes the appt. of Adjt. Temp. Capt. E. B. Hart, M.C., ceases to be secd. for duty with War Office. Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. while empld. as Co. Officers, M.D.C., Wing No. 7, Kinmel Camp.—T. H. Laub, A. C. Newell.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Temp. Lt.-Col. F. Pawlett, D.S.O., temp. Capt. W. C. Simpson cease to be secd. for duty with the War Office. Temp. Lt.-Col. H. J. Cowan, O.B.E., to be secd. as Sub-Area Cmdt. Antree Sub-Area Belgium (Feb. 7 to April 17, 1919).

Alberta Regiment.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) A. Maclean to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) B. R. E. Jones relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. Temp. Lt. G. F. Price ceases to be secd. for duty as Cond. Offer. Inf. Base Depot.

British Columbia Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) C. R. Myers to be temp. Capt.

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Majs. (act. Lt.-Cols.) to be temp. Lt.-Cols.—S. R. Harrison, C. Hunter, E. R. Selby, W. A. G. Bauld, D.S.O., J. G. W. Johnson, F. H. Mackay, A. E. H. Bennett, W. M. Hart, M.C., D. A. L. Graham, A. L. Johnson, R. St. J. MacDonald, R. H. M. Hardisty, M.C., T. H. McKillip, D.S.O., H. E. MacDermot, F. A. C. Scrimger, V.C., G. A. Platt, G. S. Strathy, G. Musson, J. T. Hill. Temp. Capts. (act. Majs.) to be temp. Majs.—J. A. M. Hemmeon, F. B. MacIntosh, K. A. MacKenzie, G. W. A. Aitken. Temp. Capt. A. B. James to be act. Maj. while empld. at No. 11 Can. Gen. Hospital. To retire in the British Isles.—Temp. Capt. H. A. Mitchell, temp. Maj. J. McW. Taylor.

Corps Canadian Railway Troops.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. McA. Sharp relinquishes the act. rank of Capt.

Ordnance Corps.—Temp. Lt.-Col. B. C. White ceases to be secd. for duty with War Office.

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Maj. H. W. Webster, O.B.E., to comd. H.Q. Can. Corps M.T. Col.

C.A.F.—Temp. Capt. (act. Lt.-Col.) G. C. St. P. de Dombasle, from Nova Scotia Regiment, to be temp. Lt.-Col., and to remain secd.

C.A.P.C.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) H. M. Cherry to be temp. Lt.-Col.

Chaplain Services.—Hon. Capts. and Chaplains retire in the British Isles.—W. A. Ferguson, C. N. M. Mackay.

Gen. List.—Hon. Lt. H. J. Thorne to be act. Hon. Capt. while empld. with Estates and Legal Servs. O.M.F.C.

Imperial Forces.

Royal Canadian Navy.—Midshipmen appointed:—G. H. Desbarats, A. C. Lee, G. R. Miles and E. T. C. Orde to *Orion*; F. N. Hilliard, H. Kingsley, H. M. S. Peutelow, and J. W. R. Roy to *Erin*; W. B. L. Holms, W. J. Kingsmill and W. R. Richardson to *King George V*.

Commands and Staff.—Attached to Hd.-Qr. Units.—To be Comdr.:—Maj.-Gen. Sir W. C. G. Heneker, K.C.B., D.S.O. The undermentioned relinquish their appts.:—Brig.-Comdrs.: Bt.-Col. W. B. Lesslie, C.M.G., R.E., and Bt. Lt.-Col. W. F. Sweny, D.S.O., R. Fus., and relinquish their temp. rank of Brig.-Gen. Staff Capt.: Lt. H. J. O'Keefe, R.E., T.F., and relinquishes the temp. rank of Capt. Hd.Qrs. of Admin. Servs. and Depts.—Dep. Asst. Dir. of Roads (Cl. BB):—Temp. Lt. (act. Maj.) A. Woolley, R.E., and to retain his act. rank whilst so empld., vice temp. Capt. F. W. Smart, R.E.

R.A.F.—Flying Branch.—Capt. A. E. Godfrey, M.C., A.F.C., relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health, and is granted the rank of Maj. Lt. D. J. Allen (Man. Regt.) relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health contracted on active service.

R.A.M.C. Temp. Capts. relinquish their commns. and retain the [illegible] of Capt. D. M. Baillie, M.D., A. J. Fraser, M.D., S. G. Graham, M.B.

R.H. and R.F.A. Gen. Res. of Off. G. A. Peachey, late Lt., R.[illegible] be Lt.

Notts and Derby Regiment. Temp. Sec. Lt. B. Hornby, M.C. [illegible] temp. Lt.

[illegible] Gen. Res. of Off. H. M. Mahon, late Sec. Lt. Middlesex Regt., to be Sec. L[illegible]

Labour Corps. Lt. W. Holland (2nd C. Ont. Regt.) relinquishes the temp. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be empld. with the [illegible]

Memorandum. Maj. H. K. Newcombe, Man. Regt., to be temp. Lt.-[illegible] whilst empld. as Financial Adviser.

Royal Canadian Navy. Engr. Lt. G. P. Clarke is appld. to Q[illegible] *Elizabeth*.

Commands and Staff. A.G.'s and Q.M.G.'s Staff. D.A.Q.M.G. Capt. (temp. Maj.) A. H. W. Landon, M.C., Can. M.G., from a D.A.A.G., and to retain his temp. rank while so empld. Salvage. Empld. in Disposal of Surplus Stores (Cl. X.) Lt.-Col. A. W. Pryce Jones, Sask. Regiment, and to be temp. Col. while so empld. (Cl. BB.) Lt. E. Sanders, Can. For. Corps, and to be temp. Maj. while so empld. Temp. Appt. at War Office. Dist. Cmdr. Col. C. H. C. van Straubenzee, C.B., C.B.E., relinquishes his temp. appt.

R.A.F. Flying Branch. Lt. G. C. T. Hadrill (Lt., R.A.S.C.) relinquishes his commn. on ceasing to be empld. Lt. O. A. Moore relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health and is permitted to retain his rank. Lt. D. R. McLaren, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., relinquishes his commn. on ceasing to be empld. Technical Branch. The notification regarding relinquishment of commn. by Lt. J. W. McKee is cancelled.

R.A.M.C. Temp. Capts. relinquish their commns. and retain the rank of Capt. G. B. Kennedy, G. T. O'Donnell, M.D., J. W. Sutherland, M.B. Temp. Lt. F. G. McGuinness, M.D., relinquishes his commn., and is granted the rank of Capt.

R.A.S.C. G. C. T. Hadrill, late Lt. R.A.S.C., to be Lt., Gen. Res. of Off.

R.G.A. Lt. H. W. L. Doane, Can. Art., relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. on ceasing to cmd. a Siege Batt. Sec. Lts. to be Lts. G. H. Bamber, W. A. Carley, A. K. Griffin. O. S. Hollinrake, late Lt., R.G.A., to be Lt. Gen. Res. of Off.

3rd Gordon Highlanders. Capt. (temp. Maj.) A. D. Bell-Irving, M.C., is placed on the ret. list on account of ill-health caused by wounds.

Rifle Brigade.—Temp. Lt. C. W. Holden, M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Capt.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA AT THE MAPLE LEAF HUT.

This picture was taken on the occasion of the recent visit of Queen Alexandra and the Princess Victoria to the King George and Queen Mary Maple Leaf Club Hut in Grosvenor Gardens. Reading from left to right, the standing figures are:—Lady Perley, Countess of Minto, Mr. Perceval F. Ridout (hon. secretary), Queen Alexandra, Lady Drummond (president), and the Princess Victoria.

Photo by] [*Alfieri Picture Service.*

Memoranda.—Capt. S. A. Vernon, M.C., W. Ont. Regiment, to be temp. Capt., Gen. List. To be temp. Sec. Lts. while specially empld.—Sergts. R. Dyer (Can. Inf.) and G. Johnson (Can. Engineers).

Indian Army.—Res. of Off.—Lt. H. S. M. McEntire to be Capt.

FOREIGN DECORATIONS.

CONFERRED BY THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Légion d'Honneur (Officier).—Lt.-Col. W. G. MacKendrick, D.S.O., Engineers.

Croix de Guerre.—Maj.-Gen. A. C. Macdonell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., 1st Division; 41483 Sgt. W. M. Chisholm, 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; 41340 Sgt. J. S. Starkey, 2nd D.A.C., C.F.A.

Medaille Militaire.—912029 Sgt. J. L. Morris, 2nd M.G. Bn.

Medaille d'Honneur avec glaives en Vermeil.—180001 R.S.M. E. W. Maynard, 75th Bn.

Medaille d'Honneur avec glaives en Argent.—71604 Sgt. R. O. C. Horton, Manitoba Regiment; 642771 Cpl. W. C. Thompson, 1st Bn.

Medaille d'Honneur avec glaives en Bronze.—472977 Pte. Tom Edward Ackrill, 54th Bn.; 1018555 Cpl. H. C. Baker, 28th Bn.; 27868 Pte. J. E. Carroll, 15th Bn.; 2137436 Pte. R. T. Dunn, 7th Bn.; 696130 Pte. R. A. Harrop, 50th Bn.; 877144 Pte. J. M. Johnston, 85th Bn.; 2134832 Pte. G. Marcoux, 22nd Bn.; 141785 Pte. F. Soords, 21st Bn.

Medaille des Epidemies en Argent.—Nursing Sister Mildred Hope [illegible] Canadian Army Nursing Service.

NEWFOUNDLAND FORCE.

Medaille d'Honneur avec glaives en Bronze.—1385 R.S.M. E. Gu[illegible] D.C.M., 1st Bn., Royal Newfoundland Regiment.

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CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Canada.—C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 76⅝; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 95⅛; 3½ p.c. Ins. Stk., 1909-34, 79½; 3½ p.c. Ins. Stk., 1930-50, 70⅝; 4 p.c. Ins. Stk., 1940-60, 80¾; 2½ p.c. Ins. Stk., 1947, 60; 3 p.c., 1938, 71⅛.

Alberta.—4 p.c., 1922, 96½; 4 p.c., 1938, 81¼; 4½ p.c. Reg., 84½.

British Columbia.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1941, 88¾.

Manitoba.—4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 79¼; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1953, 84.

Newfoundland.—3½ p.c., 1941-51, 69½; 3 p.c., 63½; 4 p.c. Reg., 1913-38, 81½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1906, 72.

Nova Scotia.—4½ p.c., 79½.

Ontario.—3½ p.c. Reg., 72½; 4 p.c. Reg., 77½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 81½.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1934, 86½; 4 p.c., 1888, 87¼; 4½ p.c. Reg., 84; 3 p.c. Reg., 71½.

Saskatchewan.—4 p.c., 1923, 94; 4 p.c., 1949, 73½; 4 p.c. Reg., 76½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 84; 5¾ p.c., 1924, 100¼.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 77½; 4½ p.c., 1928-37, 86.

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1923-33, 84; 5 p.c., 1923-63, 92; 5 p.c., 1963, 81½; 4½ p.c., 1929-49, 84½.

Montreal.—4 p.c., 1932, 86½; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 75; 3 p.c., 56⅛; 4½ p.c., 1951-53, 86½.

Moose Jaw.—4½ p.c., 76.

New Westminster.—5 p.c., 1943-63, 78; 4½ p.c., 66.

N. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 72½.

Ottawa.—4 p.c., 82½.

Point Grey.—4½ p.c., 62; 5 p.c., 86½.

Port Arthur.—5 p.c., 83½.

Prince Alberta.—4½ p.c., 40.

Quebec.—3½ p.c., 67½; 4 p.c., 1961, 69½.

Regina.—5 p.c. Stock, 82½; 4½ p.c., 90.

Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-61, 81.

S. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 76½; 4 p.c., 59¾.

Toronto.—3½ p.c., 83⅛; 4 p.c., 1944-48, 76½; 4 p.c., 1919-21, 96⅛; 4½ p.c., 85; 5 p.c., 93¾.

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 70¾; 4 p.c., 1947-49, 71½; 4½ p.c., 1923-33, 81½; 4½ p.c., 1953, 78.

Victoria.—4½ p.c., 76⅛; 4 p.c., 1962, 67¾.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 79½; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 73½; 4 p.c., 1921-36, 78½; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 84½.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterways.—5 p.c., 83½.

Algoma Cent. & Hudson Bay.—Stamped, 38; Termls., stamped, 54½.

Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 102.

Calgary & Edmonton.—4 p.c., 71¾.

Canadian Northern Ontario.—3½ p.c., 1936, 70; 4 p.c. Perp., 63½; 3½ p.c., 1961, 69; Pacific 4 p.c., 1950, 73; 4½ p.c., 1960, 81⅛; Quebec 4 p.c. Perp., 63½.

Canadian Northern.—4 p.c., 1930, 80; 4 p.c. Perp., 63½; 3 p.c., 1953, 61¾; 4 p.c. Land Grant, 99½; 4 p.c. Saskatchewan, 1939, 75; 4 p.c. Guar. Debs., 1934, 86½; 5 p.c. Inc. Charge, 42; 5 p.c. Land, 1923, 91¾.

Canadian Northern-Western.—4½ p.c., 86½.

Canadian Pacific.—183¾; 4 p.c. Non. Cum. Pref., 72¾; 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 74½; Algoma 5 p.c., 1937, 92; 6 p.c. Notes, 111¾.

Central Counties.—4 p.c., 1949, 63¾.

Central Ontario.—5 p.c., 1934, 90.

Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1939, 70.

Grand Trunk Pacific Branch.—4 p.c., 1939, 81; 3 p.c., 1962, [illegible]; 4 p.c., 19[illegible], Series A, 59; 4 p.c., 1955, Series B, [illegible]; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 1955, 65½; 4 p.c. Deb., [illegible]; 5 p.c. Notes, 1921, 92½.

Grand Trunk.—4 p.c. Guar. Stk., 49½; 5 p.c. 1st Pref. (Non Cum.), [illegible]; 5 p.c. 2nd Pref. (Non Cum.), [illegible]; 4 p.c. 3rd, [illegible]; [illegible] Perp. 5 p.c., 83; Perp. 4 p.c. Cons., 64¾; 5½ p.c. Notes 1920, 97½; 6 p.c. Notes, 1921, 97¾; Western 4 p.c., 1950, 61¾.

Gt. Northern Rly. of Can. 4 p.c., 80.

New Brunswick. Perp. 4 p.c., 71.

Ontario & Quebec. 6 p.c. Cap., 105½; 5 p.c. Perm., 92½.

Pacific Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 1942, 80½.

Quebec Cent.—83½; 4 p.c., 72½; 3½ p.c., 1963, 60¾; 5 p.c., 1962, 86.

St. John & Quebec.—4 p.c., 69.

Toronto, Grey & Bruce.—4 p.c., 70¾.

Tramways, Light, Power, etc.

Brazil Traction.—Com., 64; Pref., 90.

British Columbia Elect.—Def. Ord., 43½; Pref. Ord., 47½; 5 p.c. Cum. Perp. Pref., 68; 4½ p.c. Perp. Debs., 60.

Can. Gen. Elect.—Pref., 111¾.

Cedars Rapids. 5 p.c. Bds., 93⅛.

Cities Service.—Com., 470.

Kaministiquia.—109; Bonds, 92½.

Montreal L., H. & Power.—Cap. Stk., 99⅜.

Montreal Water & Power.—Bds., 73½.

Shawinigan.—Cap. Stk., 130; Bonds, 106; Mort. Debs., 96⅛.

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 83; Suburban Rly. 4½ p.c. Debs., 60½; Rly. Bonds, 93.

Vancouver Power.—4½ p.c. Bds., 61½.

Winnipeg Elect. Rly.—Com., 46½; Debs., 66½.

Financial, Land and Investment.

Anglo-Canadian Finance.—8/3.

Bank of Montreal.—45⅛.

British Columbia Fruit Lands.—Ord., 2/-.

Can. Bank of Commerce.—43½.

Canada Land & Irrigation Co.—7/6; 19/-, 6/6; 6 p.c. Debs., 56½.

Dominion Western Lands Corp.—-/9.

Hudson's Bay.—8 13-16; Pref., 86/10½.

Trust & Loan of Canada.—4 p.c. Debs., 71; £5 pd., 9⅛.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Canada Iron Foundries.—6 p.c. Bds., 59.

Canadian Vickers.—101¾.

Dominion Iron & Steel.—Bds., 87; Steel Pref., 88½.

Lake Superior.—24⅛; Bonds, 79½; Inc. Bds., 70¾.

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corp. of Can.—Pref.—88½; Com., 74½; 5 p.c., Gld. Bds., 82.

Bell's United Asbestos.—Ord., 40/6.

Canadian Explosives.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 103¾.

Canada Cement.—Bonds, 105; Com., 73.

Canada Steamship.—Pref., 90; Voting, 61; Com., 59½.

Canadian Car.—Bonds, 101½; Pref., 104½.

Canadian Cotton.—Bds., 87¾; Fairbanks-Morse 6 p.c. Pref., 90.

Canadian Western Lumber.—Deb., 36; Com., 1/1½; Def. Interest, 10; 5 p.c. Inc. Debs., 8½.

Canadian Western Natural Gas.—Debs., 76.

Cockshutt Plow.—Pref., 91.

Dominion Canners.—6 p.c. 1st Bds., 101¾; Glass Ord., 63½.

Forest Mills of B.C.—Debs., 23.

Furness Withy.—5⅜; Pref., 8⅜.

Imperial Tobacco of Canada.—Pref., 19/9; Ord., 27/3.

Lake Superior Paper.—Bds., 91⅞.

Marconi, Canada.—16/10½.

Penmans.—Bds., 99½.

Price Bros.—Bonds, 88½.

Spanish River Pulp.—Com., 46½; Bonds, 91½; Pref., 112½.

Robert Simpson.—Bonds, 90½.

Riordon Pulp.—Debs., 102.

Mining.

Casey Cobalt.—2/4½.

Kirkland Lake Prop.—40/-.

Le Roi No. 2.—9/3.

Mining Corp. of Canada.—11/1½.

Mond Nickel.—Ord., 67/8½; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 21/6; 6 p.c. Red. Debs., 99½.

Tough Oakes.—12/3.

* *

Hudson's Bay.—The Governor and committee of the Hudson's Bay Company announce that, subject to audit, the balance available will enable them to recommend a further distribution of 25 per cent. and a bonus of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares of the company, making, with the interim dividend of 10 per cent. paid in January last, a total distribution for the year ended May 31, 1919, of 45 per cent. Of this 20 per cent. is in respect of the receipts of the land department, payable free of income tax. The remaining 15 per cent. and 10 per cent. bonus is in respect of the profits of trade. Last year the total distribution was 40 per cent. The transfer books of the company for the ordinary shares will be closed from July 10 to 28, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the warrants for the half yearly dividend payable on July 29.

CANADIAN EXPORT TRADE.

Opportunities for British Importers and Canadian Shippers.

Many opportunities now exist for Canadian manufacturers to secure representation in the United Kingdom, and for British firms to form connections with Canadian shippers anxious to create and develop export trade to Europe. We shall be pleased to insert in this column enquiries from British importers and Canadian shippers with the object of bringing them into direct touch with one another.

Replies should bear the number of the enquiry, and be addressed to the Manager, "Canada" Trade Department, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, England.

JAMS.—Canadian firm is in a position to quote for guaranteed pure jams and marmalade. Quotations c.i.f. Liverpool.—N. 124.

GENERAL PRODUCE.—Danish merchant firm desires to get into touch with Canadian shippers of canned goods, flour and general produce.—No. 125.

* *

"EMPRESSES" ON THE ATLANTIC ROUTE.

Restoration of a Three-Class Service.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., will, it is understood, shortly resume the operation of a service of three classes (saloon, second cabin and steerage, or 3rd class), between Liverpool and the Canadian Atlantic ports of Quebec (in summer) and St. John (in winter).

The *Empress of France* (hitherto known as the *Alsatian*) is already in the builders' hands for reconditioning, after a brilliant record as flagship of one of the cruiser squadrons. *The Empress of Britain* is now on her last voyage as a transport, and will probably be placed in the builders' hands for reconditioning on her return. At the time of the declaration of hostilities she was at Quebec, and was immediately requisitioned by the Government as an armed cruiser, mounted with eight guns, and commanded by Captain Pyddoke, R.N., leaving Liverpool in August, 1914, on patrol duty, with Gibraltar as her base. In March, 1915, she was converted into a transport, and in May took out 4,500 officers and men to Mediterranean ports.

From the time the vessel was taken as a transport up to this month she has (on Government service) steamed a mileage of over 202,000, and carried 135,366 officers and men (Imperials, Canadians and Americans), being under the command for the major portion of the period of Lieut. W. Main, R.N.R., and Commander G. Webster, R.D., R.N.R.

The *St. George*, owned and operated by the C.P.O.S., Ltd., was formerly employed on the Bay of Fundy service between Digby and St. John, N.B. During the war she was in Government service, and served as a hospital ship and as a transport. In this latter connection she transported 216,900 fighting men.

* *

British Overseas Bank (Limited). — An issue of 200,000 "A" ordinary shares of £5 each has been underwritten.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols, Fri., August 1.

Ticket Day.	*Pay Day.*
Tues., July 29.	Wed., July 30.

LONDON, Tuesday.

The Stock Exchange during the past week has not developed pronounced activity.

Prior to the week-end the final rush for the Victory Loan operated against sustained activity, and more recently the coal crisis has come to the front again as a restrictive influence, though the present coal outlook is more hopeful, following the debate in Parliament. With the closing of the Victory Loan lists the rush of general capital emissions has recommenced, and the resumption of Treasury bill sales is also reacting upon the monetary position and outlook. Specialities have been good in places. Oil shares do not lose their underlying strength, and mines have shown to better advantage at times. The industrial group, however, has been rather chilled by coal uncertainties.

In the Canadian section conditions, as elsewhere, have not been very brisk. Among the gilt-edged issues of the Dominion there has been little movement. The 4½ per cents. hold at 95, while the Fours at 81 and the 3½ per cents. at 71 are also unchanged. The Municipal group has also done little more than mark time. Vancouver 4½ per cents. are slightly better at 75, after allowing for the dividend deduction.

In the railroad group Canadian Pacifics have been strong, and have reflected Wall Street buying. The quotation at 184 is about 11 points up on the week. Grand Trunk Ordinary is slightly better at 9, but other stocks register losses of ¼ to 1 in extent. The Canadian Pacific traffic for the first week of the month showed an increase of $333,000, but Grand Trunk receipts for the same period were £9,144 less.

Hudson's Bays in the land group have mended to 8¾ on the increased dividend.

Industrials have been checkered with cheerfulness in places. Dominion Steels have risen 2 to 74½. Lake Superiors at 25½ are 4½ better. Canadian Cars have not moved, but the Preferred at 105½ has gained 4½. Canada Cements are up a point to 75½. Spanish River Pulp Preference has not varied at 112. City Services Common has been hoisted 32½ to 370. South American traction issues have moved irregularly within limits of a point.

Canadian silver mining shares have drooped slightly, Mining Corporation of Canada being back to 10s. 9d., while Casey Cobalts at 2s. 6d. are also easier. The Kirkland Amalgamation scheme, to be considered by the shareholders to-morrow (Wednesday), has met with some criticism.

* *

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, JULY 5.

A considerable volume of speculation in industrial shares has undoubtedly been the feature of the Toronto market during the last week. While trading, in the main, has been light in comparison with other periods when the devitalising influence of hot weather has been absent, there is an undertone of strength to the entire market. Steel stocks still continue to absorb a very considerable amount of attention. There has been rather a cessation of the talk concerning a possible amalgamation of the interests represented by the Dominion Steel Company and the Steel of Canada. In any event, there is no further news on the subject. Gossip among brokerage houses now tend towards decrying the possibility of an affiliation between two companies whose individual plants are so far removed from each other, and is now linking Steel of Canada with the Algoma Company as being a much more logical procedure. However, as I said, there is nothing definite. Dominion Steel Common, nevertheless, rose 2⅜ during the week to 70⅛, and Steel of Canada is up 2¾ to 76 in the same period.

Other changes are as follows:—Atlantic Sugar up 9¾ to 54½ under Montreal buying; Brazilian is down ⅜ to 58⅜; Burt Preferred up 1 to 95; Cement is down 1⅛ to 67⅞; Canada S.S. up 2¼ to 52; Canadian General Electric down ½ to 112; Smelters up 1¾ to 31; Canners up 1 to 53; Mackay down ½ to 78¼; Spanish River is up 5¼ to 44; Twin City up 3½ to 54½. Other prices are about unchanged.

In connection with the Spanish River issue there are no particular developments which would account for the upward movement apart from one of the indefinite order to the effect that the financing of the company is progressing favourably, and that an announcement regarding the liquidation of the accumulated preferred dividends, which amount to 35 per cent. on both Preference issues, may be expected shortly.

The bond market is strong, and there has been a considerable amount of trading. Interest at the present centres on an issue to be made at the beginning of the week of $3,000,000 of bonds by the Province of British Columbia. The purchasing syndicate has taken over the issue at a price which is understood to yield the Province approximately 5.55 per cent., the price paid being 93.34, and bonds bearing 5 per cent. on a 20-year term. The purchasing syndicate is composed of Wood, Gundy & Co., the Dominion Securities Corporation, and A. E. Ames & Co.

The proposed Canadian Loan of $75,000,000 now being arranged for in New York is also receiving considerable discussion. Details are not, as yet, available, but interest is stimulated by reason of the fact that there has been, of late, a relatively small demand for Canadian issues in the American market owing to the more attractive character of the miscellaneous offerings of late in that particular field. As far as Canadian investment in a Canadian loan made in the United States is concerned, it is pointed out that the current rate of exchange operates as a disadvantage.

Banking issues locally remain practically unchanged, the War Loans show fractional declines, and the Victory issues also are slightly lower in price.

The mining market is quiet, with prices slightly on a lower plane. Labour conditions are improved, but some fear is expressed that forest fires may hinder operations to some extent.

Montreal prices for July 3 were as follows:—

Abitibi, 80; Ames-Holden, 49; Pref., 94; Asbestos Corp., 75 xd; Atlantic Sugar 51½, Pref., 111; Barcelona Traction, 9⅞; Brazilian Traction, 59; B.C. Fishing, 53; Brompton Paper 63½; Can Car 39, Pref 95 xd; Cement 68 xd Pref 101; Can Steamships, 49¾, Pref., 84; Can Cotton 78½, Pref., 85 xd; Can Gen Electric, 111; Can Loco., 76½; Cons Smelting, 30½; Dom Bridge, 107½; Dom. Canners, 52; Dom Glass, 59½, Pref., 92; Dom Steel, 69¼; Lake of the Woods 175; Laurentide 220 xd; Laurentide Power, 75; Lyall, 80¼ xd; MacDonald, 34; Maple Leaf, 166 xd; Pref., 106½; Mont Power, 89½; Nat Breweries, 184; Penmans Pref., 90; Quebec Railway, 20; Riordon, 152¼; Spanish River, 43¼, Pref., 107¼; Shawinigan 121½ xd; Steel of Canada, 74¼, Pref., 99¼; St. Law. Flour Pref., 95; Toronto Railway, 48; Tram Power, 22; Woods Mfg. Pref., 83¼; War Loan, 1925, 99⅝; 1931, 100; 1937, 101½; Victory Loan, 1922, 101⅛; 1923, 101; 1927, 103¼; 1933, 105⅛; 1937, 106¼

5½ PER CENT DEBENTURES.

CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY (*Incorporated* 1884).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£513,698
PAID UP	359,589
RESERVE FUND	369,589
TOTAL ASSETS (including uncalled capital)	2,024,600

This Company is at present receiving
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* *

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Dominion Bank.—Mr. Wilmot L. Matthews has been elected a director to fill the vacancy created by the recent death of his father, the late Mr. W. D. Matthews.

Imperial Bank of Canada.—A dividend has been declared for the quarter ending July, 1919, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

Canadian and American Mortgage The directors announce an interim dividend of 7 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares, less tax, for the past half-year.

London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd. The directors have declared an interim dividend of 10 per cent. for the half-year ending June 30 on the £20 shares (£5 paid). The dividend, 10s. per share (less income tax), will be payable on August 1.

Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills.—Vouchers posted on July 15 to registered holders of the company's 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares of record June 30, authorising them to receive warrants representing the dividend on these shares for the year ended June 30, 1914, as and when such dividend or part thereof is declared payable by the board.

Mexican Northern Power.—Messrs. Sperling & Co. announce that at the meetings of both classes of bondholders of the Mexican Northern Power Co., held in Toronto on June 16, resolutions were unanimously adopted approving the plan of reorganisation, particulars of which were announced some time ago. The scheme will be carried into effect as quickly as possible, and in due course notice will be given when the securities of the old company may be exchanged for those of the new.

Dominion Textile. — Some interesting figures, showing the expansion and profits of this company, were disclosed during the examination of witnesses at Ottawa by counsel for the "Commons Cost of Living Committee." The turnover of the company for the year ending January 31, 1918, was $16,850,000, which yielded a gross profit of 11.11 per cent. The turnover for the year ending January 31, 1919, was increased to $23,666,000, yielding a gross profit of $3,334,000, or 14 per cent. on the turnover.

Merchants' Bank of Canada.—The report of the Merchants' Bank of Canada for the year ended April 30, 1919, states that the net profits were $1,383,569. During the year the directors distributed an extra dividend of 1 per cent. and placed the stock upon an 11 per cent. basis. Deposits for the year show an increase in total of $24,780,330, or 21.85 per cent. over last year's figures, the savings department receiving $15,958,008 of this gain. Commercial discounts have increased $19,680,410.

Ames-Holden-McCready. — At the annual meeting of this company the following gentlemen were elected to the board:—D. L. McGibbon, chairman of the board; T. H. Rieder, president; Sir Herbert Ames, vice president; Hon. C. P. Beaubien, Hon. Nathaniel Curry, Hon. Walter Nesbitt, Shirley Ogilvie, Sir Thos. Tait, T. H. Lane, S. J. Le Huray, W. T. Barrie, Major S. L. Anthes, Wm. Mulock, jun., and H. Wellein. The four last-named are new members of the board, elected to fill vacancies. Mr. S. J. Lehuray is secretary, and Mr. Wellein treasurer of the company

TRADE ITEMS.

Mr. Lloyd Harris, chairman of the Canadian Mission in London, who arrived in England on Monday night, on the eve of his departure from Canada for England, stated that Canadian banks and business interests and not the Government should supply further credits for export trade, and suggested $300,000,000 as a circulating credit.

Recent new incorporations in Canada include the General Combustion Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, capital, $100,000; Galt Brass Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont., capital, $500,000; Canadian Safety Fuse Co., Ltd., Montreal, capital, $300,000; Ames-Holden Tire Co., Ltd., Montreal, capital, $3,000,000; Paint and Varnish, Ltd., Montreal, capital, $100,000.

Mr. A. K. Maclean, who has recently been Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce during the absence of Sir George Foster, left Canada this week on a visit to England.

Mr. A. L. Dawe, secretary of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, has arrived in London to investigate the conditions of the paper market in the United Kingdom, with the object of improving Canada's export business. He has taken up his headquarters at the Canadian Mission, 1, Regent Street, London, W.

The Associated Timber Exporting Company of British Columbia has recently been formed, with head office at Metropolitan Building, Vancouver. The president is Mr. J. D. McCormack, of the Canadian Western Lumber Co., and the vice-president, Mr. J. O. Cameron, of the Cameron Lumber Co.

Mr. Hubert Southworth is at present in England on business connected with the Deloro Smelting and Refining Co., Ltd., of Deloro, Ont.

Mr. Sydney Walton, having brought to a triumphant conclusion his work as Director of Publicity of the Victory War Loan, has resumed his duties with the Canadian Mission in London, where he has charge of the publicity work.

Tenders are being called by the authorities at Victoria, B.C., in connection with the development and irrigation work on the Government's 22,000-acre settlement area in the Southern Okanagan valley.

The Schaake Machine Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, has produced a new farm tractor which is said to be of better design than existing types.

Mr. D. McEwen, of London, Ontario, is in this country for the purpose of buying pure-bred stock.

Discussing the clothing industry in Canada, the *Clothier and Haberdasher*, of Toronto, states that until there is some relief from the high cost of materials which go into the manufacture of clothing and a less insistent demand for high wages the price of clothing will not be decreased.

Mr. R. C. Harvey, a well-known Western Canada sheep-breeder, has undertaken experiments with the object of producing an entirely new breed of sheep. The culmination of the plan will take eleven years.

Mr. Rhys D. Fairbarn has been appointed to succeed Mr C. B. McNaughton on the Canadian Trade Commission at Ottawa.

Between January 1 and March 31 of this year, apples were imported by the United Kingdom to the extent of 1,472,167 cwts., of which 362,882 cwts. came from Canada.

A ready market will be available for Canadian foodstuffs, providing the grade is kept up. Europe will take all that can be sent for a long time to come, and the transportation difficulty, which has hitherto been a hindrance, has been given special attention by the Canadian Commission. In the case of beef, 20,000,000lb. have already been ordered by the British, and tentative orders have been placed for as much more, to be sent as rapidly as transportation and other facilities will allow. With the provision of additional shipping and the opening of European markets for ordinary business transactions, the distribution of food products, states the June Commercial Letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, must gradually get back to a normal basis.

* *

Disguised as Canadian soldiers, eight Russians from Vladivostok arrived at Victoria, B.C., on the transport *Monteagle*. Suspected of being Bolshevist agents, they were deported.

During the session of the Canadian Parliament which closed on July 7 more legislation was passed than in any other session since Confederation. The total amount of appropriations exceeded $800,000,000.

At the first of a series of Liberal Conventions to be held in Saskatchewan, Mr. W. M. Martin, the Provincial Premier, declared that the next Federal Election would be fought on the Tariff question.

ASSISTANCE FOR CANADIAN EXPORTERS.

In connection with export trade matters, "Canada's" Trade Enquiry Department will be pleased to furnish, as far as possible, information desired by Canadian manufacturers. This department is in touch with the buying community, and is in a position to render service on points of difficulty that confront many Dominion producers. Communications, which will be treated in confidence should be marked "Trade Enquiry Department."

INVESTMENT NOTES.

Recent years have witnessed a revival of the good fortunes of the Hudson's Bay Co., and the enormous increase in land sales which is expected to attend emigration as a corollary to the reconstruction period will doubtless act as a stimulus to the company's further progress and development. The continued steady advance in the price of shares testifies to the soundness of the investment, and is a happy augury for the future prospects of the enterprise. The progress made in the trading profits during the past year has resulted in an advance of the dividend from 40 per cent. to 45 per cent., and has quite fulfilled expectations. Half of the balance dividend and bonus for 1917-18 was paid from the realisation of lands and was regarded as a return of capital, only 20 per cent. earned from trading being subject to income tax deduction. For the year 1918-19, while 20 per cent. of the 45 per cent. dividend is paid in respect of receipts of the land department, the increased proportion of 25 per cent. is derived from trade profits. As already shown the present declaration compares very favourably with that for 1917-18, the previous percentages being 30 per cent. for 1916-17 and 20 per cent. for 1915-16, that being the same as for the year immediately preceding the war. The year before that the distribution was 50 per cent., the largest in the history of the company; but in that case the greater proportion was derived from land sales, while in 1914-15 the distribution was confined to the preference dividend. At their current quotation, which, of course, includes the final distribution of 35 per cent., the yield on the new basis on the ordinary shares works out at about £5 8s. per cent.

THE S.S. "COPERAS," THE FIRST BOAT BUILT ON THE GREAT LAKES TO ARRIVE AT MONTREAL THIS SEASON.

By courtesy of] [*"By-Water Magazine."*

* * *

The very practical policy which has been adopted by the Canadian Government in arranging large credits whereby European countries which have suffered through the war can purchase great quantities of Canadian products and manufactured goods is of direct interest to British investors in Canadian industrial securities. The orders already arranged are so large and so widely distributed throughout the industries concerned that a great many companies will benefit considerably from this excellent business, especially as it comes at a period of reorganisation when the home market alone, or coupled with ordinary export trade, might not have sufficed to keep the plants working to capacity. As it is, manufacturers of some classes of goods not only envisage a period of high activity, but have had to appeal to their ordinary domestic customers to restrict their orders for some time to what they know they will actually require for their trade, so as to enable the manufacturing plants to satisfy both the home and the export demand. This condition of affairs has doubtless been a factor in producing the very marked strength which has been in evidence for some time past in the Canadian security markets, which, as our Toronto correspondent has remarked, have lately reflected, much less sharply than was formerly the case fluctuations of speculative sentiment in New York and other U.S. markets.

* *

The miners of Fernie, B.C., have by a large majority shown their disagreement with the principle of the "One Big Union" movement.

Following the phenomenally dry weather in Western Canada, big forest fires are reported from Alberta. In Northern Ontario bush fires are again causing concern.

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In 1918 Ontario produced gold to the value of $8,502,543.

The Cobalt District of Ontario is now producing silver at the rate of 2½ tons per working day, and the value of the total output for 1918 was no less than $17,364,918.

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152 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

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A. E. HOLT, ESQ., *Manager.*
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LT.-COL. HERBERT MOLSON, M.C.
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Capital Paid Up, $7,000,000. Reserve Funds, $7,574,043. Total Deposits (April 1919), $138,000,000.
Total Assets (April 1919), $166,000,000.

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THE WORK OF THE MAPLE LEAF CLUB.

General Turner's Appreciation.

The Committee of the Maple Leaf Club have received an appreciation of their efforts in the following letter from Lt.-Gen. Sir Richard Turner, V.C., Chief of the General Staff, O.M.F.C.:—

> As the last of the Canadian Forces are expecting to leave England in the near future I wish to take this opportunity of thanking you, on behalf of those thousands of our members who have enjoyed your hospitality, for the great work that has been done by your Club during the war. This Club, which was organised for the express purpose of providing a home for Canadians, has proved a great success, and thousands of our members will carry back with them to Canada many pleasant memories of the hospitality and comfort extended to them by your Club. Many of them were taken to hotels, hostels, etc., on arrival in London and cared for throughout their period of leave in town, and it is largely due to your efforts in this direction that our men did not get into greater danger by loitering on the London streets.

* *

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons on Thursday of last week, Mr. Bonar Law said that informal discussions with reference to an Imperial Conference to consider the future political inter-relationship of the Empire had taken place, and it was proposed to hold a conference at the earliest possible date. That date had not yet been decided.

Asked by Mr. Hurd whether such a Conference would be held in Ottawa, Mr. Bonar Law did not think that had been suggested, but he would see that it was considered.

* *

SOLDIERS' CEMETERY AT ORPINGTON.

Brig.-Gen. R. Manley Sims, Agent General for Ontario in London, has been advised from Canada that his proposals for beautifying the Soldiers' Cemetery at Orpington, Kent, have received the approval of the Ontario Government. At the present time the graves are marked by wooden crosses, but it is the intention of General Sims to replace these by monumental slabs of a dignified and enduring character. His scheme provides for the planting of trees, re-arrangement of the walks, and the erection of a central monument or sculpture of suitable design.

* *

The Soldier Settlement Bill (to assist soldiers to settle on the land) has passed its third reading in the Senate. The clause protecting the farm property of a soldier from seizure for debt was permitted to stand.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

British Empire Trust Company's Recovery

Amongst the financial enterprises which in the past have played an important part in Canadian affairs by the promotion of industrial undertakings, the conduct of financial transactions in connection therewith and the underwriting and issuing of new capital, the British Empire Trust Co. has figured prominently. In common with similar institutions its activities so far as the financing of Canadian undertakings, etc., are concerned have, of course, been practically nullified by the prolonged war now happily a thing of the past, but with a return to normal conditions it is safe to assume that this side of the company's operations will be resumed with advantage to the Dominion. Already, indeed, there are gratifying signs of improvement in the company's financial position, as evidenced in the annual report for the year which ended on April 30 last, and in the statements at the meeting held on Monday last. The revenue in recent years has been derived principally from investments, trusteeships, registrarships, and secretaryships. During the last fiscal period a small increase in the income from investments and loans brought the amount up to £47,402, while the revenue from trusteeships, etc., was rather higher at £11,121. From the reserve for depreciation, which last year was increased by the transfer of £3,400 from revenue, the sum of £4,200 was written back to profit and loans account. After debiting the revenue account with administrative expenses, etc., the net profit for the twelve months showed an increase of £7,700, and stood at £49,612. The dividend on the deferred shares is 7 per cent., and the balance carried forward is increased from £12,000 to £21,613. From the balance-sheet we find that the investments, amounting to £605,000, have been valued at the lowest nominal prices in the case of quoted securities and by the directors in regard to those unquoted, and compared favourably with the preceding corresponding sum of £463,100. Advances against security and deposits total £230,000, as compared with £422,600, while cash at bankers and at call advanced from £249,500 to £558,500. The liabilities include an item of trust funds or funds of associated companies of £503,200, against the previous sum of £232,700. It is interesting to note that "Employees' profit participating shares" to the amount of £20,000 are to be created. These will rank for 5 per cent. after payment of the dividend on the cumulative preference shares, and for a further 3 per cent. after the provision of 5 per cent. on the preferred ordinary shares, while they will participate as preferred shares in any distributable surplus after 7 per cent. has been paid on the deferred shares.

Canadian Railway Returns for May.

The experience of the Canadian Railways in the month of May was decidedly irregular, for whilst the Canadian Pacific Railway showed a heavy falling off in net revenue and the Canadian Northern a substantial increase in its gross receipts, the Grand Trunk was only down in its net takings by a few thousand pounds. Taken in the above order, the C.P.R. stands out prominently as the line which fared worst in the month under review, for, owing to a very disconcerting increase in its working expenses [illegible] a gross gain of $255,000 is converted into a net decline of no less than $654,000, making the total decline in net revenue for the five months as much as [illegible]. In other words whilst the gross has risen to the extent of $3,710,000, working expenses in the same period have advanced by as much as $6,409,000. The Canadian Northern Railway did decidedly better than in April, for in place of the decline of $79,951 in that month, there was in May an increase of $575,000, making the increase in gross for the five months $2,597,349. In the case of the Grand Trunk the management was able to nearly keep down expenditure to the level of the gross increase, for whilst the latter was £83,900 up the expenditure nullified this and £7,500 besides, the latter representing the falling-off in the net receipts for the period in question. For the five months the showing, if not so satisfactory as could be wished, is decidedly more encouraging, and reveals the cumulative effect of the higher rates now in operation, for, whilst gross receipts advanced in the first five months of the current year to the extent of £1,176,000, expenses were at least kept in hand and were £888,800 higher, so that the company is £287,200 to the good as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding twelve months, when it will be remembered there was a debtor balance of £32,600.

* *

Last week Edinburgh Corporation entertained at dinner a large party of soldiers from the Overseas Dominions.

The Toronto Street Railway Co. has resumed control of local traction. The company has agreed to the Conciliation Board's offer regarding wages and the consideration of an eight-hour day.

A private exhibition of films depicting Canada's work for wounded and invalided soldiers was shown at the Polytechnic, Regent Street, on Tuesday evening, before a gathering of the British War Pensions Committee. Mr. E. H. Scammell (Assistant Deputy Minister) and Messrs. Segsworth and Stevenson, of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, explained the various phases of the work as revealed on the screen.

COMPANY MEETING.

BRITISH CANADIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

At the eighth annual general meeting of the company, held on July 2, 1919, the Chairman said :—

I do not think the accounts require any very detailed comment. The revenue received is almost identical with that of last year, the improvement in the profits being due to a reduction in the amount payable for income tax and also in the expenses of management.

The net result is, that after providing for our dividend, we have increased our surplus funds by about £1,600.

Our affiliated companies in Canada have continued to suffer from the stagnation in city properties and the effect of the Moratorium Acts, although their latest reports show distinct signs of improvement. We have recently had the pleasure of meeting three of the directors of the Regina companies in which we are largely interested. General Embury, Colonel Parsons and Major Macpherson, and I think I may say that they are feeling hopeful as regards the future of these companies.

I should like to mention here that General Embury, whose name has appeared in despatches with almost monotonous regularity, and Colonel Parsons have served with great distinction throughout the war, and have been awarded the C.B. and C.M.G. and the C.M.G. and D.S.O. respectively. I think you will wish me to offer them both our sincere congratulations.

We have only taken credit in our accounts for interest and dividends actually received, and there is a considerable amount of arrears of interest due to us which we are holding in suspense, as it is impossible to say how the sums which have accumulated under the Moratorium Acts will eventually be dealt with.

I have dealt with this question at length on previous occasions, and I will say no more about it now beyond mentioning that all efforts to obtain any amendment of these Acts have been fruitless, and that in my judgment their operation has created a problem which it will not be easy to solve.

You will, I think, be interested to know that during the current year we have secured an important Trusteeship for a debenture issue of £3,000,000.

I have always felt that the problems of peace would, in many ways, be more difficult than those of war, mainly because whilst the war was in progress all our energies were concentrated on one object, namely to bring the struggle to a successful conclusion, whilst now we have a thousand-and-one matters of the utmost complexity and difficulty to deal with, all clamouring for instant and simultaneous attention. One of the most important of these matters is, of course, the industrial situation, and upon the successful solution of this question much, if not everything, depends. Industrial unrest is world-wide, and has, as you know, affected Canada no less than other countries. The latest news on this subject is, however, much more hopeful, and I feel fairly confident that these difficulties in that young and vigorous community will be surmounted much more easily than I am afraid is likely to be the case in England.

If the industrial question is satisfactorily arranged I feel sure myself that the future of Canada promises to be very bright. She has been highly tried during the war, and has not been found wanting, and she emerges from it with a well-founded knowledge of her capacity and power which may mean much for her future well-being and progress.

I have spent a good deal of time in endeavouring to ascertain the feeling of representative Canadians and Americans on this point, and I find them all of the same opinion. The American view is especially important in view of the great capital resources which, as a result of the war, the United States now possess.

That these resources will be freely placed at the disposal of Canada to assist legitimate enterprises seems to me certain, and this point seems to me one of much importance for the rapid development of the great natural resources of the country.

In an article on this subject in the New York *Financial Chronicle* the following words occur :—

> "This movement towards a more cordial commercial union would seem to offer abundant reasons for more energetic cultivation of the unmatched industrial and financial opportunities now awaiting development in many parts of the Dominion."

It is always dangerous to prophesy, and never more so than now, but I for one shall be surprised if the coming years do not witness a very considerable expansion of trade and prosperity in Canada.

We have made arrangements to take up £20,000 of Victory Bonds, bringing our total contributions to war loans of various kinds to approximately £100,000.

We meet immediately after the formal signature of the Treaty of Peace, and we must all feel thankful that at length the war has come to an end, but the fruits of peace have still to be won. We have lived on credit and on borrowed money for five years, and the position we are now in is fraught with many dangers which can only be avoided by all classes uniting to increase production in every possible direction and by the exercise of the strictest economy both national and personal.

The accounts and balance-sheet and the directors' report thereon were adopted and a dividend at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum for the year ended December 31, 1918, was declared

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope

VETERAN (Slough).—The G.W.V.A. Convention at Vancouver endorsed the Calgary bonus proposal. This demands gratuities for overseas soldiers of £400, £300 and £200, according to length of service.

T. J. F. (Sheffield).—Professor McLennan's paper on "Science and Industry in Canada" has been published in pamphlet form, and can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Canadian Mission, British Columbia House, 1, Regent Street, London, S.W.

R. B. F. (Southsea).—(1) The Surplus Baggage Department, Room 11, Green Arbour House, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (2) We cannot say, but as postmen's wages have been raised, it is fair to assume that railway mail clerks will come in for an increase.

TEACHER (Everton, Liverpool). — Saskatchewan, a rapidly-developing Province, would suit you, there being a continuous demand there for teachers with an Oxford or Cambridge "senior local" qualification. The salary is approximately $900. Write for detailed information and advice to the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, 13, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

C. T. P. (Witley).—According to the latest issue of the *Canadian Year Book*, the excess of males over females in the Dominion is 437,347, which is an excess percentage of 130 males per 1,000 females, the male population being 3,821,995 and the female 3,384,648. The number of females per 1,000 males is 886, the deficiency of females as compared with males being greater in Canada than probably in any other country. The disparity is especially strongly marked in the Western Provinces. The last Census showed that the number of females per 1,000 males for each Province was :—British Columbia, 560; Manitoba, 622; Alberta, 673; Saskatchewan, 688; Ontario, 942; New Brunswick, 956; Nova Scotia, 961; Quebec, 980, and Prince Edward Island, 991.

* *

PROSPERING NEWFOUNDLAND.

Mr. H. D. Reid, president of the Reid-Newfoundland Railway Company, during a recent visit to Montreal, stated that the ancient colony was prospering in a greater degree than ever before. Her natural resources and her internal wealth of mineral lands, timber, and fisheries were attracting attention from all quarters. The price of fish had been high and money was plentiful.

Confederation (he said) had ceased to be regarded as even a possibility, and he personally did not believe it would be in the interest of Newfoundland.

The effort of Newfoundland in the war had been generous and praiseworthy, both financially and in the achievement of her sons, and the resultant effect had been to develop local pride and patriotism.

Mr. Cashin, the Newfoundland Prime Minister and Minister for Finance, announced last week that the surplus of revenue for the financial year ended June 30 was nearly two and a quarter million dollars.

* *

Winnipeg Grain Exchange, following on the recommendation by a representative of the Department of Trade and Commerce, has voted in favour of an immediate resumption of trading in wheat.

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SOME Photographers for the Canadian Forces.
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RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ended July 7.

Canadian Northern, $879,500; inc. $57,800.

Canadian Pacific, $3,120,000; inc., $333,000.

Grand Trunk, £215,540; dec., £9,144.

* *

IMPORTATION OF CANADIAN STORE CATTLE.

Dr. Robertson on British War Cabinet's Promise.

Dr. Robertson last week informed the House of Commons Agricultural Committee that the War Cabinet considered the question of the importation of Canadian store cattle in April, 1917, and decided that they should be admitted to this country at the end of the war.

Dr. Robertson placed before the Committee the Canadian case for the removal of the restrictions, which have been in force since 1886. He explained that Canada had had a clean bill of health for over thirty years, and dismissed as unfounded the fear that disease might enter the Dominion over the United States frontier. After pointing out that precautionary measures could easily be taken to prevent the introduction of disease into this country, Dr. Robertson declared that Canada was prepared to send 100,000 store cattle here every year.

In this connection it is interesting to note that members of the British Breed Societies, who last month met at Cardiff, passed a resolution objecting to the removal of the present restrictions on the introduction of live stock.

It is essential for the Empire's benefit (says the *Evening Standard*) to encourage the cattle-rearing industry in the Dominions, and so make us less dependent for our meat supplies on outside sources controlled by trusts.

* *

CHEAP FRUIT—DEAR CLOTHES.

A Kingston correspondent (a returned officer), writing on June 23, says :—"The weather is hot and dry; no rain in Ontario for three weeks. Strawberries are selling at 25 cents a box, eggs at 50 cents a dozen, and potatoes at $2.25 a bag."

Speaking of the cost of clothing, he says :—"Clothes are outrageous in price, a good suit of blue serge costing from $65 up. Anything in wool is almost prohibitive. Boots are, I think, cheaper here than in England—$10 to $14 for the best."

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"CANADA," No. 706. July 19, 1919.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Canadian Pacific and Allan Lines

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal

Tuesday, July 22—*Scotian.*
Wednesday, July 23—*Scandinavian.*
Friday, July 25—*Minnedosa.*
Friday, August 1—*Metagama.*
Friday, August 8—*Corsican.*
Tuesday, August 12—*Tunisian.*
Friday, August 15—*Melita.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to New York.

Thursday, July 24—*Orduna.*
Saturday, July 26—*Caronia*

Southampton to New York.

Thursday, August 14—*Royal George.*
Saturday, August 16—*Mauretania.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Tuesday, July 22—*Canada.*

Liverpool to New York.

Thursday, July 24—*Adriatic.*
Wednesday, July 30—*Lapland.*

Manchester Liners, Ltd.

Manchester to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, July 24—*Manchester Hero.*

Manchester to St. John.

Thursday, July 31—*Manchester Port.*

* *

HYDRO-ELECTRIC EXTENSION IN ONTARIO.

In response to a demand for hydro-electric power by the associated municipalities of Huron and Bruce, the engineers of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission have made commendable progress in preparation of power plans for development here.

Upon the completion of the plans the Commission will be enabled to operate a network of transmission lines serving the counties of Bruce, Gray, Dufferin, Simcoe and Ontario, and parts of Huron, Wellington and Peel. The municipalities affected are Kincardine, Ripley, Lucknow, Wingham, Blyth, Brussels, Belgrave, Bluevale, Wroxeter, Gorrie, Fordwich, Teeswater, Mildmay, Formosa, Walkerton, Paisley, Port Elgin, Southampton and Clifford.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables. "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

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ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

TORONTO ONT.—
RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street

COMPANY MEETING

BRITISH EMPIRE TRUST.

Capital and Credit Unimpaired Good Home Industrial Business Secured

The eighteenth ordinary general meeting of the British Empire Trust Company, Ltd., was held on July 7 at the Liverpool Street Hotel, E.C., Mr. J. Davidson, the managing director, presiding.

The Secretary (Mr. H. Bower Clark, A.S.A.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, I regret that owing to ill-health your Chairman, Mr. Horne-Payne, is unable to preside to-day. He has asked me, as managing director, to take the chair, and he has sent the following speech, which I shall have pleasure in reading to you.

"For the last four years our annual meetings have been held under the shadow of the great war. Now that victory has been achieved my first duty is to pay tribute to the memory of those of our gallant employees who, in securing victory, have sacrificed their lives. Our losses have been grievous. They include Lieut. A. H. Bowling, the assistant manager of the company, who, in the very prime of manhood, succumbed to illness contracted in the fighting line only a few weeks before the hostilities ceased; Mr. D. N. Ebben, the registrar of the company; and Mr. D. H. Garner and Mr. W. J. Peacock, both young employees of great promise—all gallant men who nobly served their country. Others of the staff were wounded, but, happily, have now recovered, or are on the road to recovery. I am glad to have this opportunity of recording with most earnest thankfulness our indebtedness and gratitude to those of our employees who have fought and died for their country. Later on I will refer to the proposals of the directors for marking in a tangible way their appreciation of the employees' patriotism, and I feel sure that the plans proposed are such as will meet with your approval.

Capital Intact.

"So far as the company is concerned, we are pleased to be able to present to you today a statement showing that, after valuing the investments at the lowest quotations—and in some cases these quotations are undoubtedly below the intrinsic values—the capital of the company is intact, with a margin of over £20,000 of undistributed profits. We are also pleased to say that the profits for the past year enable us to recommend you to authorise the payment of dividends of 5 per cent. on the preferred ordinary and 7 per cent. on the deferred ordinary shares. If you will be good enough to refer to the profit and loss account you will see that the interest income alone is more than sufficient to provide for all the dividends, including those now recommended, without taking into account the income derived from trusteeships and secretaryships or arising from appreciation of investments or underwriting or other financial business. You will also note that after payment of these dividends there will remain to be carried forward £21,669, as compared with £12,031 carried forward last year. I think you will agree that this is a very satisfactory showing, especially as the restrictions imposed upon financial issues made it impossible to earn anything in this direction during the war. The balance-sheet is clearly expressed, and does not, I think, call for any explanations. Investments, as stated in the report and the auditors' certificate, are valued at the lowest nominal prices. The liability for 'trust funds' of £503,185, payment of which may be required from us at any moment, is more than provided for by 'cash at bankers and call.'"

Employees' Profit Participating Shares.

"The only new item in the balance-sheet is the contingency fund of £2,833, the origin of which is explained in the report. During the war full salaries, plus 10 per cent. less Army pay and allowances, were paid to all employees on active service. The difference between the salaries thus paid and the salaries which would otherwise have been payable was accumulated in a contingency fund, and this fund, as shown in the balance-sheet, now amounts to £2,833. The directors have decided to distribute this contingency fund among the returned employees who have served their country, on condition that the amounts so distributed are used in subscribing for new employees' profit participating shares. At the conclusion of the business of the present ordinary general meeting an extraordinary general meeting will be held for the purpose of authorising the creation of a special class of employees' profit participating shares. The nominal amount of these shares will be limited to £20,000, and after they are created the profits of the company will, as explained in the report, be distributable in dividends in the following manner: (1) To the payment of the dividend on the 5 per cent. cumulative perpetual preference shares; (2) to the payment of 5 per cent. on the employees' shares; (3) to the payment of 5 per cent. on the preferred ordinary shares; (4) to the payment of a further 3 per cent. on the employees' shares; (5) to the payment of 7 per cent. on the deferred ordinary shares, and if there remains any surplus of distributable profits it will fall to be divided between the preferred ordinary, the deferred ordinary, and the employees' shares, the last mentioned being for this purpose treated as though they were preferred ordinary shares. In respect of capital, the employees' shares will rank behind the 5 per cent. cumulative perpetual preference shares and in front of the preferred ordinary shares. The right to subscribe to these shares will not be confined to those of the employees who have served in the war. The shares will also be available for subscription by any of the employees of the company. The directors feel sure that the shareholders will agree that the spirit of co-operation engendered by the war should be continued and developed by giving the employees of the company an opportunity of earning a substantial rate of interest, increasing proportionately with the profits of the company, and also that they should have the satisfactory capital security which the ranking of the new shares ensures.

Increase of Directors' Remuneration.

"Notice is also given of a resolution to increase the remuneration of the directors. No apology for this resolution is necessary, nor do I think that the shareholders will have any hesitation in agreeing to it, when I remind them that the volume of work and responsibility arising from trusteeships alone, amounting to £64,000,000, is very great, and that the present remuneration of £100 per annum is exceptionally low. With regard to the future of the company, we look forward with great confidence. Our capital and our credit have withstood the strain of the war and both are unimpaired. Restrictions on the raising of new capital for investment outside of the United Kingdom and upon the making of loans abroad continue, but are removed as regards home business, and for the present we are directing our efforts in this direction and have already secured some good home industrial business which promises satisfactory results."

Gentlemen, I now beg to move: "That the accounts for the year ended April 30, 1919, and the reports of the directors and auditors thereon be received and adopted."

Mr. N. Scott-Russell, M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Dividends.

The Chairman then proposed: "That the payment of the dividends on the 5 per cent. cumulative perpetual preference shares for the year be approved, and that dividends of 5 per cent. per annum on the preferred ordinary shares and of 7 per cent. per annum on the deferred ordinary shares be and they are hereby declared for the year ended April 30, 1919, payable to all shareholders of record on July 7, 1919."

Mr. T. Blundell Brown seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Brig.-Genl. E. F. O. Gascoigne, C.M.G., D.S.O., the retiring directors, Mr. R. M. Horne-Payne and Mr. D. B. Hanna, were re-elected, and on the proposition of Mr. F. Coleridge Simpson, seconded by Mr. Duncan Robinson, Messrs. Robertson Hill & Co., chartered accountants, were re-elected auditors of the company for the ensuing year.

[illegible] meeting was then held at which the Chairman proposed and Mr. Scott-Russell seconded the adoption of the resolutions relating to the creation of employees' profit participating shares, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Robson next proposed a resolution increasing the remuneration of the directors to £150 per annum each, with an additional £200 per annum for the Chairman and for the Deputy Chairman.

Mr. F. C. Simpson, in seconding the resolution, said he considered that the remuneration which the directors were receiving before the war was not sufficient now. It seemed, indeed, to be generally acknowledged that double the amount ought to be paid nowadays, but that was not the proposal in the resolution, and in his opinion the additional remuneration suggested was very moderate. Having regard to the strenuous times which had been passed through during the last four years, he thought that the directors were to be congratulated on the state of affairs which they had been enabled to submit to the shareholders on that occasion. He also thought that the shareholders might congratulate themselves that they had in their managing director, Mr. Davidson, a man of exceptional ability and capable of doing a vast amount of work. He hoped the directors would accept the proposed increase in their remuneration as a small token of the shareholders' esteem and appreciation of the efforts they had made.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

At separate meetings of the preferred and deferred ordinary shareholders resolutions were passed sanctioning the creation of a special class of 20,000 employees' profit participating shares of £1 each.

At the meeting of the preferred ordinary shareholders Mr. W. E. Coulter objected to the employees' shares taking precedence of the preferred ordinary shares for their dividend, but intimated that he would not vote against the resolution after the Chairman had pointed out that if the whole 20,000 shares were issued, it would only amount to 5 per cent. of the whole of the preferred ordinary capital.

The proceedings then terminated.

* *

CANADA'S WHEAT CROP.

The *Wall Street Journal* says editorially:

"Canada is heading toward a wheat crop of 320,000,000 bushels. It is not likely to be sold for less than our own. This will mean a gross yield of nearly $600,000,000, nearly all laid down at the farmer's door in the Western Provinces. There is a branch bank hard by every farmer, and the vast machinery of crop moving carries back the dollar to the spot from which it transported the wheat.

"Canada now gives every promise of making an estimate of 1,500,000 bushels of wheat from North America, a living, tangible certainty. This will be a Dominion contribution toward stabilising world credits. Whether it will be worked out through independent banking initiative or in co-operation with our own agencies will be largely a matter of Canadian choice. The crop itself will assure the Dominion's own free and uncoveted choice of ways and means."

* *

DRURY LANE THEATRE ROYAL.

"The Daughter of Madame Angot" is being played to audiences at Drury Lane whose enthusiasm no one can gainsay. The scenes are artistically conceived, and effectively produced, and the music is rendered with verve by principals, chorus and orchestra. Sir Thomas Beecham and Mr. Arthur Collins deserve congratulations for their excellent production.

* *

Canada Steamship.—The report of Canada Steamship Lines for 1918 shows net earnings for the year of $4,338,079, leaving $2,324,098, after deduction of all fixed charges, including depreciation and making provision for war tax. The company's general freight earnings have benefited by war conditions, but, on the other hand, passenger and packet freight business has suffered and operating costs have been abnormally high.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Offices.—19, Victoria Street, S.W.1 High Commissioner, the HON. SIR GEORGE H. PERLEY, K.C.M.G. Secretary, MR. W. L. GRIFFITH. (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)

Emigration Office.—Commissioner of Emigration, LIEUT.-COL. J. OBED SMITH, 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 285.)

Province of British Columbia

Agent-General.—MR. F. C. WADE, British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of New Brunswick.

Agent-General.—MR. F. W. SUMNER, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 1581).

Province of Nova Scotia

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57A, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—BRIG.-GEN. R. MANLEY SIMS. C.M.G., D.S.O., 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 5793.)

Province of Quebec

Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, King's House 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The HON. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically

A

Adkins, Capt. and Mrs. C. C., Kingston—Felpham. Sussex.

Aikins, Mrs. J. Somerset, and Miss, Montreal—Stafford Hotel, St. James's Place.

Amphlett, Major C. E., and Mrs., Calgary Yacht *Thyrza*, Hamble, Hants.

B

Baynes, O'Hara, Montreal—28, Hazlitt Road, W.14.

Bennett, Major R. O. G., Vancouver—G.H.Q Argyll House.

Bishop, N./S. Eleanor, Vancouver—Petrograd C.R.C. Hospital, 17, North Audley Street.

Brothers, Lt.-Col. O. F. Vancouver—Argyll House, Regent Street.

C

Cave, Frank E. B., Vancouver Towyn, Merionethshire.

Childeric, Mrs. D. C., Windsor, N.S.—Poste Restante, Norwood, S.E.19.

Coghlin, Capt. W. A., Trail, B.C.—Medical Research Rooms, British Museum.

Cowan, Miss Kathleen L., Toronto—Savoy Hotel.

D

Dean, John, Victoria—Waverley Hotel, Southampton Row.

Denison, H. R., Vernon, B.C.—care of Bank of Montreal.

E

Eaton, Miss Aubrey, New York—Savoy Hotel

Elliott, Miss I. A., St. Thomas, Ont.—66, Ennismore Gardens.

Emmerson, E., North Vancouver—Northcote House Minster Road, Cricklewood.

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One Price · No Extras
6/-

F

Fellows, A., Victoria, B.C.—8, Callcott Court, N.W.6

Fields, Lt. G. W. (R.A.F.), Hamilton—Shorncliffe.

G

Garneau, Père B. Ph., Quebec—Belsize Park, Hampstead.

Geary, Lt. Stanley (R.N.V.R.), Victoria—36, Rusholme Road, Putney Hill, S.W.

Gibson, Capt. A. F., Victoria—13, Berners Street W.

Gillies, Capt. G. L., Sydney, N.S.—3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth.

Gooderham, Lt.-Col. A. E., Toronto—Carlton Hotel

Gosselin, Mgr. Amédée, Quebec Belsize Park, Hampstead.

Green, F. G., St. John, N.B.—C Group, S. Wing. C.C.C., Witley.

H

Hale, A. F., Sherbrooke—Royal Overseas Officers' Club

Hardman, Capt. R. P., Ottawa—Waldorf Hotel.

Harris, James, Toronto—33, West Heath Drive, Golders Green.

Harris, Capt. E., Melbourne, P.Q.—Hollymoor, Northfield, Birmingham.

Harvey, W. C., and Mrs., Toronto—care of Dr. Harvey, The Drive, Great Shelford, Cambs

Hersey, Capt. and Mrs. A. C., Montreal Queen Anne's Mansions.

Hewitt, L. G., St. Stephen, N.B.—C.M.G.C., Witley.

Hudson, Capt. A. M., Shediac, N.B.—A.W.B., Air Ministry, Dymchurch, Kent

I

Irvdale, Alma F., Winnipeg 66, Ennismore Gardens.

K

Kenuit, H. E. M., Ottawa—3, Cursitor Street, E.C

Kingsford, M. R., Toronto St. James's Place.

L

Langlois, Capt. G. A., Quebec R.A.C., Pall Mall

M

Mathews, Miss M. F. (V.A.D.), Dalhousie, N.S. 4th London General Hospital, Denmark Hill

N

Naisby, Edith A., Toronto 17, Avenue Crescent, Acton, W.

O

O'Connor, C. J., Toronto—Uxbridge

P

Patterson, Lt. G. H., Salisbury, N.B.—O. Wing, C.C.C., Witley.

Payne, W. D., Moncton, N.B.—21, Telford Avenue Streatham Hill, S.W.

Peacock, Mrs. Francis, Montreal—Langham Hotel.

Pinard, N. J. V., Ottawa—Berners Hotel.

Pinder, John, Montreal—Whitehall Hotel, Bloomsbury Square.

Potter, C. G., Toronto—9, Hurle Crescent, Bristol.

Q

Quelch, A. J., Moose Jaw—Cowley Road, Oxford.

R

Ram, Rev. H. S. (H.C.F.), Winnipeg—St. Pancras Church, Euston Road.

BRAND'S
MEAT LOZENGES
Sustaining and Invigorating.
In Boxes, 1/3, 1/10 and 3/6.
Of all Chemists and Stores

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Rexford, Elson J., Montreal—34, Bedford Place, W.C.

Robertson, Lt. MacEwen, Vancouver—6, Bradmore Road, Oxford.

Rodger, W. K., Port Arthur, Ont.—Burncroft, Woodside Park, N.

Ruttan, R. F., Montreal—Carlton Hotel.

S

Scott, Capt. W. A., Montreal—2, Granville Place. W.

Smart, Russell S., Ottawa—1, Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate.

Smith, Lt. W. G., and Mrs., St. John, N.B.—National Hotel, Russell Square.

Stanford, Capt. J. H., Montreal—Royal Colonial Institute.

OVERSEAS OFFICERS.
MR. SWAINE, 146, New Bond Street, London, W.1., requiring Portraits of Officers for publication and certain specific purposes, would be happy to receive sittings. These are free of charge or obligation, and Mr. Swaine presents in each case a finished copy from any two proofs selected.
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This invitation also applies to Overseas Nurses.

T

Thompson, Jean A. (V.A.D.), Strathroy, Ont.—22, Ladbroke Grove, W.

Topham, A. J., Victoria—Heatherles, The Vale, Hampstead.

W

Webb, Lt. A. C., Celista, B.C.—23, Maple Road, Anerley, S.E.

White, Ora, London, Ont.—22, Ladbroke Grove, W.

White, Miss Eva M., Sherbrooke, P.Q.—Stafford Hotel, St. James's Place.

Willoughby, Lt. G. M., Toronto—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Winterbottom, J. E., Vancouver—28, Cavendish Road, Harringay.

Wolfson, Leon, Russell, Man.—21, Upper Woburn Place

Wright, Capt. W. W., and Mrs., Winnipeg—Waldorf Hotel.

AMERICAN PLATELESS
DENTISTRY.
Highly Recommended by the Profession
Mr. G. MURRAY BARKER,
10, Duke St., Manchester Square
(nr. Selfridges), W.1. Tel., Mayfair 1969

Wright, Capt. W. M., Renfrew, Ont.—Royal Auto Club

Among the recent callers at the headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross Society, 21, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W., have been:—Capt. Johnston MacAdam, Lt. W. A. Macdonald, Lt. W. C. Jefferies, Lt. G. F. Spaulding, Lt. F. L. Morton, Lt. G. D. Robertson, Lt. W. M. Alexander, Major F. J. S. Murray, Lt. J. R. Black, Lt. W. F. Hay, Capt. T. R. R. Hoggan, Lt. F. W. Buckle.

A branch of the Bank of Montreal was opened at Temiskaming, P.Q., on July 12.

The flax industry in Great Britain, which has been stimulated owing to Government aid during the war, is experiencing a great revival. Factories to deal with the greatly augmented production are in process of erection.

In recognition of his valuable services in H.M.S. *Olympic* while employed as a transport, the O.B.E. has been conferred upon Lt. (acting Commander) James Thompson, R.N.R., assistant commander of that vessel.

OIL SHARES AND THE PRICE OF COAL.

The announcement of a probable rise of 6s. per ton in the price of coal has had the effect of drawing attention to the increased use of oil as a factor in the fuel problem. Ordinarily such an announcement would have been reflected in great activity in oil stocks. but Sir Auckland Geddes's speech, coming as it did after so pronounced an advance in oil shares, was without noteworthy effect.

Meanwhile "Shells" maintain their strong position in the market. The company, it is understood, is still confident that it will obtain oil concessions in Canada. In this connection Mr. F. M. Wachter, of the Rotterdam Canada Mortgage Bank, is reported to be investigating the Northern Alberta fields on behalf of the combine.

◆ ◆

MONTREAL'S SHIPPING ROUTES.

An important development in shipping routes from the port of Montreal is foreshadowed by the reorganisation of the Robert Reford Co., Ltd., the director of which, Mr. Robert Reford, has been elected to the board of directors of the Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd. This appointment completes the union which has existed between the famous shipping line and one of the pioneer shipping firms of Montreal. It is understood that the Cunard Line will very considerably develop their Canadian traffic, not only to London and Bristol and other United Kingdom ports, but to Antwerp and Rotterdam, where they have reopened their offices since the Armistice, and later services to the Mediterranean and Black Sea ports are likely to be established. The new board of directors of the Robert Reford Co. is constituted as follows:—Robt. W. Reford, president; W. I. Gear, vice-president; Sir T. Ashley Sparkes, K.B.E. (Director of the Cunard Steamship Co. on this side), W. A. Coates, W. A. Phillips and S. Barrow. Mr. W. A. Phillips was for some years manager of the Canadian Northern in London.

SOLDIERS' SAFETY RAZORS
and Everything for Soldiers.
LADIES' HANDBAGS (Silk and Leather)
DRESSING CASES, SOLID LEATHER ATTACHE CASES.
T. HOUGHTON, Ltd., Leather Goods and Cutlery Specialists.
76, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

A Greek Interests Bureau has been opened at Dorland House, 16, Regent Street, S.W.1. and will be primarily concerned in advancing the joint interests of Greece and Great Britain in commercial, industrial and agricultural matters. The Bureau is under the direction of Mr. William Hill.

Lord Morris, who for many years was Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, and until recently Prime Minister of the Dominion of Newfoundland, has been elected chairman of the board of directors of the Investment Registry, 6, Grafton Street. W.1.

The organisation is announced of the Royal Bank of Canada (France), owned and managed by the Royal Bank of Canada. A general banking business will be conducted at the office of the bank, 28, Rue du Quatre-Septembre, Paris. Mr. William Warren has been appointed manager, and Mr. N. G. Hart, assistant manager.

RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Per page, in ordinary positions	£16
Prospectuses and Balance Sheets	£21
Per inch, single column (3 columns per page) ..	12/6
Per inch, broad column (2 columns per page) ..	18/6

Personal Paragraphs, Weddings, Engagements, etc., minimum 3 lines, 7/6: per line thereafter 1/6.

Rates for Special Position pages and other spaces quoted on application.

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WITHIN THE PAST TEN YEARS
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160 FERTILE ACRES FREE IN THE WEST.

Good Freehold Land Cheap in the East.

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or to the nearest Canadian Government Emigration Agent at any of the following addresses: 48, Lord Street, Liverpool; 139, Cor[illegible] Street, Birmingham; 81, [illegible] Street, York; [illegible] High Street, [illegible] Street, Glasgow; [illegible] Street, [illegible] Street, Belfast; [illegible] Street, [illegible] Market Place, Peterborough. [illegible] Agent.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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Wm. W. HUTCHISON, Vice-President.
T. F. McNALLY, Treasurer.
F. E. BRAY, Secretary.
R. NEILSON, Assistant Secretary.

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

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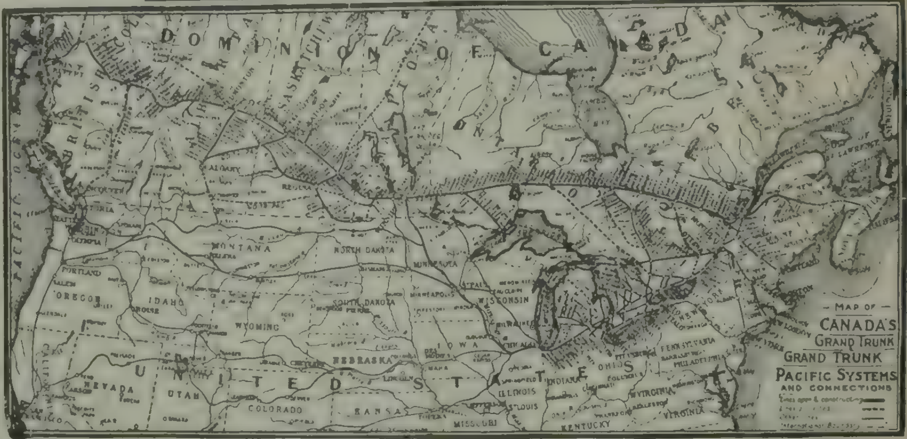
EDMONTON, REGINA,
CALGARY, PRINCE RUPERT
and other points in
WESTERN CANADA
and
ALASKA.

Through Trains to the WEST from Quebec, Montreal, Halifax and St. John, over Canadian National Railways and Grand Trunk Pacific Systems.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UNITED STATES
PACIFIC OCEAN
BRITISH COLUMBIA
SASKATCHEWAN
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
MONTANA
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
MINNESOTA
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IDAHO
OREGON
WYOMING
NEBRASKA
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COLORADO
KANSAS
MISSOURI
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
OHIO
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW YORK
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CALGARY
REGINA
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ST. LOUIS
PHILADELPHIA
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PACIFIC SYSTEMS
AND CONNECTIONS

THROUGH TICKETS at SPECIAL LOW EUROPEAN RATES issued from EUROPE to all points in Canada, United States, and the East OCEAN TICKETS ISSUED BY ALL STEAMSHIP LINES. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING issued covering FREIGHT shipments to CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. SEND YOUR PARCELS, LIVE STOCK, VALUABLES, etc., by CANADIAN EXPRESS. **CANADIAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS issued in Dollars and Cents.**

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LIVERPOOL: 20, Water Street.
GLASGOW: 75, Union Street.
PARIS: 47, Rue Cambon.

H. H. NORMAN, Secretary, Dashwood House, E.C.2.
FRED. C. SALTER, European Traffic Manager.

"CANADA," WEEKLY, ILLUSTRATED.

For Subscription Rates and Form for Application see page ii.

For Advertisement Rates see page 90.

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IN THE PROVINCES OF
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Full information at the Company's Offices, Winnipeg, Canada, or 1, Lime Street, London, E.C. 3.

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AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

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MANUFACTURES
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SPORT

EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

No. 707. Vol. LV.
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper
LONDON and TORONTO.
SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1919.
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THE WORLD'S GREATEST HIGHWAY

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

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1, Mount Street, MANCHESTER;
4, Victoria Square, BIRMINGHAM;
18, St. Augustine's Parade, BRISTOL;
120, St. Vincent Street, GLASGOW;
41, Victoria Street, BELFAST,
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CP OS

TO

CANADA

UNITED STATES AND THE ORIENT

LIVERPOOL to MONTREAL.

METAGAMA ... ... Aug. 1
PRETORIAN ... ... „ 2
[illegible] „ [illegible]
TUNISIAN ... ... „ 12
MELITA ... ... „ 15
SCOTIAN ... ... „ 23
MINNEDOSA ... ... „ 26
SCANDINAVIAN ... ... „ 28

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CP OS

TO

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UNITED STATES AND THE ORIENT

(Cargo Only).

GLASGOW to MONTREAL.

[illegible] ... ... Aug. [illegible]

LONDON to MONTREAL.

BATSFORD ... ... Aug. [illegible]

AVONMOUTH to MONTREAL.

Royal Liver Building, Liverpool
25, Bothwell Street, Glasgow
103, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3
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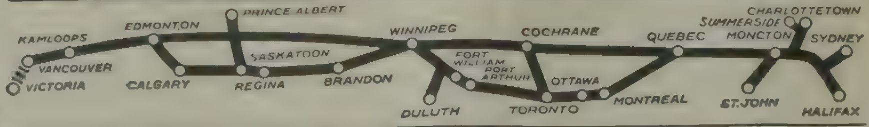
CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

Canadian National Railways



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Public Information Department: 42-45, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.2

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Loading Cunard Berth, Surrey Commercial Dock.

Bristol to Montreal
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All Canadian Sailings connect with Canadian National Railways

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TO
CANADA.

LIVERPOOL to QUEBEC & MONTREAL.
MEGANTIC .. .. Sailing date later

BRISTOL to QUEBEC & MONTREAL.
DOMINION .... Saturday, July 26

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THE PUBLISHER, "CANADA,"
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Price **14/9,** postage extra.

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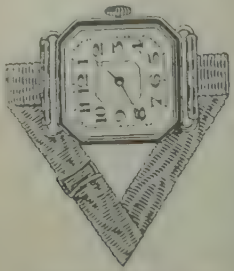

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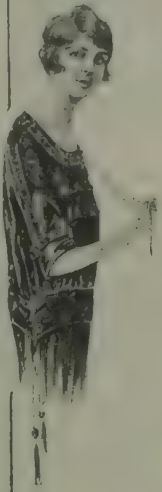

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CANADIANS IN THE PEACE PARADE.

THE inclusion, at the last moment, of a small contingent of Canadians in the great Peace Parade in London on Saturday last relieved a difficult situation, and one which, unfortunately, had given rise to much public comment and the usual crop of silly rumours. When the parade was first planned, and the War Office invited Canadian Headquarters to send a detachment, they replied that, as all organised units of the Canadian Corps had returned to Canada, it was not possible to supply such a unit as the Canadian authorities thought desirable. Canadian Headquarters felt that already the Canadians had taken part in a great and popular parade through London, and they doubtless did not anticipate that their refusal to take part would be open to misconstruction by the Press or the public.

A little deeper thought, however, must have convinced them that in this great and final parade, in which all the Allies marched through the streets of the Capital of the Empire, it would be impossible for Canada to be unrepresented without causing acute surprise and disappointment. The War Office, apparently knowing the very advanced extent of the repatriation of the Canadian units, accepted the reasons given by Canadian Headquarters, but strong representations were made from the highest quarters which led to a decision as late as Friday evening to include some Canadians in the parade.

While the general public, both in the Mother Country and in Canada, can appreciate the military dislike of participating in a great ceremony for which they felt their remaining details inadequate, they would still hold that in such a case as this military feeling must give way to national and Imperial sentiment. Canada has written its name far too largely in this war for the Maple Leaf to be absent from any parade representing the armies of the British Empire. The warmth of the reception given to the Canadians and their Generals along the whole route, sufficiently indicates the wisdom of the eleventh-hour decision. Had there been complete units of Canadians in England, it would hardly have been possible to have included a much larger contingent, owing to the great length of the parade. One unfortunate result of the decision to be present being left to the eleventh hour, was that it was then too late to include Canada's name in the official programme, which by that time had been cabled all over the world

* *

OFFICIAL RELATIONS.

IS the mutual understanding, esteem, and confidence between England and Canada, in their official relations in London, quite as satisfactory as it was two years ago? Certainly Canada's relations with the Colonial Office are excellent. but with some other Departments of the Government, this could not truthfully be said. Exactly where the fault lies for impairing relations which had become close and intimate, is not easy to discover, but it seems certain that many Canadians have returned to the Dominion with the strong pride of kinship somewhat impaired. This refers chiefly to the attitude of officialdom, and also, in part, to the public Press.

Mr. Winston Churchill has, we fear, not been entirely tactful in his official relations with Canadians on all occasions, and the British Board of Trade has quite unnecessarily blundered more than once. We must make all allowances for the supreme difficulties during these abnormal times, but Canadians do feel that they stand in a different relationship to Great Britain to that enjoyed by foreign countries, and while individually this is only too gladly recognised, in official relations with various Departments of the British Government. it is not always acted upon. It is irritating, for instance, for Canadians to find British officials studying the convenience of the United States in preference to Canada.

There has been much soreness over arbitrary actions of the Shipping Controller, to the detriment of Canadian interests, and the fomentation of unrest in Canadian embarkation camps. Such causes of friction should have been avoided, as they are entirely opposed to the sentiment and the desire of the British people at large, who have most clearly shown the high value they attach to the ties of kinship with the Dominions. The change we refer to, and which we greatly deplore, may be explained or excused. but it does not alter facts; if misunderstandings are to be cleared up. it should be done now.

* *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Prince's Visit. The Prince of Wales is assured of a spontaneous, hearty reception from all classes and all parties throughout the Dominion. The task of organising the tour must have been no slight task judging from the number of claims put in that this or that locality should receive a personal visit. Disappointment in some cases is inevitable, for to carry out some of the suggested programme would involve a visit of many months instead of the official period fixed, which provides for the Prince's return to England in November.

The visit will be the more enjoyable to the Prince, as public opinion is putting its foot down upon too much speech-making. "Canadians will not take it amiss if he reads his replies to public addresses, as his father did in Canada," says one leading journal. "He will be welcome to enjoy his dinners instead of having them spoiled for him by the necessity of responding to orations and listening to them. We only wish to give him a good time," says another.

Alluding to the Prince, in a recent speech the Commander of the Canadian troops quoted a remark made to him by a distinguished South African General, "It is a funny thing, Currie, but what binds me to you is that young man." Undoubtedly many Canadians share the view of the South African. But it is not only as a representative of the Sovereign, but also for his personal charm that the Prince has made himself popular, not only among the troops with whom he served, but among all who have come in contact with him in the various spheres of activity in which he has taken part.

* * *

Results at Bisley. The Victory Bisley meeting is at an end, and Canada emerges with considerable credit from the competitions. The difficulties of the early stage of the contest—the Ross rifle problem, and the markers' annoying unreliability—were forgotten as the shooting proceeded, but, until the end, the poor and variable quality of the ammunition supplied was a source of great disappointment and considerable irritation. New Zealand felt greatly aggrieved by having the Ross rifle disqualified after practising with it and looking upon the weapon as coming within the rules governing the competition, but, notwithstanding this, a New Zealander was successful in winning the King's Prize. Following very closely, however, came a Canadian—Major H. R. Northover who, although not one of Canada's team, is a Winnipeg rifle expert who has been transferred to the R.A.F.

* * *

Canada's Good Showing. Indeed, in the final round, Canada's good all-round shooting manifested itself in the fact that out of the fourteen oversea competitors, seven came from the Dominion. Major Northover's winning of the Silver Cross and Capt. F. R. Martin's success in gaining the Bronze Cross for the second and third highest aggregate scores respectively, form an additional cause for congratulation. With the St. George's Vase, the *Daily Graphic* Cup, and the *Graphic* Cup in Canadian keeping, besides the gaining of several other minor successes, Canada has reason for pride in the part taken by men of the Dominion in the Victory Bisley.

* * *

Useful Advice. Elsewhere we publish an article from the pen of a well-known Canadian at present in England, in the course of which the writer urges the application of the lesson of war to the present condition of peace. Information regarding markets, world supply and demand, should, he claims, be more systematically organised, and the right kind of information having been obtained, a determined policy should be applied at the points promising success, in order that the market should be held and consolidated.

* * *

The Dominion Government and Shipbuilding. That Canada has no intention to relax its efforts to develop the shipbuilding industry, both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, is apparent by the action taken by the Dominion Parliament during its recent session. Forty-five ships for the Canadian Government Mercantile Marine are being built, of three types and of seven sizes. Two vessels of 2,800 tons each, four of 3,400, five of 3,750, eight of 4,300, eight of 5,100, sixteen of 8,100, and two of 10,500 are under construction in yards situated at Halifax, New Glasgow, Levis, Three Rivers, Montreal, Kingston, Welland, Collingwood, Port Arthur, Prince Rupert, Vancouver and Victoria. The cost is calculated to be more than $52,000,000. Six of the forty-five vessels have already been delivered, thirty more are scheduled for delivery during the year, and the rest are to be completed before the close of 1920. The total dead weight tonnage is about 265,000, so that the addition to Canada's status as a mercantile nation will be considerable.

All these vessels will sail under the new Canadian Government Mercantile Marine flag (an illustration of which appeared in *Canada* of May 24). Already regular services have been established to certain West Indian and South American ports; and in co-operation with the Government-owned railways, a through schedule of freight rates to the principal trade centres is being fixed. The result of this very considerable development in State-owned and operated industries will be eagerly watched. Until the war pressure upon the world's shipping is relieved, and the private shipowner regains more freedom of action, the State which owns and operates its own steamships and railways certainly appears to enjoy exceptional advantages. Whether the venture proves successful from a tax-payer's point of view remains to be seen. It is, however, undeniable that the action of the Dominion Government will do a great deal towards establishing a great and permanent shipbuilding industry in Canada, and that its foresight in providing subsidies to bring this considerable tonnage into being at a critical time has been a service not only to Canada, but to the Empire at large.

* * *

Sir Lomer Gouin on the Future of Montreal. Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec for fifteen years, after receiving a further lease of office from the electorate, delivered a remarkable speech, which has given great satisfaction in Montreal, where the question of improved municipal administration is a serious one, and has been accentuated during the mayoralty of Mr. Mederic Martin. Sir Lomer definitely promised to give to the city "the system of administration which it wants, and which will ensure its prosperity." Replying to criticisms regarding recent annexations to the city, Sir Lomer Gouin said:—"What would Montreal be without these annexations? Montreal is now the fifth city on the Continent; it has a reputation throughout the world. It is here that the seats of the big banks are located, the big manufacturing establishments, the men of commerce, and the railway terminals. Without these annexations Montreal to-day would be a city of only 200,000 people."

Speaking of the great future which lies before the chief port of the Dominion, Sir Lomer Gouin said he remembered the oft-quoted saying of the late Sir George Etienne Cartier, "Young man, go West." He, Sir Lomer, would say, "Young man, go East; remain in Quebec; go to the East of Montreal. It is there that the future of Montreal lies, in Maisonneuve. It is there that the port of Montreal will develop. It is there that the people will multiply; it is there that our future lies. Montreal is destined to be a colossal city. Her progress in the past has been phenomenal." He concluded by expressing satisfaction that the serious labour troubles in Western Canada had been only slightly reflected in Montreal, and pleaded for that harmony between the two races and between capital and labour, which would ensure the city becoming one of the most important ports, not only of the American Continent, but of the world.

* * *

Alien Agitators. A report of the proceedings at the trial of prominent rioters during the labour troubles in Toronto makes it quite clear that foreigners, and not men of British, Canadian, or American birth, were the chief source of the trouble there, as in Winnipeg and other Western cities. Of thirteen men convicted, and upon whom violent revolutionary propaganda was found, all but three or four were of foreign origin. The sentences were severe, and when served will be followed by deportation, and it is no wonder that public opinion throughout the Dominion is strongly in favour of the immigration restrictions being made more severe. An examination of the statistics regarding crime and lunacy throughout the Dominion shows that the proportion of those sent to prisons or asylums is comparatively small among native-born Canadians, and the same fact is still more noticeable in the case of convictions for drunkenness.

* * *

Canadian Export Trade. The increased cost of coal must seriously handicap all manufacturers in Great Britain. It is already known that a great deal of British trade in the Eastern markets has been lost to American, Japanese, and Chinese firms, and the attitude of Labour in the Mother Country is so serious that further inroads on British overseas trade appear inevitable. Canada is to-day anxious to develop an export market for her goods, and the difficulties that now confront British trade offer the opportunity for Canadian manufacturers to get in touch with British exporting houses, and thus enable them to supply their customers in Africa and the Far East with the goods they have been used to, even if they are made in Canada instead of in Great Britain. It is of very great importance that the trade channels should be maintained at all costs, until industrial conditions are again healthy and settled, and we suggest that Canada could substantially help to do this by working through British export firms.

* * *

The Growth of Industries Remarkable evidence of the development of Canada's manufacturing and trade establishments is provided in the figures on specific industries just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. It is shown that in 1917 over 700,000 persons out of a total population of about 7,250,000 were employed in manufacturing establishments, which, in that year, paid out over $550,000,000 in wages and salaries and turned out products worth over $3,000,000,000. Altogether over one quarter of the population of the Dominion is now dependent upon the earnings of industrial workers.

The latest available population statistics, moreover, show that since 1911 the urban population has increased in the ratio of 29.13 per cent. as compared with a ratio of 27.09 per cent. in the rural areas. Satisfactory as these figures may be as proving the capacity of Canada to become a great manufacturing nation, the immediate necessity is the increased occupation of her uncultivated agricultural areas, which would ensure an increasing domestic demand upon native industries.

* * *

American Emigration. Notwithstanding the war, 336,749 citizens of the United States crossed the border to settle in Canada between 1914 and 1918; the exact official figures are as follows: 1914, 107,530; 1915, 59,779; 1915, 36,937: 1917, 61,389; and 1918, 71,314. The latest reports received from the immigration ports of entry into Western Canada indicate that this spring there has been a record influx of American farmers, bringing in capital as well as practical experience of farming conditions, which do not differ greatly in the prairie provinces of the Dominion from those in the adjoining Western States.

Considering that this immigration is taking place at a time when agriculture in the States is enjoying unexampled prosperity, no better testimony can be afforded as to the opinion held by large numbers of practical American farmers that there is a better opportunity for them in Canada than in the States.

* * *

The Last Peace Parade. We hope there will never again be a parade such as took place on Saturday last in London, for we pray that the occasion for it will not again arise. It was a fitting ceremony to mark the conclusion of the most bloody conflict which civilised people have been forced to endure. Representatives of our Allies, and of every part of our great Empire marched through shouting streets to the saluting point in front of the Palace, where stood the Head and connecting link of the free nations which form the British Empire.

In Whitehall stood the cenotaph, erected to the memory of "The Glorious Dead." Simple in design, it fittingly portrayed the characteristics of that race which for so many centuries has been the bulwark against tyranny. The memory of their dead was with those who marched as well as with those who acclaimed. It was for such a homecoming that those million lives had been freely given and spent. If only in memory of their dead in Flanders' fields, Canadian troops had to share in the historic march with their kith and kin. The historic march remains a memory, but surely it must also be an inspiration to higher and better citizenship.

* *

The Dominion Government has voted $15,000 for sending a Canadian team to the Olympic Games at Antwerp in 1920.

It is estimated that 20,000 returned soldiers will settle on the land in Australia.

Mr. J. A. Cooper, of Toronto, formerly editor of the *Canadian Courier*, has been nominated as Canadian Publicity Agent in New York. He served with the Buffs, and as transport officer of the 5th Brigade.

THE LESSONS OF WAR AS APPLIED TO PEACE.

(*Specially Contributed*).

The military operations in the Great War were guided and controlled entirely by the information received by the Generals and the Corps Commanders of what movements the enemy were making or proposed to make. Just the same in the world-wide trade campaign that has now started, information is the keynote and basis of operations, and the Governments of every country, as well as the different organisations, such as Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, and financial institutions, are organising to supply the public with every kind of information that can bear upon the paramount question of reconstruction.

During the war, when every resource of the Empire and the Allies was being strained to the utmost, it was absolutely necessary to acquire all possible information about the world's supplies, not only of men and money, but of every commodity that entered into the industrial, munition, food and transportation resources available, so that a united, intelligent and effective blow could be struck along every line, *and it was only as a result of the co-ordinated efforts based upon information obtained, that a successful Peace has now been concluded.*

There is a larger viewpoint taken to-day by those who have been following the information thus acquired concerning the resources of the various countries than was ever taken before. In this heated commercial struggle Canadians should make every effort to get the world viewpoint, ascertaining who are their probable competitors, and becoming possessed of all the information they can obtain. There were many lessons learnt through the war as far as Canada is concerned. In our agricultural resources alone it no doubt was a matter of surprise to many to learn that, with the exception of wheat and cheese, we were not an exporting country, and in some instances the products of our farms were not sufficient even to maintain our home demands, and we had to import commodities that certainly should have been raised within the borders of the Dominion.

Owing to the war Canadians have to face a heavy financial responsibility, so much so that the National Debt of Canada for approximately 8,000,000 people is now more than the National Debt of the United States was before the war with a population of approximately 110,000,000 people. *This being the case, it is quite apparent that Canada must develop her natural resources to the limit of her capacity and become as rapidly as possible an exporting country, in order to meet her financial obligations.*

The wealth of the natural resources of the Dominion are beyond question, but it requires courage, enterprise and money to develop these resources, and every care should be taken that nothing should be done that would tend to prevent or delay the investment of money in all enterprises within the Dominion. There is nothing so timid as capital, and the demands on the older countries for capital from all parts of the world are enormous.

The financial institutions of Great Britain are daily faced with the requirements of money for new enterprises. All parts of Africa are commanding great attention. The development of the industrial possibilities of countries like India, Mesopotamia, Asia Minor and many parts of South America are daily placed before financial houses in Britain, the result being that when the time comes there will be a tremendous flow of capital for these industries. In this line alone Canada faces the keenest competition, and it is up to the responsible and thinking Canadian to see that conditions are maintained upon an attractive basis, otherwise the time and the opportunity will pass and the development of our resources will be delayed and even disregarded.

The assistance of the Press of Canada at the present time can do incalculable good to aid in the reconstruction period by providing its readers with all kinds of practical information along the lines above indicated. There is no doubt that as the Press of Canada supported every war effort to the limit of their ability, they will now lend support in the great reconstruction and steadying period that must follow the great Peace which our Empire is at the present time celebrating.

* *

Owing to a long spell of dry weather, forest fires are raging in various parts of British Columbia, causing a heavy loss of timber. In some cases serious danger threatens life and property, notably in the Kootenay Valley.

Estate of the gross value of £381,224 was left by the late Mr. James Hugh Allan, a former member of the firm of Allan Bros. & Co., Liverpool and Glasgow, and son of the late Mr. James Allan.

The Ontario Railway Board, which has taken over the Windsor Street Railway System, announces that the certificates of their motor men will be cancelled unless the striking carmen return to work.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO CANADA.

Comprehensive Tour Which Will Last Three Months.

THE Prince of Wales will leave England on August 5 in the *Renown* for his extensive tour through Canada, and will conclude his visit about the end of October.

The first stop will be at St. John's, Newfoundland, and the *Renown* and her escort will then proceed to St. John, N.B., skirting the southern portion of Nova Scotia in the process. Halifax and Charlottetown (Prince Edward Island) respectively will be visited when the Prince commences his visit up the St. Lawrence to Quebec. The river trip will conclude at Quebec City, and from that point onward the Prince will travel by train.

To Open the National Exhibition

The date of the Toronto Exhibition (at which he will perform the opening ceremony) will necessitate the Prince going on to that city before touching Ottawa. During the Prince's visit to Toronto he will act as starter of the $5,000 Toronto to New York air race, which has been planned to demonstrate the feasibility of commercial air traffic between those cities.

From Toronto the Royal visitor will return east to Ottawa, and here the Prince will lay the foundation of a tower for the new Parliament Buildings.

North Bay, on Lake Nipissing, will be the next objective, and thence his Royal Highness will go to Cobalt, where he will visit the silver mines, and to Timmins, where he will inspect the gold mine. Sault Ste. Marie will be the next important place of call, and the Prince will go thence to Orient Bay on Lake Superior, and to the Nipigon River in the district between Lake Superior and Lake Nipigon. While in the last-named region the Royal visitor will do some fishing—a sport of which he is very fond.

Entering the "Last Best West."

Port Arthur, on Lake Superior, will be the next place of call, and this point may be said to be the start of the Prince's Western tour. At the twin city of Fort William a visit will be paid to the huge grain elevator, and so on to Winnipeg, "the gateway of the West."

Here commences the long train journey through the Prairie Provinces, at a time when the golden grain will be looking its best. Saskatoon will have the honour of greeting the Prince, who will then go on to Edmonton. From the Alberta capital he will go direct south to Calgary, the jumping-off point for the journey over the Canadian Rockies.

Following motor trips to one or more of the big cattle ranches in Southern Alberta, the Prince will go to Banff, where an Indian deputation will present an address of welcome and give a display. Lake Louise, Field, the Yoho Valley, Revelstoke, Vancouver and Victoria will be visited in turn.

Duck Shooting in the Qu'Appelle Valley.

The first stages of the return journey will be Penticton, Okanagan Lake, and Nelson, all in British Columbia. Southern Alberta will be traversed, but Regina, the Saskatchewan capital, will be the first stopping place. From Regina the Prince and his party will participate in some duck shooting on the Qu'Appelle Lakes.

Travelling eastward to Manitoba, Brandon and Portage la Prairie will be visited, and on reaching Ontario, Hamilton, Niagara, London, Windsor, Brantford, Stratford and Guelph will be visited in turn. The Prince will probably remain at Kingston a full day, as his engagements there include inspections of Queen's University and the Royal Military College. In Major-General Sir Archibald Macdonell, the new Commandant of the College, the Heir Apparent will meet a fine soldier whom he knew well in France and Belgium.

Brockville will be reached *via* The Thousand Islands, and with engagements at Montreal the Canadian trip will finish about the end of October.

MILLIONS FOR PENSIONS AND DISABLEMENT

A *Daily Record* cable from Ottawa states that payments to disabled soldiers and the dependents of the men who fell amounted in the fourteen months ended May 31 to $21,983,420. Of this amount $18,611,850 were paid in Canada, and $3,371,570 in Great Britain.

To date the number of pensions awarded total 80,061, of which 62,000 were for disabilities and 17,000 odd to dependents.

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V.C. ARRESTED ON MURDER CHARGE

The Peace celebration at Ottawa had a tragic ending. The hero of the evening was Cpl. Philip Konowal, V.C., formerly of the 47th Bn. who led the Peace Parade.

He is charged with the murder of William Artick, a naturalised Pole, at his home at Hull, a suburb of Ottawa, on Sunday night. The two men had a fight, in which Artick attempted to stab Konowal with a knife.

Konowal won the Victoria Cross at Hill 70, where he captured three machine-guns and killed 17 Germans single-handed. He was invalided home, and re-enlisted for the Canadian Siberian expedition, returning only last month.

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M.P.s' VISIT TO THE FLEET.

The Foreign Office extended an invitation to the Overseas Press to accompany the members of the House of Commons on their visit to the Fleet in the *Balmoral Castle* on Tuesday last. Amid bright sunshine the Union-Castle liner steamed slowly the whole length of the Fleet, returning on the other side of the line of ships.

The visitors evinced great interest in the large grey vessels, and in the First Submarine Flotilla, the "K" class, in particular—a large type of submarine with high bows and funnels. Altogether the impression gained was one of the silent might of the Great Fleet, the unceasing vigilance and undaunted courage of whose personnel made victory so sure.

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The Yukon Legislature has passed an Act extending the franchise to women in all territorial elections on full equality with men, and has asked the Dominion Government to grant similar rights to women in all future Federal elections.

Capt. F. T. Blumberg, Royal Marines, has been awarded the O.B.E. (Military Division) for valuable services on the staff of the Rear-Admiral, Controlled Minefields. Capt. Blumberg was formerly a corporal in the signalling section of the 1st Canadian Pioneers, and received his commission in April, 1917.

The Rev. Dr. D. L. Ritchie, Principal of the Congregational College, Nottingham, has accepted an invitation—which was given but declined 18 months ago—to become Principal of the Congregational College of Canada and Professor of Theology in the United Theological Colleges, Montreal.

The Canadian Y.M.C.A. has received a letter from the General Officer Commanding the Repatriation Camps at Winchester expressing his thanks on behalf of the men waiting there to be repatriated to Canada and other parts of the world. "I cannot express too fully," he says, "the value of your work, which is highly appreciated by all ranks, in a camp of this nature."

The 1919 issue of "Boyle's Court Guide" (which was established in 1792), just published, is especially valuable in view of the numerous changes in *personnel* and residential addresses due to the war. The Street Guide is very useful, and the indexed list easy for reference. The information regarding the Royal Households, foreign embassies, and Members of Parliament and officials is particularly complete. The price is 7s. 6d.

ST. JOHN'S, THE CAPITAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND, WHICH THE PRINCE OF WALES WILL VISIT BEFORE GOING ON TO CANADA

CANADIANS IN THE PEACE PARADE.

Small Detachment Represented Dominion's Fighting Men.

OWING to the rapid repatriation of the Canadian Forces, London Headquarters decided last week that the invitation of the War Office for the inclusion of a representative Canadian contingent was not possible.

The pressure of public opinion, however, compelled the authorities to reconsider their decision, and at seven o'clock on the eve of the parade it was decided to provide a detachment. After considerable trouble, a force of 225 officers and men—all "casualties"—from Witley Camp was arranged for. Lt.-Col. J. H. Lyne-Evans, M.C., Nova Scotia Regiment, was in command, and Lt.-Generals Sir Richard Turner, V.C., and Sir Arthur Currie rode at the head of the detachment.

Despite the scanty time allowed for preparation, the men looked spick-and-span on parade, and their fine marching and soldierly bearing drew hearty plaudits from the hundreds of thousands of spectators lining the route.

Speaking of the Canadians, the *Daily Mail* said :—"London demonstrated quite clearly how her sympathies lay, now as always. The pity is, as everyone said, that a more adequate Canadian contingent was not present."

Provision for Men on Leave.

The Canadian authorities also made special provision for a large number of men to come to London on leave. Three leave trains were provided by the railway companies, and motor lorries met the men on arrival at the stations. Between 500 and 600 men were provided with sleeping accommodation at the Beaver Hut.

The Duke of Connaught, always thoughtful for the people of the Overseas Dominions, made provision for a stand in the grounds of Clarence House, which faces the Mall. This stand was placed at the disposal of the Beyond Seas Association.

Lt. H. Robin Watt, M.C., formerly A.D.C. to General Sir Arthur Currie, was in charge of a representative detachment of "Contemptibles" of the West Yorks Regiment in the Victory Parade.

Major H. A. Timewell represented Newfoundland in the parade. As there are fewer than 100 Newfoundland soldiers now in England, it was impossible to provide a representative contingent.

Canadian Conducts Imperial Choir of 10,000 Voices.

The Imperial Choir of 10,000 voices, under the leadership of Dr. Charles Harriss, gave a magnificent programme of choral music in Hyde Park. Rain fell continuously, but the choristers were undeterred, and when the monster choir gave its opening item there were several hundred thousand people present. For the popular conductor, who is a Canadian by virtue of long residence in the Dominion, it was a great personal triumph. Many of that great choir must have been drenched to the skin, but their enthusiasm, fed by the magnetic personality of their chief, refused to be extinguished. Dr. Harriss (said the *Daily Telegraph*) held and swayed the vast concourse until it became one great choir, of which his 10,000 were but the nucleus. It was an occasion rare in the life of a nation.

An unrehearsed item in the programme which created the utmost enthusiasm was a presentation to Dr. Harriss. This was made, on behalf of the 10,000, by Viscount Campden, who accompanied Dr. Harriss and his choir on their Empire tour. To the conductor himself was presented a loving-cup bearing the following inscription :—"Empire Choir to Dr. Charles Harriss. A memento from the Chorus of Victory, Peace, and Thanksgiving. London, 1919." Dr. Harriss also accepted for Mrs. Harriss a silver rose-bowl bearing a suitable inscription.

The Victory Celebration in Canada.

Throughout the Dominion festivities marked the celebration of Peace Day. All the public buildings were decorated, and the day was declared a public holiday. A Royal salute of 21 guns was fired at Ottawa. In the evening the veterans paraded and a massed choir sang patriotic airs on Parliament Hill. In Toronto there was a thanksgiving ceremony in Queen's Park, and this method of celebration was observed in all the Provinces. At Ottawa (says a cable despatch) the citizens had a double cause for rejoicing, inasmuch as the day saw the resumption of the tramway-car service after 19 days' suspension owing to a strike of the employees.

At Vancouver there was a military and civil pageant four miles long, and aeroplanes constantly circled over the parade. The city's famous fighting units, with their Colours, provided the feature of the procession and in addition there were detachments of Americans, Japanese, Italians, Syrians, Greeks, Slavs, Czecho-Slovaks, and Indians.

Sir George Foster, the Acting Prime Minister, in the course of a Peace Day message to the Canadian people, said :—"We point with pride to the deeds of our soldiers and the imperishable record that they have made. We mourn those who sleep in foreign fields, and greet with sincere hearts those who have returned in honour to their homes. For them and those who supported them in their long war for humanity and liberty there remains an even more arduous and glorious battlefield for the establishment of a real and abiding peace among ourselves, for the conservation of the well-known principles of moral, social, economic, and constitutional development, and for the building up upon them of a great and prosperous nationality."

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OBITUARY.

At Borden Place, Canning, N.S., Mrs. John H. Clarke (92), mother of Lady Borden and Dr. A. T. Clarke. At Halifax, Mr. Alfred J. Bell (62), of Messrs. A. J. Bell and Co.

At Toronto, Mr. James Hayward (85). At Guelph, Mr. J. B. Powell (71).

At Winnipeg, Mr. Robert Hunter (89), a native of Newry and the oldest Orangeman in Canada.

At Vancouver, Mr. Jack McGillivray, brother of Lady McBride.

At Government House, Charlottetown, on July 16, Lt.-Governor Augustine Colin Macdonald died, aged 82. He was born in Prince Edward Island, where his parents, who were natives of Inverness-shire, settled in 1806. Mr. Macdonald sat in the House of Assembly prior to Confederation, and in the Dominion Parliament 1873, 1878, 1891, and 1896, but was defeated at the election in 1900. He was appointed Lt.-Governor on June 2, 1915. In 1865 he married the sixth daughter of the late Hon. J. S. Macdonald.

* *

LEAGUE OF EMPIRE AMALGAMATION.

An amalgamation has been effected between the League of the Empire and the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League. The arrangements provide that all the Imperial education work of the amalgamated League shall be carried out by the League of the Empire on the same lines as hitherto, special attention being given to the study of Imperial history, for which the League has published a graded series of text-books, under the editorship of Professor A. F. Pollard. Communications to the League of the Empire (incorporated with the Over-Seas Club and Patriotic League) should be addressed to the League's present address, 48, Catherine Street, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1, until September 1, and afterwards to the joint headquarters, the Over-Seas Club, General Buildings, Aldwych.

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"WIVES BY HABIT AND REPUTE."

The Dominion Parliament, at the close of the recent session, decided that a woman claimed as his wife by a soldier who died at the Front will, with her children (if any), be pensioned, but such a woman will forfeit the pension if she marries as do legal widows of soldiers.

During the debate, "unmarried wives" of soldiers killed in the war were referred to by Dr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer, as "wives by habit and repute." He urged that the greatest consideration should be accorded such women.

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CANADIAN MILITARY ITEMS.

Lt.-Col. J. C. L. Bott, B.C., has ceased to be seconded to Seaford Headquarters.

The following nursing sisters have retired in the British Isles :—M. K. Beard, S. J. Robley, R.R.C., G. P. Foster, and E. A. Hood.

Kinmel Park Headquarters are now located at 2, East Parade, Rhyl.

Capt. (A/Major) D. R. MacLaren, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., has been appointed Acting Director of Air Services, C.A.F., during the temporary absence in Canada of Lt.-Col. G. C. St. P. de Dombasle, O.B.E.

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The constitution of the Canadian Grand Lodge of Masons is to be amended to enable war-maimed soldiers to classify for candidature as members.

In a test case in Manitoba eleven Mennonites have been fined for neglecting to send their children to school or make satisfactory provision for their education. The Mennonites will appeal.

At the S.P.G. monthly meeting, last week, several applications for grants by Canadian bodies were announced Many important projects were foreshadowed in Ontario, and the Archbishop of Rupert's Land urged the need of additional clergy for Calgary, Edmonton, and Qu'Appelle. The latter claimed that 70 per cent. of the O.M.F.C. volunteers belonged to the Church of England.

CANADIAN VIGNETTES IV.

An attempt is made in the following sketches to catch and perpetuate a few of the vivid memory flashes of four happy years on the Western Prairies. The flashes seem to be getting fainter and less frequent, so there is a call for speed ere they fade into a drab background. Written as they are after a year in the unvarying heat of the tropics, they come like those draughts of ice-cold water straight from the old well on a sultry June day in the valley of the Qu'Appelle.

They are calling me back, those Spirit voices of the Valley. I cannot answer the call, but I can at least try to paint, however feebly, the visions which the call brings up. They are very varied—some happy, some fierce and terrible, for I have intentionally included most of the "horrors" of the West—yet they all blend with the insistent voice of "la [illegible] Appelle."

They come with neither method nor order, but for the sake of convenience I have tried to range them according to the process of the months.—H. A. L.

SEPTEMBER.

UP betimes this morning, as shooting has begun and we are off to stalk the wily partridge and prairie chicken, or the still more wily duck. Too wily, alas, they prove for me, but the smallness of our bag detracts but little from the pleasure of that early walk on this crisp September morning. The air is nippy enough before the sun is up, and fingers are often numbed by the cold steel of the gun barrel. Presently the white mists roll away down the valley, and the lake below us glimmers in the breeze beneath the rising sun. Our time is up, and we push down the hill again to face the expected fire of chaff at the breakfast table.

Now for some real hard work. We are going out to a farmer friend to help in the stooking. As we drive out through the fresh autumn air (I ought to call it "Fall" in Canada, but "fresh Fall"!——) there comes from all around the musical drone of the reaping machines, for cutting is in full swing, and all are in a hurry lest they get overtaken by the early frosts. We are soon at work, and back-breaking work it is for beginners, lifting one after another of those sheaves, and piling them into reluctant stooks under the hot noon sun. They grow heavier every moment, and we are right glad when the call comes to dinner. We sit down with the farm hands to a plain but very sufficing meal, and after a few minutes' smoking interval we return to the job. Now it seems a little easier, as our muscles are getting tuned up, but our stooks look terribly amateurish. One of our number, whose attention has been somewhat distracted by a counter (feminine) attraction, is told afterwards that more than half of his are down, but that may have been an unkind exaggeration. After a cup of welcome tea under the shelter of our new-made stooks, we are glad enough to get our discharge and hitch up for home.

"STOOKING IS BACK-BREAKING WORK FOR BEGINNERS."

The sunset hour revives our sporting instincts, and we make for the lake side again. This time, whether from good luck, or from a wiser choice of our scene of operations, we are rather more successful. The duck are flying low, straight down the valley, and we are well concealed by the old bathing shed, while they are plainly outlined against the sunset light, and several fall at our feet in response to the summons of our guns.

Homeward bound with our trophies, the stillness of the night is punctuated by the uncanny "swish, swish" overhead, as flight after flight pursues its course to the east.

The restless beat of their wings tells us that Nature's year is drawing to a close, and soon they will hear the call to depart and leave us to the silent solitude of winter.

And they will obey.

OCTOBER.

BUT the end is not yet. The first snow has fallen, and melted again. The glorious Indian Summer is here. From the hills all round comes the monotonous hum of the threshing outfits. But we had better not venture near the farms to-day. When the farmer's good wife is up to her eyes in work, trying to satisfy the cravings of 20 hungry threshers, her spirit of hospitality is apt to be a trifle strained, and our welcome might be at least forced. So we will settle down to enjoy the last of the lingering summer.

How about the ice along the edge of the lake? Surely it bears after last week's frosts. Try it anyhow. So skates are brought out, and a hamper of tea requisites packed, and we are off to try our luck. The sun is quite warm on the beach, and we dump our burdens in a sand alcove. The ice bears all right, and we scramble about rather unsteadily, as befits our first effort of the season. The sun is low, and we hasten to boil the kettle. Strange, indeed, this picnic by the ice. We sit round in our skates, and bask in the warm sunshine. The sun sets, and as we start back there is a touch of frost in the air. Up and down the switchback road we find winter struggling with summer for the mastery of this month. The final end is assured, but summer is dying hard. In the hollows is a chill that makes us shiver, while on the top of each rise we catch the aftermath of the sun's noon-day warmth. By the time we reach home we are ready enough to light up the stoves, all except "Shining Billy," who is held in reserve for the real winter.

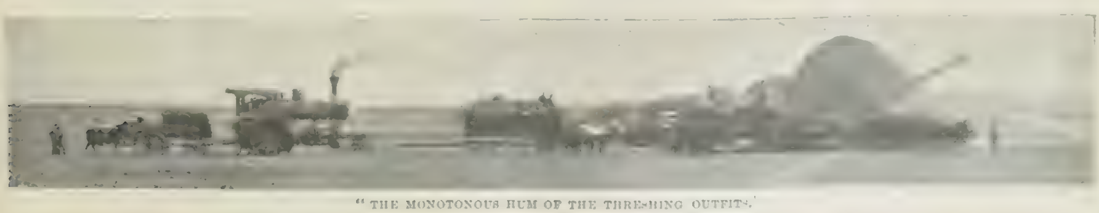
The Indian Summer is over now. Several days of bitter east winds and snow scuds have been followed by the first severe frost. It reached zero last night, and this morning the lake is steaming like a huge cauldron. The threshers are still busy all round, as there are many farms for each to visit before the word "Finis" is written for another year. The farm wagons are rumbling down to the elevators in a persistent stream, and unloading their precious freight inside the curious box-like structures. Nature's year is over now, and this great granary of the world settles down to its long winter rest.

NOVEMBER.

WINTER has the valley in its grip. The trails are hard and bumpy, and driving in the draughty buggy is anything but pleasant. The thin sprinkling of snow is not nearly enough to make sleighing possible. A curious hush as of death has fallen on us. The plash and ripple of the lake are stilled. Except for a patch at each end where the early floes have been driven about and churned up by the gales of October, the whole surface is one unbroken sheet of glassy ice.

What a chance for skating if only it bears before the heavy snow piles itself into hummocks all over! A series of still nights of intense frost thicken the ice rapidly. Night by night is heard a weird moaning, with occasional booms like distant artillery. Each boom betokens a fresh crack, some of them stretching half-way across the mile-wide expanse of clear ice. Now is the time to get our skates out. How glorious this first spin over the virgin ice! It is dark before I turn for home, and again that insistent moaning and booming begins. A solitary journey of two miles to this uncanny chorus leaves a memory that nothing can efface.

Another and a very different day. A strong westerly gale



"THE MONOTONOUS HUM OF THE THRESHING OUTFITS."

is blowing right down the lake, driving before it long wisps of powdery snow. To fight against it on skates proves beyond our powers, so we make for the shore and have a few very unpleasant minutes battling with frozen straps under the lee of a deserted summer cottage. Then a tramp along the lakeside and a good warm at an ever-hospitable hearth sets us up. Out we go to the end of the point. Skates are put on again. Two or three strokes to start us off. Then feet together and coats outstretched, we are carried by the gale for full two miles to the mouth of the river. We try to race the flying snow, but it sweeps past as fast and ever faster to lose itself in a hazy smother of white at the end of the lake. Rough ice ahead, and the cautious spirits put on the brake and negotiate it slowly. Of the more venturous ones, two subside suddenly into drifts, but the rest of us get over the lumpy ice somehow and pull up in a breathless glow at the river mouth.

Many other ice visions flash across my memory. Fish, large and small, swimming right under foot, and wonderfully clear through the two feet of solid ice. Hair-raising cracks which scare us in spite of the positive certainty that the ice is at least 18 inches thick. The wild rush and scramble of impromptu games of hockey. And last, but not least, one unforgettable night when we lit a huge fire on the beach and had a moonlight skating picnic, with coffee and cakes beside the roaring blaze. All these, crowded into about three short weeks of stirring life, occupy a place in the memory flashes out of all proportion to their length or frequency.

DECEMBER

LOTS of snow, and good sleighing. Christmas is near with its round of gaieties. And how little I appreciate those evening parties, when it means a return at 2 a.m. with the temperature well below zero, and the ponies to unhitch and put to bed. But Christmas is ever Christmas, and parties and plum pudding are essentials whether you are sweltering under an African sun, or vastly preferring a warm corner at home to a bitter drive of five miles in the real Christmas weather of Canada.

Of a sudden the picture changes, and I am sheltering in a wretched little prairie hotel, and listening to the awful shriek and clatter of a real Western blizzard, as it tears at the flimsy lumber building over my head. The "office"—a sort of office and general sitting room combined—is a filthy place at its best, and just now it is worse than usual, with half-a-dozen mongrel curs sprawling round the stove, and most of the ne'er-do-weels of the village driven in for shelter. The door bursts open to admit another refugee with a couple more dogs. He enters with a howl of wind and a mass of whirling snow.

In desperation I get up and venture out. The street is one mass of blinding snow, which blots out completely the view of the houses the other side. I fight my way along till I reach a corner where all semblance of shelter is lost. The scene is utterly bewildering. Not a sign of a landmark, though I know every inch of the village. My eyes are choked with snow, and to attempt to reach a friendly house 200 yards away across the open is quite out of the question.

In such a blizzard strong men have been lost and perished in trying to reach the barn from the house. A party is setting out to bring the children from school. They are taking a long rope, with the aid of which they will feel their way from one telephone pole to another, till the school is reached. So I turn back to the shelter of the hotel to listen to the thunder of the blast, till it lulls me to sleep, as it dies slowly away in the night. The morning breaks calm, cold and cloudless. It is hard to realise what happened yesterday. Only the huge drifts, towering in peaks half-way up towards the eaves, and forming a long six-foot ridge all down the side of the village street, bear silent witness that it is not always calm and sunny in Western Canada.

Yet ever sun predominates greatly over storm, and perhaps the most fascinating of all the elfin powers of "Our Lady of the Snows" is her ability to make us forget and forgive her occasional bursts of ugly temper in the dazzling sunshine of her smiles. After all, life, wherever woman comes into it, would be very dull if it were all sunshine and never a storm. And Canada is essentially a Woman. H. A. L.

A CANADIAN LETTER.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

MONTREAL, *July* 10.

The end of the first session of Parliament held since the armistice came at the beginning of the present week, prorogation taking place on Monday, July 7. The Premier has just managed to hold things together in the Cabinet to finish up the work of the session, and, now that it is closed, the necessity of reconstruction is being forced upon him, though as the vacation spirit is upon Ottawa it may be that nothing very definite will be done for a few weeks. The resignation of Sir Thomas White does not come as a surprise, since it has been reported at various times and as often denied; but it is now a *fait accompli*. Pressure is being exercised to persuade the Minister of Finance to reconsider his decision, but it seems very unlikely that the resignation will be withdrawn. A rumour that the Hon. Frank Carvell, Minister of Public Works, will also retire is current, but is denied.

With the portfolio of Agriculture also vacant through Hon. Martin Burrell's retirement, there will be some room for the introduction of new blood. There is a strong feeling abroad that the policy of the Union Government should be clearly defined, for even those who are being pressed to enter the Government are at present in doubt as to whether they can safely do so. The name of Brig.-General Victor W. Odlum, for instance, is being mentioned as a possible successor to the Hon. Martin Burrell for British Columbia, and his many friends in the Pacific Province would be vastly pleased were he to accept such appointment. Although he went to Ottawa, he subsequently stated that it was unlikely he would enter public life. Naturally a strong bid is being made by all political parties for the adhesion of men who have figured prominently in the history of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

General Currie's Future.

General Sir Arthur Currie has been strongly urged to enter the federal arena, but it is much more likely from what one hears that he will continue to play the soldier, and will be given the Inspector-Generalship of the Canadian Army. General Odlum will not take the Customs appointment that was reserved for him at Vancouver, but is more likely to enter on newspaper enterprise. The name of Major-General Sir David Watson is being mentioned for the Senate, and for the time being he is returning to the charge of his paper, the *Quebec Chronicle*.

The representation of Quebec in the Cabinet will have to be faced by the Premier, and the other problem will be the decision as to the proportion of Protectionists of the East and the Free Traders of the West in the Cabinet. There is, however, a middle party which is arising; men who, taking a broad view of the needs of the Dominion as a whole, are inclined to adopt a policy which will give some satisfaction to the protagonists of either cause, and among these are the men returning from the front. If a place can be found for them, some of them will enter politics; but if the Union Government is to pander unduly to either policy, then they will have none of it, but will abandon the country to what they style the politicians. Conversation with certain of these possible nominees for high office convinces me that they have far more constructive ideas than have some of the politicians who have only breathed the Ottawa atmosphere, for there is something in the military game that crystallises a man's thought and enables him to convert it into action, disregarding the small dangers and always keeping the end in view.

Review of the Session.

During the session, covering four and a-half months, over 150 measures passed the two Chambers and were given Royal assent, and over $800,000,000 was voted for expenditure during the current fiscal year.

More would have been done if there had been no interruptions, but internal labour troubles occupied the House of Commons and the Cabinet at certain periods; though what looked a serious situation was overcome by a firm attitude on the part of the Government, in which matter it was undoubtedly supported by the majority of citizens.

The fact that the Premier was obliged to be absent during the greater part of the session was a handicap, but at the same time Sir Thomas White, as second-in-command, handled his army in a way that added to his reputation.

The resignation of the Hon. Mr. Crerar from the Union Cabinet, followed as it was by the stampeding of a dozen of his followers from the Unionist ranks during the Budget debate, did not upset the Government.

Soldiers' interests and labour and industrial problems were often before the House—in fact, predominated, and Parliament received a report from the Commission on Industrial Unrest which offered the most radical proposals ever presented to Parliament. The high cost of living was also the subject of a Special Parliamentary Committee, and two Bills were passed to prevent combination for the enhancement of prices and profiteering. Transportation matters, immigration laws, public health, housing and technical education were also dealt with by Parliament.

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Huts constructed by the Canadian Forestry Corps at Edinburgh were utilised to house the Forestry Exhibition recently promoted by the Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society.

The amount collected at Woodcote Park Canadian Conval-cent Hospital and handed to the Chairman of the Epsom Urban Council for the widow of Station-Sergt. Green, was £172 10s. 6d., and not £122 10s. 6d., as previously stated.

THE VICTORY BISLEY: Silver and Bronze Cross Winners both Western Canadians.

HAVING provided winners for the *Daily Graphic* Cup and the *Graphic* Competition, and a competitor who after tieing, eventually gained second prize in the *Daily Telegraph* shoot, Canada, as well as being prominent in minor events, proceeded to keep herself well to the fore during the later stages of the Victory meeting at Bisley

Wednesday, July 16, saw the first stage of the St. George Vase completed, and, to use the words of the *Times* correspondent, "as usual, there was a Canadian in a leading position." This was Cpl. R. O'Neill-Daunt, C.E., Vancouver, who tied with two competitors from the Royal Marine Artillery, scoring 44 against 45 made by the leader, Lt. A. B. Lewis, of the R.A.F. The vase came to Canada in the final stage, which was shot off on Friday, but Cpl. O'Neill-Daunt was not the winner. As the result of a tie—again with two other competitors—a re-shoot took place, which gave Col.-Sgt. N. Newman, 3rd Res. Bn. (Windsor, Ont.), an easy victory, his score being 14 against Sgt. Pitts (late Herts Yeomanry), 10, and Sgt. Wescott, R.M.L.I., 6. In the first stage Col.-Sgt. Newman had scored 43.

The principal achievements of Canadian marksmen at Bisley are given below. Canada had seven representatives in the King's Hundred, in addition to Major Northover, M.C., R.A.F., who is a Canadian.

N.R.A. BADGE AND £25.—Major H. R. Northover, Winnipeg.

SILVER CROSS (2nd highest aggregate).—Major Northover.

BRONZE CROSS (3rd highest aggregate).—Capt. F. R Martin, Calgary.

ST. GEORGE'S VASE.—Col.-Sgt N. Newman, Windsor, Ont.

Daily Graphic CUP.—Capt. Martin.

Graphic CUP.—Lt. J. H. Vincent, Hamilton

Daily Telegraph CUP (2nd place).—Lt. W. A. Smelser, Baden, Ont.

B.S.A. COMPETITION.—Lt E. T D. Francis, Edmonton

The Kolapore Cup provided a most interesting sh[illegible] Using the long-pattern Service rifle, teams of eight, representing the Mother country and the Overseas Dominions, fired 1[illegible] shots each man at 300, 500, and 600 yards. Canada's position was third with 1,009, the Mother country's team winning with 1,060, and Australia coming second with 1,054. The Canadian team and scores were as follows: Lt. Vincent, 12[illegible] Major Hutchison, 117; Capt. F. R. Martin, 128, Maj Morris, 132; Lt. Smelser, 123, C.S.M. Goodhouse, 12[illegible] Sgt. Hatch, 122, Sgt. McInnes, 129.

Bisley's great event is, of course, the King's Prize with its tempting N.R.A. Gold Medal and Gold Badge and £25[illegible] though more valuable than these is the honour of t[illegible] position as King's Prizewinner. In the first stage, as recorded in *Canada* last week, Lt. J. H. Vincent (19th Bn., Hamilton shared leading position with another competitor, but on the re-shoot he was beaten by Capt. Marriott, thus losing the Bronze Medal for the highest score for the first day

The second stage was entered into on Thursday, when 300 competitors with the highest scores in the first stage strove for the coveted position of being in the King's Hundred. An interesting shoot resulted in a tie between Q.M.S.I. A. C. Samways (N.R.A., S. of M.) and Pte. R. W. Lockwood (7th Essex), whose totals were 129. From this, the score descended to 115, nine men with tied positions at this score having to secure hundredth position by a re-shoot.

Friday saw the final round shot off, after the two leaders had decided their tie, by a win for Pte. Lockwood, who thus became Silver Medallist. Facing the targets at the firing point were men of the Navy and Royal Marines, Cavalry, Artillery, Machine Gun Corps, Royal Engineers, Royal Air Force, Infantry, and Royal Ordnance Corps, and an analysis of "the Hundred" shows that the Regular and Territorial and Volunteer Forces were about equally divided.

Overseas troops numbered 14 in this round, and Canada was proud to boast that seven of these were Dominion troops, while, in addition, Major H. R. Northover, M.C., R.A.F., is a Canadian transferred to the Imperial Forces from the

THE CANADIAN BISLEY TEAM

Left to Right, Back Row.—Col.-Sgt. N. Newman, 3rd Res. (Windsor); Sgt. I. J. Faulkner, 25th (Dartmouth); Sgt. R. G. Morris, 27th (Winnipeg C.-S.-M. F. J. Goodhouse, 38th (Ottawa); Arm. S.-M. C. A. Wood, C.O.C. (Quebec); Sgt. A. Bruce, 4th (Toronto); Cpl. R. O'Neill-Daunt, Eng (Vancouver); Sgt. D. McInnes, 9th (Edmonton); R.-S.-M. W. H. Wood, 102nd (Victoria); Arm. S.-Sgt. J. [illegible], C.O.C. (Quebec).

2nd Row.—Sgt. J. Hay, Eng. (Vancouver); Lt. J. L. Alexander, Eng. Res. (Mono Road); Lt. J. H. Vincent, 19th (Hamilton); Lt. W. A. Smels[illegible] Eng. Res. (Toronto); Lt. V. R. C. Spearing, M.C., 24th (Sherbrooke); Sgt. H. S. Ph[illegible] [illegible] (W[illegible]); Sgt. T. C. H[illegible], 90th (W[illegible]); Lt. A. B. Waterman, Eng. (Winnipeg); Lt. J. Balfour, M.C., M.G.C. (Edmonton); Arm. Q.M.S. J. B[illegible], C.O.C. [illegible]

3rd Row.—Maj. G. Mortimer, C.O.C. (Ottawa); Maj. F. W. Utton, O.B.E., [illegible] [illegible]; Ma[illegible] [illegible] D.S.O. [illegible] J. B. Neale, 3rd (Toronto); Capt. F. G. Johnson, C.A.P.C., attd. R.C.D. (Prince Albert); Lt. V. Spalding, R.C.D. [illegible] 44th (Tavistock); Lt F. L. Mills, Eng. Res. (Toronto); Lt. W. J. Gerring, D.C.M., Eng. (Toronto); Lt. [illegible]

4th Row.—Capt. F. R. Martin, 31st (Calgary); Maj. R. G. Hutchison, M.C., R.C.D. (Lethbridge); Maj. C. W. Devey, L.S.H. (Calgary); Lt.-[illegible] W. Rae, D.S.O., 4th (Vancouver); Lt.-Col. W. W. Burland, D.S.O., Commandant, 14th (Montreal); Maj. W. O. Morris, [illegible] Maj. F. Richardson, O.B.E., 52nd (Victoria); Capt. J. J. Hartley, Eng. (Ottawa); Capt. B. H. Harrison, 88th (Parksville).

Front Row.—Arm. S.-Sgt. H. R. Roberts, C.O.C. (Toronto); Capt. H. H. Chanter, 13th (Montreal); Capt. W. J. H. Ellwood, M.C., Asst. A[illegible] C.F.A. (Kingston); Maj. A. McArthur, 42nd (New Glasgow); Sgt. A. C. Lucas, F.G.H. (Toronto); S.-Sgt. H. Wyse, 1st (I[illegible]

Canadian Ordnance Corps. The close of the competition saw Major Northover holding second position as winner of the N.R.A. Badge and £25, his score being 248, the winner, Sgt. L. Loveday, New Zealand, with 253, gaining the King's Prize.

Below are the scores of Canada's seven:—

Maj. G. Mortimer, C.O.C. (Ottawa)	243
Maj. W. O. Morris, 75th Bn. (Toronto)	241
Lt. J. Balfour, 3rd M.G. Bn. (Edmonton)	239
Maj. F. W. Utton, O.B.E., 14th Bn. (Toronto)	235
Lt. F. Spalding, R.C.D. (Toronto)	230
Lt. E. T. D. Francis, 2nd Div. Sigs. (Edmonton)	226
Sgt. D. McInnes, 9th Bn. (Edmonton)	223

When the principal competitions at Bisley have concluded scores are totalled and prizes awarded for the three highest aggregate scores. The highest secures the Challenge Trophy, the Gold Cross and prize in kind value £25, which this year were awarded to C.P.O. Morton, R.N., for his score of 427. Major H. R. Northover, R.A.F., came next, gaining the Silver Cross for his aggregate of 411, and Capt. F. R. Martin, (21st Bn., Calgary), the winner of the *Daily Graphic* Cup. secured the Bronze Cross with an aggregate of 406, thus adding yet more distinction to Canada's part in the Victory Bisley.

Major Harry Robert Northover, who so distinguished himself at Bisley, is a Winnipeg man, and was earlier armourer-sergeant with the 90th Rifles. He formerly owned a gun repair shop on Graham Avenue, Winnipeg, and enlisted with the Canadian Ordnance Corps. He was awarded the Military Cross early in 1916 whilst a warrant officer, and soon afterwards was given a commission. He subsequently went to the Royal Air Force.

Lt. Francis was the winner of the Birmingham Small Arms competition.

With the shooting for the Mackinnon Cup on Monday Bisley officially came to an end. Tuesday and Wednesday saw the Empire competition shot off, but this is an added contest, taking place when and where it did for the convenience of the teams gathered together. As in the Kolapore competition, so in the Mackinnon, the Canadian team occupied third place, the Mother Country and Australia (also as in the Kolapore) being first and second respectively.

The day was far from an ideal shooting day, a wind that came in gusts, and light that was alternately bright and dull, as the sun was shining or obscured, making accurate shooting very difficult, and a drizzle of rain in the afternoon did not improve matters. Misses were plentiful, even the King's Prize winner having a miss to account for. In these circumstances, it is satisfactory to record that the Canadian team secured with the English team the credit of having the fewest marksmen with misses, namely, six. The English total in this competition was 1,497, Australia 1.424, and Canada 1,398.

Canada's team and scores were as follows:—Lt. Balfour 125, Sgt. Hay 124, Major Hutchison 122, C.S.M. Goodhouse 121, Major Morris 120, Major Utton 120, Lt. Francis 120, Capt. Martin 115, Major Mortimer 112, Lt. Vincent 110, Major Elmitt 106, Sgt. McInnes 103—total 1,398.

* *

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

Bell.—On July 17, 1919, at the residence of her father, Beckington, near Bath, the wife of Capt. Joseph Bell, Manitoba Regiment—of twin daughters.

McAvity.—On July 16, at Imber Park Road, Esher, to the wife of Lt.-Col. Malcolm McAvity, D.S.O.—a son.

Pringle.—On July 1, in a private nursing home, at Toronto, Ont., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Frank Pringle—a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Price–Strangways.—On July 16, at Holy Trinity Church, N.W., Henry James Price, eldest son of Major S. H. Price, W.I.R., to Norah, elder daughter of the late Mr. H. P. and Mrs. Strangways, of West Kensington.

Lamont–Chambres.—On July 12, at the Pro-Cathedral, Calgary, by the Very Rev. Dean Paget, John Murdoch Lamont, of Bear Lake, Peace River, Alberta, to Mary Langton Chambres, late of Eastham, Cheshire.

Dashwood—Jennings. On July 8, at the Baptist Church, Maidenhead, by the Rev. T. Wreford-Way, Frederick A. Dashwood, of Toronto, to Doris L. Jennings, of Maidenhead.

Wilson–Williamson.—At Dovercourt Presbyterian Church, Toronto, on June 27, by the Rev. George Wilson, D.D., John Wilson (late of Springburn) to Jessie, third daughter of James Williamson, 78, Balgrayhill, Springburn, Scotland.

Greenway—Hawkesworth.—On June 25, at Saskatoon, Sask., Frank Gale, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Greenway, of West Hampstead, London, to Betty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Hawkesworth, of Saskatoon.

DEATHS.

Manville. On July 12, at Montreal, Alfred John Manville, aged 45 years.

Massy. On July 16, at Cordangan Manor, Tipperary, Sophie, daughter of the late Alexander Grant, of Hillside, St. Andrews, New Brunswick, and widow of Daniel Molloy, youngest son of the late Francis Hugh Massy, and grandson of the late the Hon. Francis Hugh Massy, of Suir Castle, Tipperary, aged 84. (Canadian papers, please copy.)

Kerr. At Langloes Avenue, Windsor, Ontario, on June 21, 1919, William Kerr, of the Kerr Engine Co., Walkerville, eldest surviving son of the late Hendry Kerr, farmer, Leadburn, Peeblesshire.

IN MEMORIAM.

Thomson. In ever proud and loving memory of John Leslie Thomson, Lieut., Canadian Infantry, killed in action July 19, 1916, solicitor, London and New York, youngest son of the late Deputy-Inspector James Thomson, R.N., and of the late Mrs. Thomson, 16, Beacon Hill, N.
"Not grudgingly, nor of necessity."

In Memoriam notices can be prepaid at the following rates:—A minimum of three lines, or 36 words, $5 for five years. Each additional word, 10 cents for the period. Rates for prepayment for longer periods or perpetuity will be quoted on application.

OVERSEA SETTLEMENT FOR EX-SERVICE MEN.

The Government have decided that ex-Service men, viz., officers and men of the Royal Navy, the British Army (excluding Dominion and Colonial Forces), or the Royal Air Force, who have served in the present war and who wish to settle within the Empire overseas may obtain free third-class passages "at the lowest Government rate" for themselves and their dependents to the nearest convenient port to their destination, provided that they are approved under one of the agricultural settlement schemes of the Oversea Governments or are going to assured employment, and are otherwise acceptable to the Government of the territory to which they desire to go. This privilege will also be extended to the widows and dependents of ex-Service men as defined above, provided that they are entitled to draw pension from Imperial funds under the terms of the Pensions Warrant. Free passages on the same conditions will be granted to ex-Service women who enrolled for whole-time service for not less than six months in a corps under the direction of a British Government Department.

Although pensioners and reservists are eligible for a free passage under the above conditions, their applications cannot be granted until they have been referred to the Navy, Army, or Air Force authorities for the grant of permission to proceed abroad, as required by the regulations. It is, however, pointed out that as the self-governing Dominions will have first to settle their own returning troops on the land, it is improbable that more than a very limited number of free passages can be granted before the beginning of 1920.

* *

HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

The *Regina* sailed on July 15 from Liverpool for Halifax with 139 officers, 3 nursing sisters, and 1,805 men. Sixty-one officers were from London, and 62 officers and 1,765 men from Witley.

In consequence of the strike of dock gate men at Liverpool, several liners due to sail for Canada are held up. The list includes the White Star-Dominion steamship *Canada* (with troops), the C.P.O.S. liners *Scotian*, *Minnedosa* and *Scandinavian*, and others.

* *

CANADA LODGE.

The fifty-first regular meeting of the Canada Lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall on Tuesday. The attendance seemed small after the magnificent gathering at the installation meeting last month, which will long live in the memory of those who were so fortunate as to be present. There was a good deal of work to do, which kept the W.M. fully employed until a late hour. Four prominent officers of Grand Lodges in Canada were unanimously elected honorary members of Canada Lodge. A member of the Grand Lodge of British Guiana was among the guests who were entertained at the subsequent dinner.

It is hoped that an Empire Lodge may be founded in Canada, which will perform those functions in the Dominion which the Canada Lodge has so usefully fulfilled in London.

The next regular meeting of the Canada Lodge will be held on the fourth Tuesday in November.

* *

DOMINION FLAGS AT WESTMINSTER.

How the Dominion flags flown on the Parliament Buildings during the Peace celebrations came to be acquired is told in the *Morning Post*:—

Mr. T. Wilson, the Clerk of the Works at Westminster, suggested to the Empire Parliamentary Association that on the occasion of important Imperial gatherings in the Royal Gallery a display of the flags of the Empire would not only be appropriate, but would diminish the acoustic deficiencies of the apartment. The idea was favourably received; each Dominion presented its flag; they were duly handed over to Mr. Wilson, and for the first time they have waved in company from the meeting-place of the Mother of Parliaments.

◆ ◆

The Dominion Parliament has voted $250,000 for the expenses of the Air Board.

During June there were 80 strikes in Canada, throwing 87,917 persons out of work and causing the loss of 1,445,0 working days, while in May there were 84 strikes, among 77,688 workers, who lost 803,816 days. In June, 1918, strikes involved 11,888 workers and a loss of 46,941 days.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire and their family, accompanied by Lord Richard Nevill, Captain Cator and Lord Haddington, left Government House early this month to visit Blue Sea Lake.

* *

Sir Arthur Curries was among those invited to the dinner, presided over by the Prince of Wales, to the British and Allied commanders at the Carlton Hotel, last Saturday. The Canadian Corps Commander was to receive the honorary degree of LL.D. from Cambridge University on Wednesday of this week.

* *

At the dinner given to General Pershing at the Mansion House on Friday of last week, Sir Edward Kemp, the Hon. A. L. Sifton and Sir Campbell Stuart were among the guests.

* *

Sir Robert Borden has left Ottawa for a short holiday.

* *

Among the passengers on the *Olympic*, which arrived at Liverpool on Monday, was the Hon. A. K. Maclean, who is visiting Great Britain on the business of the Trade and Commerce Department.

* *

Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor, accompanied by Mrs. Frank Duff Frazier, have left Montreal for a tour of the west and points on the Pacific Coast.

* *

Sir John Aird, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, is expected in London from Toronto next month.

* *

Lt.-Col. John Amyot, C.M.G., of Toronto, has been appointed Deputy Minister of the new Department of Public Health, which was authorised by a Bill passed during the recent session. Col. Amyot was Professor of Hygiene at Toronto University before coming overseas in 1915 with No. 4 Canadian Hospital. He later became Chief Sanitary Officer of the 2nd Army.

* *

Mr. W. W. Near, of Toronto, a director of the Dominion Bank and president of the Page-Hersey Iron Tube & Lead Co., Ltd., has arrived in London.

* *

Mr. J. E. McAllister, of the National Steel Car Co., Ltd., Hamilton, is at the Savoy Hotel.

* *

Lt.-Col. A. M. Grenfell, D.S.O., R. Bucks. Hrs., has been awarded the Territorial Decoration.

* *

Col. Noel Marshall, chairman of the Executive Council of the Canadian Red Cross Society, has received a cable from President Poincaré informing him that he has been appointed a Commander of the Legion of Honour.

* *

Paul Dalband, professor of French in Toronto University, has been officially appointed by the French Government to convey the thanks of France to those in Canada who for four and a half years have been working for the relief of war sufferers in France. He also represents the Franco-Amerique Committee.

The Edinburgh University Court, at a meeting on July 12, appointed Lt.-Col. Meakins, of McGill University, Montreal, to the new Chair of Therapeutics.' Col. Meakins graduated at McGill University in 1905, and spent some time at the London Hospital and University College Hospital, and his work there came under the favourable notice of Sir James Mackenzie. Returning to Montreal, he volunteered for the McGill Hospital unit in 1914, and served with the unit in England and in France. He was subsequently "loaned" to the R.A.M.C., and was given an appointment at the special Soldiers' Heart Hospital at Hampstead. Col. Meakins also did valuable work at the Canadian Hospital at Taplow, where he investigated injuries to the chest as the result of gassing. Prior to the war he had done work with Sir William Osler in the Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore, after which he went to St. Luke's, New York, where he was associated with Professor Obie in laboratory work. Mrs. Meakins is a daughter of the late Mr. Fayette Brown, of Montreal.

LT. COL. JOHN C. MEAKINS, C.A.M.C.

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Col. F. Gaudet, C.B., C.M.G., has been appointed honorary A.D.C. on the Staff of the Governor-General. Col. Gaudet will accompany the Prince of Wales during his tour of Canada.

* *

Lt.-Col. W. Grant Morden, M.P., has returned from Canada.

* *

Maj-Gen. Sir A. C. Macdonell, who commanded the 1st Division, has been appointed Commandant of the Royal Military College at Kingston, in place of Maj.-Gen. Perrault, who has retired and is returning to England.

* *

Maj.-Gen Sir Henry Burstall, who commanded the 2nd Division, has been chosen as Canadian Aide-de-Camp to the Prince of Wales during the coming Royal visit to Canada.

* *

Mr. John Howard, Agent-General for Nova Scotia, was a member of the House of Commons party which visited the Grand Fleet off Southend on Tuesday.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

His Honour Herbert Stone McDonald [illegible] Judge of the united counties of Leeds and Grenville and Mrs Laura Pain Freefolk Martyr Worthy, Hampshire, England, were married in St Stephen Church Montreal on June 12.

* *

At Vancouver the engagement is announced of Miss Frances Tupper daughter of Sir C. Hibbert and Lady Tupper, to Lt. Col. Guy H. Kirkpatrick D.S.O., son of the late Sir George Kirkpatrick, Lt Governor of Ontario

* *

At Victoria the marriage has taken place of Miss Kathleen Julia, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Stanley Wheatley, of "Burleigh," Victoria and grand-daughter of the late Martin Wheatley, J.P., of Burleigh Manor Epping, Essex, England, to Captain William Wentworth Wood, C.A.S.C., of Vancouver, only son of Sheriff and Mrs Wentworth Wood, of Kamloops.

* *

At Ottawa, the marriage has taken place at the home of the bride's brother, Dr. J. Fenton Argue, of Miss Jessie Argue, daughter of the late William Argue, of Carp, Ont., and Mr. Harold Fisher, Mayor of Ottawa. Rev. Dr. Philip officiated.

* *

At Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa, Miss Estelle Barber, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Barber, was married to Lt. William Anderson Winter, eldest son of Col. and Mrs. Chas. F. Winter.

* *

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Symons, in Lowther Avenue, Toronto, their elder daughter, Miss Irene Symons, a well-known Toronto singer, was married to Lt.-Col. Guy G. Hume, who for three years was on the staff at the Ontario Military Hospital at Orpington.

* *

At Calgary, on June 27, in St. Mary's Church, Major Arthur Kittson, M.C., son of the Rev. Canon Kittson, of Berthier, Que., and Ottawa, was married to Jeanne, daughter of the Marquis and Marquise de Roussy de Salles. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Newman.

* *

Dr. and Mrs. Nutting Fraser, of St. John's Newfoundland, announce the marriage of their daughter, Helen, to Capt. John E. J. Fox, the Royal Newfoundland Regiment.

* *

Col. and Mrs. W. D. Gordon, of Kingston, announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen Huntly, and Lieut.-Col. Henry Eversley Boak, D.S.O., Royal Canadian Horse Artillery. The marriage will take place in August.

* *

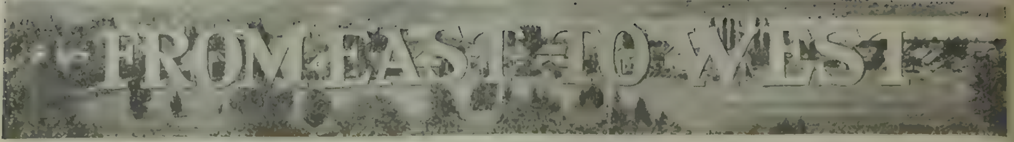
At Burlington, Ont., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Easterbrook, their daughter, Elfrieda Stranger, was married to John Frederick McLelland, manager of the East End branch of the Union Bank, Hamilton.

* *

Col. G. V. White, C.B.E. (Pembroke, Ont.), Mr. Harold Edworth (Winnipeg), Mr. Horace J. Reid (Perdue, Sask.), and Lt.-Col. F. M. Steel (Pincher Creek, Alta.) have joined the Royal Colonial Institute

* *

Mrs. F. C. Wade, wife of the Agent-General for British Columbia, has reached London from Victoria, and joined Mr Wade at their residence, 55, St. Mary's Mansions, Paddington, W.2.



FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Sir Robert Borden states there will be no modifications in the Order-in-Council prohibiting racing during the war and for six months after peace.

——At the City Hall, Mayor Harold Fisher was presented with a cabinet of silver. The presentation was made by City Solicitor Frank B. Proctor in the presence of the staff of the City Hall just before the Mayor's marriage to Miss Jessie Argue.

A joint committee of both Houses of the Dominion Parliament has decided to place a tablet in the new Parliament Buildings in memory of Lt.-Col. Harry Baker, formerly M.P. for Brome, who was killed in action at Sanctuary Wood in 1916.

TORONTO.—Sir William Hearst was the guest of honour at a presentation to returned soldiers of the Winchester district, when each soldier was presented with a gold locket and a purse of $15.

——"Only hot weather guessing" (says a *Daily Record* cable) was the reply of Premier Hearst to the story that the Ontario Government would have a Union Cabinet before the next election.

A noticeable feature of the aftermath to the street car strike is the number of men now attempting to get a job on the cars. With about 2,200 men out at an average of $3.50 a day, the men lost in wages for the twelve days of the strike $92,400. At the new rate of pay, which averages about $4.20 a day, and running the eight hours, it would take just 60 days for each man to make up the $42 he lost through the strike.

——Each of the returned soldiers from Markham village and township was presented with a gold watch, suitably engraved, by the municipalities.

HAMILTON.—A party of thirty-five members of Parliament inspected a number of industrial concerns here.

——The local branch of the Navy League on closing its work reported that during the year the sum of $27,861 was raised. A letter from the Navy League of England announced that the special service decoration had been conferred upon Mrs. J. P. Collinson for her work in connection with the Navy League.

——It is officially announced that Col. (Dr.) George S. Rennie has been appointed Chief Coroner here.

LONDON.—The centenary of the township of London was celebrated on June 18 at Westlake's Grove, in the village of Arva, Brig.-Gen. L. W. Shannon, C.M.G., of this city, officiating at the unveiling of a memorial tablet erected in honour of London township men who gave their lives in the Army. Addresses were delivered by Lt.-Col. C. M. R. Graham, of London; Lt.-Col. Bart Robson, former O.C. 135th Middlesex Bn.; Bishop Williams, Mayor C. R. Somerville, Mr. S. Frank Glass, M.P.; and Mr. John McFarlane, M.P.P.

KITCHENER.—Building statistics in June took an unprecedented leap over previous years. The total cost of building from January to June, 1918, was $66,315, compared with $394,320 for this year. Business buildings totalled $83,900.

——Kitchener celebrated the restoration of peace by a big parade by the Great War Veterans and the citizens, after which addresses were delivered by Mayor Gross, Rev. J. Maurer, president of the Lutheran Board, Waterloo; and Dr. J. F. Honsberger.

GUELPH.—Building permits for June showed another large increase over last year, bringing the total for the first six months of the year up to $342,864.

—The city has entered into a contract with the Goldie McCulloch Co., Ltd., to supply one 750-gallon and one 1,250-gallon pump fitted with Crocker Wheeler motors for $2,904 and $3,640 respectively.

WOODSTOCK. Loving cups have been presented to all Woodstock returned men and to the relatives of those who were killed or who died while on active service.

BOLTON. Several war veterans from this vicinity were given gold watches by the village at a garden party held here.

KINGSTON.—Brig.-Gen. Perreau, who is retiring from the position of Commandant of the Royal Military College, was presented by Mayor Newman with a handsome gold watch and chain on behalf of a number of citizen

BRANTFORD.—The City Council has endorsed a report of the War Memorial Committee, calling for the removal of the market, the erection thereon of an obelisk in the nature of a war memorial, with triumphal arches on the four corners and four buildings on the sides, Memorial Hall, Civic Buildings, Police Quarters and combined rest station and War Museum. All architecture to be harmonised.

——Two lots in Mount Hope Cemetery were set aside for Army and Navy veterans. Similar action had previously been taken with regard to the G.W.V.A.

PENETANGUISHENE.—A cannon, believed to be one brought to the Christian Islands, Georgian Bay, about 1650, has been found by Edward King, an Indian, in front of the old fort on Christian Island. It is about four feet long, made of brass heavily bound with heavy iron bands. A French cross is cut in the brass breech, and also the inscription, "Le G C 1650." It is believed that the gun was taken from the old fort at the Wye River to the island on a raft for the protection of the Jesuit Fathers, who faced much peril in their early missions. Penetanguishene has purchased the cannon to add to its collection of historical relics.

WOODSTOCK.—The Bank of Montreal's new building here will cost about $40,000.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The Garrison Club gave a dinner on July 8 to Major-Generals Sir David Watson and Sir Henry Burstall. Each was given a silver loving cup as a token of the esteem in which they are held.

——A 24-pound salmon was caught by Mr. Zephirin Langlois, of this city, and marked with a metal tab inscribed A-982.

——At the jubilee Convention of the Canadian Medical Association held here, Dr. R. E. McKechnie, of Vancouver, was elected president, and that city was selected as the place of meeting in 1920. Dr. J. W. Soane, of Montreal, was elected secretary. Dr. Grondin announced that by special arrangement with Mgr. Francois Pelletier, rector of Laval University, the institution would be pleased to receive, free of charge, all young doctors, graduates of other Canadian Universities, who wished to follow the courses in medicine here for one year. In return, he said, they would ask English universities in the other Provinces to extend the same privilege to French-Canadian doctors graduating from Laval.

MONTREAL.—In order to study methods and conditions in English cities, the Rev. Dr. W. Bowman Tucker, superintendent of the City Mission here, has left for London.

——The decrease in the number of arrests of drunkenness which followed the passing of the new law was at first striking. In May there were only 254 arrests, about 45 per cent. of the previous month's figures. The weekly average was only 63, as compared to 140 in April, and the daily average 9. In June there was an increase of 27 per cent. over the arrests in May.

——A magnesium alloy two-thirds the weight of aluminium and one-quarter the weight of cast-iron has proved successful after tests at McGill University. The alloy is being used in the manufacture of airplane engine piston rods for the machines of the Italian Army at Shawinigan Falls.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—Dr. William Pugsley, Lt.-Governor of the Province, during a visit to Ottawa, expressed his satisfaction with the industrial and labour situation in New Brunswick, which he said had happily been very free of labour troubles during the past few months, compared with other parts of the Dominion.

— In preparation for the intended change in the administration of the sale of liquors in this Province the Hon. W. F. Foster, Premier, has completed an investigation of the system in effect in Ontario which is similar to that planned for New Brunswick, which would vest the wholesale vending of liquors in the Government, through the agency of a Commission.

FROM EAST TO WEST

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX. A great reception was given to Lt.-Col. John Wise, D.S.O., upon his arrival by the *Baltic*. Addresses of welcome were given by the Lt.-Governor, the representative of the Government, and the Mayor. Col. Wise was presented with a gold watch from the citizens of Halifax.

—— Mr. J. J. Murphy, director of the Blind Relief Association, said that as a result of the Mont Blanc disaster 39 persons, men, women and children, are totally blind, 277 have lost one eye, while in all there are 620 eye injuries.

KENTVILLE.—The most satisfactory meeting in the history of the United Fruit Companies was held here on June 24. The turnover of the past year has been the largest in the history of the organisation, amounting to about $2,000,000, and handled at an overhead cost of 1.31 per cent. The officers of the company now are:—President, Mr. F. W. Bishop; vice-president, Mr. E. H. Johnson; secretary, Mr. K. L. Pineo. It is now eight years since the United Fruit Companies were organised.

SYDNEY.—Capt. Tom Ledbetter, M.D., has been appointed Deputy Director for Cape Breton for the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment under Lt.-Col. Joseph Hayes, who is in charge of the whole Province.

——Owing to the closing down of the collieries at Sydney Mines a serious situation exists in that town.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—There was a large Decoration Day parade, with representatives of the Province and city and of military and veterans of the Allied nations. Brig.-Gen. Ketchen took the salute.

——In spite of the six weeks lost by all lines of the building trade, the city still expects to carry through local improvements and other municipal work costing in the neighbourhood of $500,000, and the city will contribute $50,000 towards the completion of the Provencher Bridge, connecting the city with St. Boniface over the Red River.

Work on the new Allen theatre, estimated to cost $350,000, will be re-started immediately. The new nurses' home, to cost $300,000, and the new City Hall office building, to cost $60,000, will also be started as soon as possible.

——Winnipeg uses an average of 10,000,000 gallons of Shoal Lake water per day. The huge pipe line to be constructed will carry 100,000,000 gallons. At the present time the water enters the pipe at the lake end at the rate of 70,000,000 gallons per day. Three-fifths of this quantity is thrown away, being emptied into the Whitemouth and Brokenhead Rivers.

——Acting Chief-of-Police Newton has been appointed permanently to that posistion.

Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council, notwithstanding strike experiences, have voted almost unanimously in favour of the "One Big Union" movement.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—Extensive new buildings are to be erected on the Royal North-West Mounted Police Square here, including officers' quarters and barrack buildings. Commissioner Perry states that new recruits are arriving rapidly. The total strength now in this vicinity is 1,300.

The Privy Council has dismissed the appeal of the C.P.R. against a decision of the Saskatchewan Courts, which awarded Freight Conductor Herman $17,000 for the loss of an arm.

SASKATOON.—When the power-house siren is hooted at 9.30 p.m. all young people under 14 years of age must be off the streets, unless accompanied by their parents or other responsible persons, according to a city law just passed. Saskatoon is the first Western town to adopt the curfew.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON. The official statistics show that there was the record number of 14,890 births in this Province last year: males, 7,693; females, 7,197; marriages, 4,040, a decrease of 230 from 1917; deaths, 7,924, an increase of 3,877. It is regrettable that infantile mortality shows no decline, the deaths during 1918 of children under one year of age numbering 1,605.

——On his return from Ottawa, Premier Stewart announced that Sir Robert Borden promised him that the question of the natural resources of the Western Provinces should have his attention during the coming summer. The Government at Ottawa is likely to carry on its irrigation survey work in the Southern part of Alberta, says Premier Stewart.

——For the first time in the history of Canada, the coal production of Alberta last year exceeded that of every other Province, reaching 6,000,000 tons, to 5,990,000 for Nova Scotia.

CALGARY. -The Department of Land and Natural Resources of the Canadian National Railways here has received communications from a large number of Americans who have been prospecting for land in the Canadian West recently. Many returned happy as kings over the purchased one-quarter section to two sections at $20 to $50 an acre, close to the railroad and including both cultivated and virgin tracts.

——The city mill rate for 1919 will be 36½ mills.

——Lt. W. T. Tolley, a former Westerner, who saw service in German East Africa with the South African Horse, and in France with the 55th Imperials, has taken up his residence here.

——Lt.-Col. J. N. Gunn, D.S.O., has resumed private practice here.

Brig.-Gen. H. F. McDonald formally opened the new Army and Navy Club, which promises to be a popular rendezvous for returned soldiers. It contains a dormitory with 8 beds for men in transit, dining rooms, etc.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Universal satisfaction is expressed here at the decision of the Dominion Government to go ahead with its original plan to construct the big drydock at Esquimalt. The supplementary estimates of the Federal Government provide for half a million dollars to cover the preliminary operations to be inaugurated this fall.

——Major-Gen. "Jack" Stewart, C.B., C.M.G., has purchased Marpole Place, one of the finest residences in the Shaughnessy Heights district, for about $60,000. The house is surrounded by three acres.

Smashing her previous best time by several hours, the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* reached port on June 30, after a run of 8 days 21 hours 4 minutes, actual running time from Yokohama. The best day's run was 460 nautical miles. She brought 1,600 bags of mail and $3,000,000 worth of silk.

VANCOUVER.—The fact that over a quarter of a million dollars in gold has reached the Assay Office here during one week is evidence of the mining activity. Most of the metal so far has come from the Yukon, but the interior districts of British Columbia are also beginning to ship.

The Dominion Parliament has voted $100,000 towards the construction of an experimental plant for the treatment of complex ores. The Hon. W. Sloan, Minister of Mines, states that the plant will be constructed as an adjunct to the University of British Columbia and be completed in a few months.

——Miss L. C. Lalonde is the third lady to be admitted to the Bar of British Columbia, having just passed the final law examinations here.

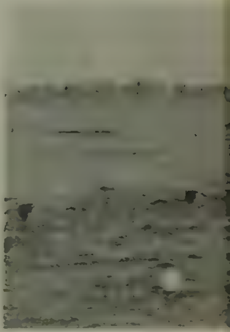
CANADIAN SUMMER S

BOATING ON LAKE CLEMENTI, MANITOBA.

A MAIDEN EFFORT.

YACHTING ON TORONTO BAY, ONTARIO.

CONSWAINLESS FOU

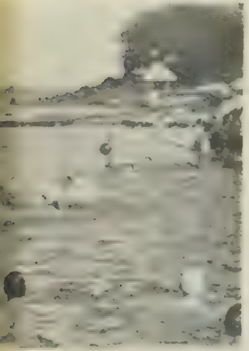


WATER

WITH CANOE

S ON MANY WATERS.

EG ROWING CLUB.

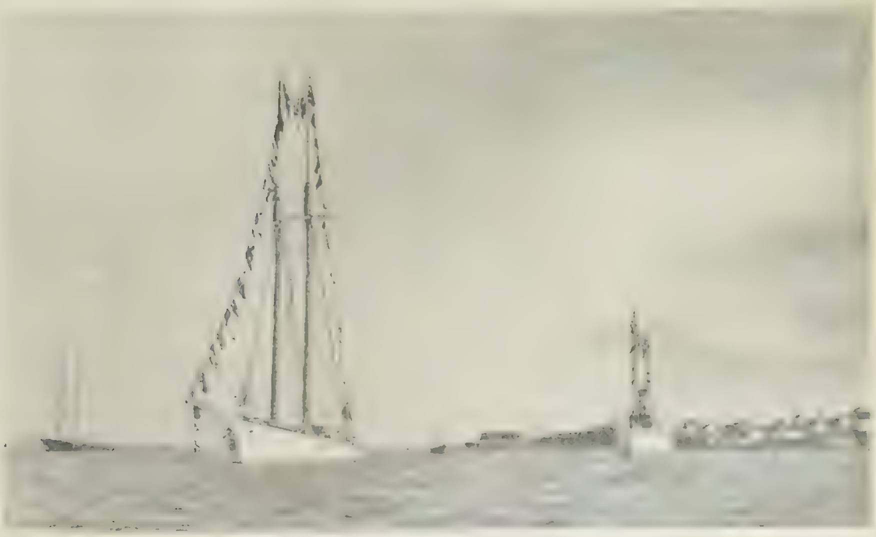


ELA

LEAFY BANK.

"GOING SOME": EXPLORING LAKE WABAMUN IN A MOTOR

ENGLISH BAY, VANCOUVER, ON THE EDGE OF STANLEY PARK, A DELIGHTFUL SPOT FOR SWIMMING AND BOATING.



YACHTS AT CANSO, NOVA SCOTIA, ON THE EVE OF THE REGATTA

FOR GALLANTRY IN NORTH RUSSIA.

(*"London Gazette" Supplement, July 11.*)

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER

Major Peter Anderson, Alberta R., attd. Malamute Coy.

Knowing that the enemy were preparing another attack from Ourosozero, he rapidly replaced a bridge without their knowledge, and attacked them early on April 11, 1919. with an armoured train, killing and capturing a number, together with two field guns and one machine gun. He showed marked gallantry and initiative throughout.

MILITARY CROSS

Lt. (A./Capt.) Robert Melrose Hood, 1st Cent. Ont. R., attd. Malamute Coy.

He was in charge of the armoured train in the taking of Ourosozero, April 11, 1919. When the train neared the station he ran ahead and shot three enemy with his revolver, one of whom was putting a shell in a field gun to fire at the train. His great gallantry and promptitude prevented this field gun damaging the train.

Lt. Walter Selkirk Newton, C.F.A.

During enemy attacks on Vistafka, February 28, 1919, to March 4, 1919, he displayed great ability and coolness. His observation work under heavy shell fire was invaluable, and enabled our guns to do most effective work. He worked for nearly five days with next to no rest, and set a fine example to his men

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.

85697 Bdr. C. H. Colwell, C.F.A.

For conspicuous gallantry and determination. He, with three other men at Kurgomen on October 27, 1918, volunteered to go out with the infantry in the attack on Topsa; and in case of success to man any guns. His party, with four marine artillerymen, when the infantry attack failed and some disorder ensued, refused to retire until ordered, although practically surrounded, and eventually fought his way out, bringing his party back complete.

41013 B./S./M. T. Tomkinson, C.F.A.

At Kodema, on December 15, 1918, all the sergeants of the battery being in charge of other guns on other fronts, he acted as No. 1 of the gun employed in this operation with great success and marked courage at a range of 800 yards under heavy rifle and machine-gun fire.

43800 Sgt. C. D. Winegard, C.F.A.

For conspicuous gallantry and good work. On March 1, 1919, at Vistafka, heavy enemy shell fire caused an outbreak of fire in the billets, stables and ammunition dump. He mustered the drivers and spare gunners and saved all the horses and a considerable quantity of ammunition. On March 3, at Vistafka, when the enemy had surrounded the position, he with two others formed a patrol, and, crawling to within fifty yards of the enemy outpost, with machine-gun fire forced them to withdraw. This achievement was the result of securing very valuable information.

Major W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., Overseas Representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, is at all times pleased to give to all members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or any persons interested in Canada, any information dealing with Demobilisation, Re-Settlement, and Re-Establishment of soldiers in civil life, either by letter or by personal interview at his office, 6, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

Imperial Forces.

O.B.E. (MILITARY DIVISION).—Lt. (A./Lt.-Comdr.) B. Metcalfe, R.N.R.—For valuable services as Route Officer, Gibraltar.

D.F.C.—Lt. M. S. Mackay, 72nd Sqdn., R.A.F.—During the operations at Baku between August 25 and September 13, 1918, he flew continuously over the enemy's positions, bombing and machine-gunning from low altitudes with great effect, in the face of very vigorous fire from the enemy throughout the whole period.

Foreign Decorations for Canadians in R.A.F.

(*"London Gazette" Supplement, July* 11, 1919.)

(*Awarded by the French Republic.*)

CROIX DE CHEVALIER, LEGION D'HONNEUR.—Maj. B. L. Huskisson, D.S.C.; Lt. (A./Capt.) D. R. MacLaren, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C. (46th Sqdn.) (Calgary).

CROIX DE GUERRE AVEC PALME. Maj B L. Huskisson, D.S.C., France; Lt. (A./Capt.) D. R. MacLaren, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., France (Calgary); Lt H. A. Miller, North Russia (Montreal), Sec. Lt. (Obsvr.) N. D. Nunan, North Russia.

(*Awarded by the King of the Belgians.*)

CROIX DE GUERRE.—Sec. Lt. H. D. Buchanan, 108th Sqdn.; Sec. Lt. (Hon. Capt.) W. A. Carrothers, D.F.C., 206th Sqdn. (Winnipeg); Sec. Lt. (A./Capt.) H. G. Clappison, 204th Sqdn. (Hamilton); Sec. Lt. C. A. Crichton, 70th Sqdn.

(*Awarded by the King of Italy.*)

THE LIBYAN MEDAL.—Sec. Lt. J. A. Munn (Hensall, Ont.), for services rendered in conjunction with the Italian Forces at Misurata.

CORRECTION.

Lieut.-Colonel William Samuel Fetherstonhaugh, Canadian Forestry Corps, attached to the Royal Air Force, France. The announcement of the award of the 4th grade, British Empire Order, in *Gazette* of June 3, 1919, is cancelled, this officer having been awarded a higher grade.

* *

DEMOBILISED OFFICERS' UNIFORMS.

An Army Order issued last week laid down that officers who have relinquished their commissions and who have been permitted to retain rank, and also officers who have been demobilised, may wear uniform on special occasions when attending ceremonials and entertainments of a military nature, and on other appropriate occasions. It is expressly stated that uniforms may not be worn at political meetings, and that the order is not to be interpreted as granting permission for the wearing of uniform generally.

* *

Canadian universities have requested the Dominion Government to grant financial assistance in respect of returned soldiers' higher education. The scheme put forward would necessitate the provision of a fund approximating $1,500,000.

CANADIANS IN R.A.F. interested in Mutual Co-operation for Commercial, Military, and Social purposes, are invited to write for details to CANFLY, c/o "Canada," Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

NEW AUTUMN SHIRTS.

Perfect fitting, in extra heavy quality Crepe de Chine. The collar can be worn either high or low, as shown in the above sketch. In all the newest shades of saxe, pink, champagne, sky, ivory, lemon and black.

In sizes 13 to 14½. **Price 49/6.** In outsizes 2/- extra.

Also in Japanese Soie in all colours **29/6.**

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THE
HOHENZOLLERNS IN AMERICA
AND OTHER IMPOSSIBILITIES.
5/- net.

"Equal in gay humour and deft satire to any of its predecessors, and no holiday will be so gay but this volume will make it gayer. . . . It is a book of rollicking good humour that will keep you chuckling long past summer time."—*Daily Chronicle.*

"At his best, full of whims and oddities . . . the most cheerful of humorists and the wisest of wayside philosophers."—*Daily Telegraph.*

JOHN LANE, THE BODLEY HEAD, VIGO ST., W. 1.

CANADIAN EXPEDITION TO LABRADOR.

The steamer *Granville* is taking to Labrador an aerial expedition consisting for the most part of former Canadian aviators who served overseas.

Her objective will be Battle Harbour, from which point Capt. Daniel Owen, of the Royal Air Force, will start a survey of the vast pulp lands which have hitherto been almost beyond the reach of white men.

Capt. Owen, who belongs to Annapolis Royal, N.S., served with the R.A.F., and was taken prisoner in October, 1917, being repatriated the following August.

* *

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the firm, Messrs. Handley Page, Ltd., of Cricklewood, London, the famous aeroplane builders, have brought out a beautifully-produced calendar.

Canadian Headquarters announce that no kit will be received by the Estates Branch, O.M.F.C., after this week.

TRAINED NURSE will give services in return for passage or part fare to Canada. Fond of children, domesticated; could remain on temporarily.—Box 502, *Canada*, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2

CANADIANS MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES

The following additional names of Canadians mentioned by Sir Douglas Haig in his despatch of March [illegible] 1919, as deserving of special mention, are given in a "London Gazette" Supplement dated [illegible]

RAILWAY SERVICES.

(Continued)

Monds, Maj W., 1st; Paget, Maj A. E., 13th; Pardee, Maj H. M., 5th; Parrish, Capt F. W., 11th; Reed Lewis, Lt (A./Maj.) W. J. D., 6th, attd. R.E.; Ripley, Lt-Col. B., D.S.O., 1st; Shaw, Capt B. B., 85th Engine Crew Coy.; Silcox, Maj L. E., 11th; Sweeny, Capt (A./Maj.) S. C., 5th; Taylor, Maj. G. R., 10th; Trainer, Maj D., 8th; Tupper, Maj. C., 11th; Wells, Capt. W. A., 8th; Wilkinson, Capt. H. R., 3rd; Beswick, 1006105 C.S.M. R. C., 6th; Bratt, 258715 Cpl. F. P., 8th; Buxton, 1039603 Cpl G. S., 3rd; Cameron, 1078508 Sgt. R., 4th; Cockburn, 812068 R.Q.M.S. R., 5th; Dingle, 1099533 Sgt. C., 10th; Dunn, 1099181 C.S.M. G. A., 10th; Durant, 1102460 Sgt. (A. R.Q.M.S.) E. F., 7th; Egan, 1099303 Spr. A., 10th; Ellis, 826339 Spr C.; Fitzgerald, 1039065 Sgt H. F., 85th Engine Crew Coy.; Fraser, 681066 R.Q.M.S. R. W., 13th; Hill, 1081010 Sgt. C. E., 1st; Jackson, 1006090 Cpl. H. W., 6th; Jeffery, 2213308 Sgt. C. J., 6th; Johnson, 2203625 Sgt. W. R., 8th; Kirk, 648477 C.S.M. A. G., 13th; Mattheson, 154301 Sgt. W., 9th; Mayon, 645545 Sgt. E., 7th; McKenzie, 1006050 R.Q.M.S. G., 6th; Mills, 279382 2nd Cpl. O., 85th Engine Crew Coy.; Murphy, 258493 Sgt. L. F., 8th; Murray, 645546 Sgt F. St. C., 8th; Parr, 1078029 R.Q.M.S. T. H., 4th; Prindiville, 1071402 Sgt. M. P., 1st; Reynolds, 1006232 Sgt. H. J., 6th; Robertson, 812144 Sgt. R. B., 5th; Ross, 1078094 Sgt. N. E., 5th; Roy, 2245340 C.S.M. G. E., 7th; Shilleto, 258064 Spr. E. R., 8th; Smythe, 2188454 Sgt. C. H., 7th; Stanford, 228212 C.Q.M.S. J. H., 4th; Steedman, 1078149 L./C. R., 5th; Watts, 651428 C.S.M. H. K., 13th; Weirt, 411063 Cpl. J. F., 13th; Whitbread, 504210 R.Q.M.S. C., 5th; Wise, 1099008 C.Q.M.S. H., 10th; Woodrow, 126066 R.S.M. R., 10th

Overseas Railway Construction Corps.—Wellwood, Maj. H.; Pattison, 142 L./C. E.J.; Randall, 16 Sgt. M. J.; Russell, 100 C.Q.M.S. S. C.; Smith, 122 Sgt. D.

Operating Companies.—Kendall, Capt. A. H., M.C., attd. Engrs.; McKillop, Capt. R., attd. Engrs.; Pinch, Capt. H. H., attd. Engrs.; Buchanan, 2085302 R.S.M. R. G., 58th (Brd. Gauge) Coy.; Connell, 2125148 Sgt. W. D., 38th (Brd. Gauge) Coy.; Ford, 2125217 R.S.M. A., 13th (Lt. Ry) Coy.; Thompson, 2124851 C.S.M. J., 13th (Lt. Rly.) Coy.

CYCLIST CORPS.

Crews, Lt. H. C.; Allan, 91 C.S.M. G.; Dancey, 247 Pte. H. J.; Gooding, 318 C.S.M. C. T.; Haynes, 540236 Pte. (A. Sgt.) A. G.

FORESTRY CORPS.

Bell, Maj. A. J., Hale, Lt.-Col. T.; Hepburn, Capt. C. F.; Herd, Lt.-Col. W.; Hollinsworth, Maj J. S., 31st Coy.; Irwin, Maj. B. H. J.; Klock, Lt.-Col. G. B.; McNeil, Maj. J. H., 75th Coy.; Moore, Maj. H.; Smith, Capt. (A./Maj.) H. C.; Stilwell, Lt. D. B.; Thompson, Lt. (A./Hon Capt.) H. J.; Waldron Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. W.; Anderson, 2250485 Pte. J., 57th Coy.; Bennet, 49370 Sgt. R. K., 1st Coy.; Davis, 299236 Pte. J. J., 46th Coy.; De Clerk, 102699 Sgt. A., 47th Coy.; Fraser, 859106 C.S.M. J. D., 11th Coy.; Godfrey, 4622 S./Sgt. R. F.; Green, 2203337 Pte. G., 42nd Coy.; Grise, 1048264 L./Cpl H. A., 19th Coy.; Hewitt, 298000 Sgt. C. W., 13th Coy.; Johnson, 898090 Sgt. (A./C.S.M.) A., 38th Coy.; Johnson, 51234 C.S.M. W. G., 24th Coy.; Lewis, 2303993 Sgt. M. 31st Coy.; Paul, 2250755 Pte. W. W., 79th Coy.; Quimper, 299085 Sgt W. L., 13th Coy.; Rankine, 59819 R.Q.M.S. B. G.; Whittaker, 1013926 Sgt. J. W., 28th Coy.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Abel, Capt. P. M., 4th Div. Trn.; Bisset, Capt. (A./Maj.) J., 2nd Div. Trn.; Church, Maj. E. J., 1st Div Trn.; Cooke, Lt N. M., 4th Div. M.T. Coy.; Coste, Capt. E. F., 5th Div. Trn.; De Graves, Maj. W. A., 3rd Div. Trn.; Donaldson, Lt. A., 2nd Div. M.T Coy. Ferg, Capt F. M., 3rd Div. Trn.; Findlay, Lt.-Col. W. H. de la T. d'A., D.S.O., 3rd Div. Trn.; Fisher, Capt. R. E., 3rd Div. Trn; Francis, Capt. R., 2nd Div. Trn.; Graham, Capt. (A./Maj.) V. H., 3rd Div. Trn.; Greer, Lt.-Col. W. D., D.S.O., 4th Div. Trn.; Humphries, Lt. W. R. B., 3rd Div. M.T. Coy.; Jack, Capt. J. G., 3rd Res. Sup. Dep.; Jenkins, Lt. T., 1st Div. Trn.; Larkin, Capt. G. R., 4th Div. Trn.; Lawson, Capt. J. D., A.S.C. Pool; Macgregor, Lt. E. R., 4th Div. M.T. Coy.; MacKinnon, Capt. C. G., 1st Div. M.T. Coy.; McLachlin, Capt J. H., 2nd Div. M.T. Coy.; Parmelee, Maj. J. G. Corps Trps. M.T. Coy.; Roberts, Lt. D. W. A., Corps H.Q. M.T. Col.; Scott, Lt.-Col. C. M., O.B.E., 2nd Div. Trn; Shepherd, Capt. D., Corps Trps. M.T. Coy.; Sowden, Capt. F. M., 2nd Div. Trn.; Sugden, Capt. (A./Maj.) J. L., 4th Div Trn.; Wade, Capt. T. K., 1st Div. Trn.; Wright, Capt. W. M., 4th Div. Trn.; Allingham, 1603 C.S.M. W. W., 2nd Div. Trn.; Bartlett, 198853 L./C. S., Engrs., M.T. Coy.; Boulter, 57 Dvr. H. C., 2nd Div. Trn.; Brown, 117170 Cpl. W., 3rd Div. Trn.; Burrows, 253145 Pte. L. H., M.M.G., M.T Coy. (now 1st M.M.G. Bde., C.M.G.C.); Cameron, 147051 Sgt. D., 3rd Div. M.T. Coy.; Cuthbertson, 30348 Sgt. J., C.A.S.C. Pool. attd. H.Q., 8th Army Bde., C.F.A.; Davies, 30007 S./S.M. H. R., C.A.S.C. Pool, attd. 3rd Fd. Amb., C.A.M.C.; Denman, 515784 Pte. (A./C.S.M.) S. J., M.M.G., M.T. Coy.; Dundas, 30448 C.Q.M.S. T. F., 1st Div. Trn; Exworthy, 36021 Cpl. A. E., 1st Div. M.T. Coy.; Fairley, 685 Sgt. W. A., M.M.G., M.T. Coy.; Fleming, 511511 Sgt. T. P., 4th Div. Trn.; Forgie, 2806 S./Sgt. T. D., M.M.G., M.T. Coy., attd. 2nd M.M.G. Bde., C.M.G.C.; Fraser, 3192 Sgt. W. C., 1st Div. Trn.; George, 115023 Dvr. R., 2nd Div. Trn.; Hall, 3032 Dvr. G. A., 2nd Div. Trn.; Hodge, 30432 Dvr. E., 1st Div. Trn.; Hueston, 510347 Sgt. R. P., Engrs., M.T. Coy.; Hunter, 510182 Cpl. R. I., 2nd Div M.T. Coy.; Hutchinson, 3204 Cpl. H. J., C.A.S.C. Pool, attd. 5th Fd. Amb., C.A.M.C.; Irvine, 3338 (S./Sgt. (A./S./Q.M.S.) J., H.Q., Cav. Bde; Jaques, 3113 Sgt. E., M.M.G., M.T. Coy.; Jones, 510212 Cpl. R. E., Corps Trps. M.T. Coy.; Kelsall, 446849 Dvr. S., 3rd Div. Trn.; Knight, 82096 Pte. (A. Sgt.) R. T., attd. Rly. Serv.; Leyland, 516312 Sgt. C. L., attd. Rly Serv.; Magill, 201640 Sgt. R., Corps Trps. M.T. Coy.; Marshall, 1262274 Pte. J. W., 2nd Div M.T. Coy.; Millard, 2100 S./Sgt. E. F., 5th Div. Trn.; Morgan, 1262266 L./C. A. S., 4th Div. M.T. Coy.; Morley, 5119 Sgt. S. A., attd. Rly. Serv.; Nash, 530143 Cpl. J., 3rd Div. Trn., attd 8th Fd. Amb., C.A.M.C.; Neely, 446597 C.S.M. (A./S./S.M.) S. M., C.A.S.C. Pool attd. 11th Fd. Amb., C.A.M.C.; Newman, 3531 Cpl. W. J., Engrs., M.T. Coy.; O'Connor, 30349 R.S.M. W. H., 3rd Div. M.T. Coy.; O'Sullivan, 28573 Sgt. P., 4th Div. M.T. Coy.; Patterson, 669 S./Sgt. W. R., M.M.G., M.T. Coy.; Penston, 718399 Pte. (A./Cpl.) H. W., Engrs., M.T. Coy.; Pierce, 511946 Cpl. L. A., 4th Div. Trn.; Reynolds, 252 Sgt. S. E., C.A.S.C. Pool, attd. 6th Fd. Amb., C.A.M.C.; Roberts, 3481 Cpl J., 4th Div. M.T. Coy.; Roesler, 3534 Sgt. C. O., attd. Rly. Serv.; Ross, 1762 S.M. W. E., C.A.S.C. Pool, attd. 4th Fd. Amb., C.A.M.C.; Sinfield, 1897 Sadd. S./Sgt. W. J., 2nd Div. Trn.; Smith, 913 C.Q.M.S. W. H., Corps Trps. M.T Coy.; Smythe, 2004324 Pte. W. H., Corps Trps. M.T. Coy.; Spiers, 3628 C.Q.M.S. J. M., 5th Div. Trn.; Stewart, 71 Pte. G., 2nd Div. M.T. Coy.; Stringer, 603267 Pte. D. B., C.A.S.C. Pool, attd. 13th Fd. Amb., C.A.M.C.; Tindall, 30242 Dvr. J. R., 1st Div. Trn; Wambaldt, 114645 Sgt. E. A., 4th Div. Trn.; Webb, 2666 Sgt. F. S., 4th Div. M.T. Coy.; White, 30663 S./Q.M.S. H. F., 3rd Div. Trn.; W[illegible], [illegible] Pte. R., H.Q. Corps M.T. Coy.; Wink, 37002 Cpl. T. A., Engrs., M.T. Coy.; Wood, 436590 Dvr. J., C.A.S.C. Pool, attd. 13th Fd. Amb., C.A.M.C.

ORDNANCE CORPS.

Taylor, Maj. G. A.; Elliott, 79025 Armt. Q.M.S. L. C.; Fletcher, 510307 S./Q.M.S. R.; Low, 461138 Sgt. H. M.; Reed, 461488 Cpl. W.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

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MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

(*Continued from page* 107).

3rd Gen. Hosp.; Hambly, N./S. V. V., attd. 7th Gen. Hosp.; Haszard, N./S. M. E., 3rd Staty. Hosp.; Hitchcox, N./S. M., attd. 7th Gen. Hosp.; Hodge, N./S. M. M., attd. 10th Staty. Hosp.; Johnston, N./S. M., 5th District Corps Hosp.; Kilborn, N./S. G. H. attd. 7th Gen. Hosp.; Lanphier, N./S. W. M., attd. 2nd Staty. Hosp.; Leslie, N./S. G. E., attd. 7th Gen. Hosp.; MacDonald, N./S. (A./Matron) J. McG., R.R.C., attd. 3rd Gen. Hosp.; MacDougall, N./S. E., attd. 3rd Gen. Hosp.; MacQuaig, N./S. A. D., attd. 6th Dist Corps Hosp.; Martin, N./S. K. M., attd. 2nd Gen. Hosp; Martineau, N./S. A. I. G., attd. 8th Staty. Hosp.; McCuaig, N./S. M. C., attd. 2nd Staty. Hosp.; McCurdy, N./S. E. E., attd. 3rd Cas. Clg. Stn.; McDiarmid, N./S. A. B., attd. 3rd Gen. Hosp.; Michie, Miss R., V.A.D., attd. 7th Gen. Hosp.; Milne, N./S. Miss J., attd. 2nd Gen. Hosp.; Monteith N./S. M. B., attd. 2nd Gen. Hosp.; Morden, N./S. L. A., attd. 2nd Gen. Hosp.; Ross, N./S. J. M., attd. 3rd Gen. Hosp.; Sagar, N./S. E., attd. 2nd Staty. Hosp.; Simpson, N./S. W., attd. 2nd Gen. Hosp.; Stedham, N./S. A. M., attd. 1st Gen Hosp.; Stevens, N./S. L. M., attd. 3rd Gen. Hosp.; Stinson, N./S. A., attd. 2nd Gen. Hosp.; Stinson, N./S. L. K., attd. 1st Gen. Hosp.; *Strange, N./S. V., attd. 3rd Staty. Hosp.; Thirsk, N./S. M. I., attd. 7th Gen. Hosp.; Thompson, N./S. A. F., attd. 2nd Cas. Clg. Stn.

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Warwick, 1898 Sgt. C. C. Can. M.M.P.

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18th Hussars.—Capt. G. W. Gore-Langton, M.C. (Cowichan, B.C.).

R.H.A.—Capt. (A./Maj.) A. B. Van Straubenzee, M.C., 16th Army Bde.

R.F.A.—Lt. (A./Maj.) E. D. Carruthers, 379th Bty., 169th Army Bde (R.M.C., Kingston); Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) T. Kirkland D.S.O., H.Q., 75th Bde (R.M.C., Kingston); Lt. W. H. D. MacMahon, D 71st Bde. (Ottawa); Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.) C. W. W. McLean, D.S.O., 50th Bde (St. John, N.B.) (M.P. for Brigg, Lincolnshire); Lt.-Col. F. R. Sedgwick, D.S.O.; Lt. (A./Capt.) V. A. Colquhoun, 1/2nd (Welsh) Bde., attd. H.Q., 275th (W. Lan.) Bde. (Winnipeg).

R.G.A.—Lt. A. McB. Bell Irving, attd. 493rd Sge. By.; Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. (A. Lt.-Col.) C. S. S. Curteis, D.S.O., 83rd Bde. (North Saanich, B.C.); Lt. A. E. W. Nesbitt, M.C., attd. H.Q. Can. Corps. H.A.

R.E.—Capt. (T./Maj.) J. D. Gemmill, M.C., 70th Fd. Coy. (Winnipeg); T./Lt. (A./Capt.) T. G. Husband; T./Lt. (A./Maj.) G. H. Kohl, 69th Fd. Coy.; T./Capt. (A./Maj.) C. E. Matthews; T./Capt. H. E. McKeen, 155th Fd. Coy.; T./Maj. R. F. Morkill, M.C. (Montreal); T./Maj. (A./Lt.-Col.)

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From the "London Gazette."

Attached to Headquarter Units.—Staff Capts., and to be act. Capts. whilst so empld.: Hon. Lt. A. P. Sprange, D.C.M.; Gen. List, temp. Lt. S. H. Matcham, M.B.E., E. Ont. Regt.; Hon. Lt. N. J. L. Davy, Gen. List.

Memorandum.—Temp. Lt.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) A. C. Critchley, C.M.G., D.S.O., Cav., ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.

Artillery.—Temp. Lt. W. C. Duncan to be act. Capt. while empld. as Co. Officer, Wing 13. To retire in the British Isles: Temp. Capt. L. J. B. Aitkens, M.C.; temp. Lt. C. W. Dawson. Temp. Lt. H. C. Laundy, M.M., to be Adjt., vice temp. Lt. D. Murray, D.C.M. Temp. Capt. G. M. Carrie to be act. Maj. while comdg. a Bty. (July 17, 1918). Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with R.A.F.: R. H. Luxton, A. H. Hinton. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) W. C. Duncan relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be empld. as Co. Officer, Wing 13, Kinmel Park.

C.M.G.C.—Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. while empld. as Co. Officers:—G. T. Roach, M.C., Wing 2; G. V. H. Rocke, Wing 13. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) relinquish the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be empld. as Co. Officers: G. V. H. Rocke, Wing No. 13, Kinmel Park; G. T. Roach, M.C., Wing No. 2, Kinmel Park. Temp. Maj. T. C. Bamfield relinquishes the appt. and ceases to be secd. to C.C.R.C. as Cmdt., C.M.G. Depôt. Temp. Lt. P. W. Newman relinquishes the appt. and ceases to be secd. to C.C.R.C. as Wing Cmdr., C.M.G. Depôt. Temp. Lt. G. F. Douglas, M.C., to be act. Capt.

Engineers.—Temp. Lt.-Col. A. L. Mieville, M.C., to retire in British Isles. Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. while empld. as Co. Officers:—F. L. West, G. N. Worsley. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) G. F. Dalton, M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) A. E. J. Ross relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. Temp. Lt. W. W. Hammond retires in the British Isles.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) J. McI. Millar, D.S.O., M.C., to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts. R. G. McKay, H. N. Nacneil, M.C. Temp. Maj. L. H. Mackenzie, D.S.O., to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) relinquish the act. rank of Capt.:—C. M. Pineo, on ceasing to be empld. as Adjt., Ripon; W. Akins, on ceasing to comd. a Co.; A. A. Allenback, M.C., on ceasing to comd. a Co.

New Brunswick Regiment.—Temp. Lt. L. W. G. Meikle to be act. Capt. while empld. as Co. Officer, Wing 5. Temp. Maj. H. G. Wood, M.C., to be act. Lt.-Col. while comdg. a Bn. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) G. W. Epton, M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) G. A. McCullagh, M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to comd. a Co., Ripon. Temp. Lt. (act. Maj.) P. C. Sherren, M.C., ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F. Temp. Capt. D. E. Standen relinquishes the appt. and ceases to be secd. as O.C. 4th Div. Empl. Co.

Quebec Regiment.—Temp. Lt. P. Newhouse retires in British Isles. Temp. Maj. A. McArthur ceases to be secd. for duty with War Office. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) relinquish the act. rank of Capt.:—L. W. Baillairge, M.C., D. A. Mitchell, M.C., D. Colville, W. Bartholomew, M.C., R. G. Savage, S. H. Browning. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) T. B. Glascock relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to comd. a Co., Wing No. 13, Kinmel Park. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) C. J. Charlton, M.B.E., to be temp. Maj. Temp. Capt. G. B. McKean, V.C., M.C., M.M., retires in the British Isles.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) H. R. Herbert to be act. Maj. while empld. as Co. Cmdr., M.D.C., Wing 5. Temp. Lt. G. J. Silverton, M.M., retires in British Isles. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) W. McA. Nickle, M.C., to be temp. Maj.

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. P. H. T. Brambley to be act. Capt. while empld. as Co. Officer, Wing 5. Temp. Lt. J. E. Wheeler to be act. Capt. while empld. as Adjt. Temp. Lt. W. M. E. Chester ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F. Temp. Capt. G. M. Brawley ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) relinquish the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be empld. as Adjt.:—F. B. Denison, Wing No. 1, Kinmel Park; J. E. Wheeler, Wing No. 10, Kinmel Park. Temp. Capt. H. W. Murray relinquishes the appt. and ceases to be secd. to C.C.R.C. as Cmdt. 3rd Bde. Trng. Co.

2nd Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Capt. A. W. Jack, M.C., is absorbed into estabt. of 54th Bn. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) C. A. Mason relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be empld. as Co. Officer, Wing No. 2, Kinmel Park.

Western Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. W. J. Blitch, D.C.M., ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F. (Oct. 16, 1918). Temp. Lt. H. C. Hill to be act. Capt. while empld. as Officer i/c Area Catering, Witley. Temp. Lt. J. V. McKenzie ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F. Temp. Capt. C. J. Jackson relinquishes the appt. and ceases to be secd. to C.C.R.C. as Spec. Instr., 2nd Div. Wing.

Manitoba Regiment.—No. 28546 L.-Cpl. V. W. Mulvin to be temp. Lt. Temp. Maj. H. J. Hughes ceases to be secd. for duty with War Office. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) S. P. Lough, M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. on ceasing to be 2nd i/c M.D.C., Wing 4, Kinmel Park. Temp. Lt. H. G. Boyce retires in British Isles. Temp. Lt. H. G. Forster to be Qr.-Mr., Embkn. Camp, Le Havre.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) W. Martin relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. Temp. Lt. P. Harradence, M.C., to be act. Capt. Temp. Lt.-Col. (act. Col.) C. R. Hill, D.S.O., relinquishes the act. rank of Col. Temp. Lt. H. G. Stade to be act. Capt. while spec. empld. in Dept. of the Adjt.-Gen.

Alberta Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) F. A. G. McLean to be act. Maj. while empld. as Co. Cmdr., Wing 5. Temp. Lt. W. H. Edwards to be act. Capt. while empld. as Co. Officer, Wing 13. Temp. Maj. W. W. Piper to be act. Lt.-Col. while comdg. the Can. War Graves Detachment, and to be secd. Temp. Maj. P. Anderson to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Lt. (act. Maj.) W. J. Williams to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) relinquish the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to comd. Cos.:—M. S. Caine, W. W. Wilson, F. M. Holden. Temp. Lt. (act. Maj.) A. D. McNeill, D.C.M., relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) W. H. Edwards relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be empld. as Co. Officer, Wing No. 13, Kinmel Park. Temp. Lt. J. P. Cunninghame ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F. Temp. Lt. W. Micklewright relinquishes the appt., and ceases to be secd. to C.C.R.C. as Adjt. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) F. A. S. Dunn to be temp. Capt. and Adjt.

British Columbia Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) R. I. Van-der-Byl ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with R.A.F.: O. A. Rowan, A. Grundy. Temp. Lt.-Col. W. J. H. Holmes, D.S.O., relinquishes the appt. and ceased to be secd. as Comdt., C.C.R.C. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) H. M. Ross, M.C., to be temp. Capt.

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Maj. T. F. Cotton retires in British Isles. Temp. Maj. W. J. McAlister, M.C., to be act. Lt.-Col. while empld. in comd. of C.C.O.H., Matlock Bath (April 28, 1919, to June 3, 1919). Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) J. A. M. Hemmeon retains the act. rank of Maj. Temp. Capts. (act. Majs.) relinquish the act. rank of Maj.:—J. S. Hudson, M.C., on ceasing to be empld. at No. 10 C.S.H. T. W. Sutherland, on ceasing to be empld. at No. 8 C.S.H. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) L. F. Jones relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. on ceasing to be empld. with No. 3 C.S.H. Temp. Capt. G. J. Preston retires in the British Isles.

Army Dental Corps.—No. 229477 Sgt. H. Jackson, Can. Forestry Corps, to be temp. Lt. Temp. Maj. L. N. Trudeau retires in the British Isles.

Corps Canadian Railway Troops.—Temp. Lt. A. J. Huff to be act. Capt. while empld. as Co. Officer, Wing 13. Temp. Lt. W. J. Hough ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) A. J. Huff relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be empld. as Co. Officer, Wing No. 13, Kinmel Park. Temp. Maj. A. B. [illegible] relinquishes the appt. as Adjt. (Dec. 19, 1918). Temp. Lt. H. C. H. Verrall retires in the British Isles.

Overseas Railway Construction Company.—Temp. Lt. C. W. [illegible], M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. and ceases to be secd. to R.E. on ceasing to hold the appt. as Adjt., Hdqrs., No. 5 Group, Rly. Constrn. Cos. Temp. Lt. C. P. Disney relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be empld. as Survey Squad. Offr.

Ordnance Corps.—Temp. Lt. (act. Maj.) G. R. Birch, O.B.E., retires in the British Isles.

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Lt. R. M. Johnston to be Adjt. 4th Div. Train (April 4 to June 6). Temp. Maj. W. J. Simpson to be act. Lt.-Col. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. R. McMurrich relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be empld. as Area Transport Officer. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. McL. McGowan to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lt. M. W. Kynoch to be act. Capt. The undermentioned officers cease to be secd. for duty with War Office: Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) A. W. Morton, temp. Lt. J. G. Hayward. Temp. Capt. A. F. Thomson retires in the British Isles. Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with War Office: C. E. Bowmaker, E. Legge.

Forestry Corps.—Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. while empld. as Co. Cmdrs.:—M. J. O'Leary, G. H. Forster. Retire in the British Isles: Temp. Capt. E. A. Barber, temp. Lt. C. L. S. Norris-Elye. Temp. Lt. G. A. [illegible] to be temp. Capt. Retire in the British Isles: Temp. Maj. R. H. [illegible], temp. Lt. J. St. L. MacDonald, temp. Lt. R. I. Dean.

C.A.V.C.—No. 2007731 act. Sgt. J. J. McCarrey to be temp. Lt.

GENERAL PERSHING'S SWORD OF HONOUR.

The gold-mounted sword of honour presented by the Corporation of the City of London to General John Pershing, G.C.B., C.-in-C. of the American Expeditionary Force. It was designed and manufactured by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, Ltd., 112, Regent Street, London, W.1.

C.A.P.C.—Retire in the British Isles:—Temp. Capt. T. Law, temp. Lt. W. A. Yule. Temp. Capt. H. G. Watson relinquishes the appt. and ceases to be secd. to Cav. Bde. as A.D.C. to G.O.C.

Chaplain Services.—Hon. Capt. and Chapln. J. D. Freeman retires in the British Isles.

Canadian Y.M.C.A.—Hon. Capt. A. R. Upton retires in the British Isles.

General List.—Hon. Lt. I. C. Ginner retires in the British Isles.

Imperial Forces.

Commands and Staff.—Attached to Hdqr. Units.—Chief Engineer:—Bt.-Col. A. E. Panet, C.M.G., R.E., relinquishes his appt. and the temp. rank of Brig.-Gen.

R.A.F.—Flying Branch.—Capt. G. H. Martin (B.C. Regt.) relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health. H. D. E. Rolland (Lt., Que. Regt.) is granted a temp. commn. as Sec. Lt. (O.), and to be Hon. Lt. Sec. Lt. H. Wensley (late Gen. List, R.F.C., on prob.) is confirmed in his rank as Sec. Lt. (A.). Sec. Lt. H. A. Lye relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health caused by wounds and is permitted to retain his rank. Memorandum.—Lt.-Col. (act. Brig.-Gen.) C. G. Hoare, C.M.G. (Maj., Ind. Army), relinquishes his commn. on ceasing to be empld.

R.A.M.C.—Temp. Capt. A. L. Lockwood, D.S.O., M.C., M.D., to be act. Maj. Temp. Capt. N. M. Grace relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. Temp. Capts. T. R. Phipps, M.D., and E. L. Steele, M.D., relinquish their commns. and retain the rank of Capt.

R.E.—Maj. H. S. Rogers, D.S.O., Res. of Off., relinquishes the act. rank of Lt.-Col. Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts.:—(Act. Maj.) G. W. F. Ridout-Evans, M.C., and to retain his act. rank; G. Platt. (T.F.) Lt. H. J. O'Keefe, Home Counties Div. Engs., is restored to the estabt. of the R.E. (T.F.).

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

(Continued from page 108.)

P. N. Nissen, D.S.O. (Kingston); T. Maj. J. A. Warburton, 78th Fd. Coy. (Charlottetown).

Cameron Highlanders.—T./Capt. (A./Lt.-Col.) C. J. de B. Sheringham, D.S.O., M.C., Comdg. 8th Bn., Som. L.I. (Winnipeg).

Labour Corps.—T./Lt. (A./Capt.) C. R. Olver, 224th Div. Employ. Coy.

General List.—T./Lt.-Col. C. J. de B. Sheringham, D.S.O., M.C., attd. 8th Bn., Som. L.I. (Winnipeg).

R.A.S.C.—Capt. F. W. Butler, attd. Can. Corps Sge. Pk.

R.A.M.C.—T./Capt. G. W. Bissett, M.D. (Montreal); T./Capt. H. E. Clutterbuck, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Toronto); T. Capt. (A. Maj.) A. W. H. Donaldson, M.B., 18th Cas. Clg. Stn. (Vancouver) (first Rhodes scholar from B.C.); Capt. (A./Maj.) A. J. Gilchrist, M.C., attd. 10th Gen. Hosp. (Toronto); T./Capt. F. E. Webb, M.B., attd. 17th Bn., R. Suss. R.; T./Capt. C. R. Young, D.S.O., M.C., M.B., attd. 1st Bn., Shrops. L.I. (Guelph).

R.A.F.—Sec. Lt. H. D. Buchanan, 108th Sqdn., 2nd Bde.; Capt. A. W. Carter, D.S.C., 210th Sqdn. (Calgary); Sec. Lt. E. O. Champagne, 80th Sqdn. (Montreal); Lt.-Col. E. L. Gossage, D.S.O., M.C. (R.A.); Lt. P. McK. Holdimand, 149th Sqdn., 2nd Bde. (Montreal); Sec. Lt. and Hon. Lt. H. C. Heintzman, 35th Sqdn.; Lt. (A. Capt.) E. C. Hoy, D.F.C., 29th Sqdn., 2nd Bde. (Vancouver); Lt. (T. Capt.) H. P. Lale, D.F.C.; Lt. [illegible]; Lt. (A./Capt.) E. T. Lough; Lt. (A./Capt.) D. R. M. [illegible], D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., [illegible]; Lt. R. E. L. McBean (Danville, P.Q.); Sec. Lt. [illegible], 2nd Bde. (Russellville, N.B.); Lt. and Hon. Capt. M. K., Alta. Regt.; Lt. F. T. S. Sehl, 201st Sqdn. (Victoria); Lt. (A. Capt.) W. E. Shields, D.F.C., 41st Sqdn., 2nd Bde. (Stoon, Sask.); Sec. Lt. and Hon. Lt. D. W. Stewart, W. Ont. R. (Teeswater, Ont.); Sec. Lt. S. B. Trites, 8th Sqdn. (Salisbury, N.B.).

Indian Army.—Capt. A. B. Beggs, 29th Lancers (Victoria).

OFFICIAL WAR DECORATIONS.

Particulars of the New Medals.

THE issue of the following war medals has been approved by the King:—

British War Medal, to all men who have left their native shore, in any part of the British Empire, whether they eventually entered a theatre of war or not.

Inter-Allied Victory Medal, for all those who entered a theatre of war.

Mercantile Marine War Medal, for those men of the Merchant Service who have entered certain danger zones.

The British War Medal will be in silver, the riband being: Centre, orange, watered, with stripes of white and black on each side and with borders of royal blue.

The Victory Medal.

The Victory Medal is of bronze, and the riband, which is the same for all the Allied countries, is in the form of a double rainbow, joined by red in the centre. The general lines upon which the medal is to be struck are:—Obverse: a winged figure of Victory. Reverse: an inscription, "The Great War for Civilisation," translated into the different languages of the Allies, and either the names of the various Allied Powers or their coats-of-arms.

It has been decided to award the Victory medal within the British Empire: (1) To those who entered a theatre of war (as defined by the War Office) on the strength of a military unit. (2) To officers and men of the Air Force who have been afloat on duty. (3) To all members of the Air Force who have been (a) posted to a unit in any theatre of war outside Great Britain; (b) posted to operational units (for reconnaissance, convoy, and anti-submarine work, and the protection of the country from air raids) which have been actively engaged in the air; (c) employed on flying new aircraft for France; (d) formed part of the complement of aircraft-carrying ships.

The Mercantile Marine Medal is being given in response to a wish that members of the Merchant Service should have a medal of their own. It was also felt by the Admiralty that they were entitled to the British war medal. Both medals will therefore, in the cases stated above, be awarded.

Women on the strength of an organised force will, if they have entered a theatre of war on duty, be entitled to both the British war medal and the Victory medal, but those belonging to any independent organisation recognised by the authorities in any theatre of war will receive the British war medal only.

The precedence of the various stars and medals connected with the war is:—1914 Star, 1914-15 Star, British War Medal, Mercantile Marine War Medal, Victory Medal.

The question of a medal for those men who did not proceed overseas is at present under consideration, but nothing has yet been decided. The proposal to give medals to war workers has been reluctantly dropped.

CANADIANS MAY WEAR BRITISH WAR MEDAL RIBAND.

Authorisation to wear the British War Medal (1914-1919) is given in Routine Order No. 5787, published on July 21. The Order reads:—"All ranks of the O.M.F.C. who came overseas from Canada between August 5, 1914, and November 11, 1918, or who have served in a theatre of war, are entitled to the British War Medal (1914-1919), and may wear the riband forthwith. Those who enlisted in the O.M.F.C. in the United Kingdom and have not served in a theatre of war are not entitled to this medal. The riband is:—Centre, orange, watered, with stripes of white and black on each side, and with borders of royal blue."

NOVA SCOTIA APPEAL TO BRITISH SETTLERS.

The excellent opportunities which the province of Nova Scotia offers to certain types of British settlers and prospective settlers are set forth in a letter to the *Times* by Lt.-Col. F. R. Sedgwick, R.F.A., who has recently returned from a visit to the "lovely Annapolis Valley." The writer says:—"It is a beautiful country, and the summer and autumn are very fine. The winter is rather severe, and the month of March is generally most unpleasant, but from mid-April to mid-December the climate is very good. There is very good fishing, trout and salmon, and fair shooting to be got, but some other parts of the two Maritime Provinces offer, it is true, better sporting facilities. It is an agricultural district, apple-orcharding being predominant, perhaps, though there is a great deal of dairying. The lumbering is a very important branch of the agricultural work. The price of farms has gone up in the neighbourhood of the orcharding metropolis—Kentville—but there are still hundreds of excellent farms to be got cheap.

"Some years ago very many of the younger generation moved away west, and consequently there are many farms in the hands of old people who want to sell. An Englishman, with a small fixed income, and, in addition, a small capital of from £1,000 to £3,000, should do well, provided that he worked hard, and, above all, that both he and his womenfolk were prepared to adapt themselves to Canadian ways. This is essential. The little towns all down the valley are very pleasant, quiet places. There are good educational facilities."

* *

PLEA FOR SUPPORT OF AVIATION.

Col. Barker, V.C., on Possibility of Canadian Airmen Going to United States.

In making a strong plea for national assistance for aviation in Canada, Lt.-Col. W. G. Barker, V.C., declared that the cultivation or the neglect of the art of aviation would affect vitally one way or the other the relationship of Canada and Great Britain.

The decision of the Government to disband the two squadrons constituting the Canadian Air Force, came like a thunderbolt to the men who have been flying at the Front, according to Col. Barker. That all their experience, gained by hardships, dangers and wounds, should be dissipated into thin air is (he said) incomprehensible to them.

"If there is any country to which aviation belongs, in virtue of possession of the basic materials, the opportunity for the demonstration of its possibilities in the public service, and also on account of the national aptitude shown by its young men for this art, it is Canada. If Canada does not rise to the occasion, then it only means that hundreds of us who feel we cannot give up this work will be enticed over the boundary line, where there will be unlimited opportunities."

APPROVED EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

Lt.-Col. Obed Smith on the Type of Settler Needed.

Lt.-Col. Obed Smith, Commissioner of Emigration in Great Britain, on his arrival at Montreal on Monday of last week, declared that a big emigration campaign was to be opened this autumn.

"We in Britain," he said, in the course of an interview, "hope in course of time that all, or nearly all, the privileges given under the Soldiers' Settlement Act to Canadians will be extended to Imperial ex-Service men. Canada and the other Dominions are being aided by the Imperial Government by the free transportation of ex-Service men and their families. But none will be given transportation who are unable to produce the Imperial Government certificate from myself or my authorised agents showing that the Canadian Government approved their emigration."

Col. Smith mentioned that his plans include an effort to induce W.A.A.C.s and W.R.E.N.s to emigrate. These girls, having adapted themselves to practical work during the war, are just the type needed for Canada.

* *

WINDSOR'S GIFT TO CANADIANS.

The Colours of the 99th Essex County (Ont.) Bn., which were deposited in Windsor Parish Church in August, 1916, were returned to the battalion recently. A short service, conducted by the Vicar of Windsor, was attended also by the Mayor and Corporation. The Colours were received by Lt. J. A. Farell and Lt. G. W. Day. The Mayor subsequently entertained the visitors at the Guildhall and presented the Canadians with two shields made from Queen Elizabeth's Oak, which was cut down at Frogmore by men of the Canadian Forestry Corps. One shield bore the regimental badge of the regiment and the other the Borough Arms.

* *

TRIPLE EPIDEMIC DEVASTATES LABRADOR

One-third of the Esquimaux population of Labrador was wiped out by influenza, small-pox, and measles at the close of last year. The Rev. W. W. Perrett, of the Moravian Mission, who has spent 27 years in Labrador, recently arrived in Newfoundland by komatic and dog-team, and tells a pathetic story of the sufferings of the people.

When the entire settlement at Hebron became ill, those who died were left unburied owing to the weakness and sickness of the survivors, whilst the dogs, unable to procure food owing to lack of sealflesh, became mad and entered the Esquimaux cabins, consuming the flesh from the bodies of the unburied dead.

"May I acknowledge, with thanks, the interest and benefit I have derived from your admirable publication, both while overseas and since my return to Canada! Its complete and accurate record of all things likely to be of interest to Canadians is thoroughly appreciated."—D. S. M. (LATE LT., C.F.A.).

The Home Bank of Canada.

Statement of the Result of the Business of the Bank for the Year Ending 31st May, 1919.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Cr.	
Balance Profit and Loss Account, May 31st, 1918	$150,731 11
Net Profits for the Year after deducting charges of management, interest due depositors, payment of all Provincial and Municipal taxes and rebate of interest on unmatured bills	238,753 88
	$389,484 99

CAPITAL PROFIT ACCOUNT.

Premium on Capital Stock received during the year	$ 90.57
	$389,575.56

Which has been appropriated as follows:

Dr.		
Dividend No. 47 (quarterly), at the rate of 5% per annum	$24,342.93	
Dividend No. 48 (quarterly), at the rate of 5% per annum	24,343.32	
Dividend No. 49 (quarterly), at the rate of 5% per annum	24,345.23	
Dividend No. 50 (quarterly), at the rate of 5% per annum	24,346.57	
		$ 97,378.05
Government Tax on Note Circulation		19,348.53
Written off Bank Premises Account		10,000.00
Donations to Patriotic and other War Funds		4,500.00
Transferred to Rest Account		100,000.00
Balance carried forward		158,348.98
		$389,575.56

LIABILITIES.

TO THE PUBLIC—		
Notes of the Bank in circulation		1,980,175.00
Deposits not bearing interest		5,009,205.40
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of Statement		14,463,863.46
Deposits by and balances due to Dominion Government		4,175,761 63
Balances due to other Banks in Canada		7,948.00
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom		466,656.16
		$26,103,609.65
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS—		
Capital (subscribed, $2,000,000.00) paid	$1,947,705.20	
Rest Account	400,000.00	
Dividends unclaimed	1,914.49	
Dividend No. 50 (quarterly), being at the rate of 5 per annum, payable June 2, 1919	24,346.57	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account	158,348.98	
		[illegible]
		[illegible]

ASSETS.

Gold and other Current Coin	$ 138,200.84	
Dominion Government notes	3,510,134.50	
		$ 3,648,335 34
Deposit with the Minister of Finance as security for note circulation		105,000 00
Notes of other Banks		240,463.[illegible]
Cheques on other Banks		838,200.[illegible]
Balances due by other Banks in Canada		14,519.53
Due from Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom		105,937.11
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom		[illegible]
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value		2,757,866.46
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian		2,416,266.62
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value		950,058.48
Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks		3,092,826.79
		$14,922,293.12
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada, less rebate of interest	$12,393,795.14	
Other Loans and Discounts elsewhere in Canada	25,910.00	
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts	140,011.88	
Overdue debts	34,355.54	
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	[illegible]	
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	[illegible]	
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off	[illegible]	
Other assets not included under the foregoing	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
		[illegible]

M. J. HANEY,
President.

J. COOPER MASON,
General Manager.

AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

In accordance with sub-sections 19 and 20 of section 56 of the Bank Act, 1913, I beg to report as follows: The foregoing balance-sheet has been examined with the books and vouchers at the Head Office, and with the certified returns from the Branches, and is in accordance therewith. I have obtained all needed information from the officers of the Bank, and in my opinion the transactions coming under my notice have been within the powers of the Bank. I have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank, at its Chief Office, both on the 31st of May, 1919, and also at another time during the year; the cash and securities of one of the Branches have also been checked and in each case they have agreed with the entries in the books of the Bank [illegible] correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, according to the best of my information and the explanations given to me, and as shown by the books of the bank.

SYDNEY H. JONES.
Audit

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1865. Head Office: . WINNIPEG.

Paid-up Capital - $5,000,000. Rest and Undivided Profits - $3,800,000.

Total Assets Exceed - $153,000,000.

The Bank has over 300 Branches in CANADA, and AGENTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN AMERICA.

MONIES TRANSFERRED to and from Canada and the United States by CABLE, LETTERS OF CREDIT, BANK DRAFTS, etc.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED at favourable rates, which may be ascertained on application to :—

LONDON OFFICES: 6, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2, and 26, HAYMARKET, S.W. 1.

NEW YORK AGENCY: 49, WALL STREET.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Canada.—C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 75⅜; 3½ p.c. Ins. Stk., 1909-34, 79¾; 3½ p.c. Ins. Stk., 1930-50, 71; 4 p.c. Ins. Stk., 1940-60, 80¾; 2½ p.c. Ins. Stk., 1947 60; 3 p.c. 1938, 71½.

Alberta.—4 p.c., 1922, 96; 4 p.c., 1938, 82½; 4½ p.c., 1943, 84½.

Manitoba.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1953, 84½.

Newfoundland.—3 p.c., 63½; 4 p.c. Reg., 1913-38, 81½; 4 p.c. Reg., 1936, 83½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1910, 69½.

Nova Scotia.—3½ p.c., 70½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 79½.

Ontario.—3½ p.c. Reg., 72½; 4 p.c. Reg., 77½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 81½.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1934, 87½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 83¾; 3 p.c. Reg., 72¾.

Saskatchewan.—4½ p.c., 84; 5¾ p.c., 1924, 106.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 80⅛; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 83½.

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1923-33, 84; 5 p.c., 1953, 81; 4½ p.c., 1929-49, 85¾.

Montreal.—4 p.c., 1932, 87; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 75; 3 p.c., 55⅝; 4½ p.c., 1951-53, 87½.

Moose Jaw.—5 p.c. 81; 4½ p.c., 76.

New Westminster.—5 p.c., 1943-63, 75.

Point Grey.—4½ p.c., 62.

Port Arthur.—6 p.c., 83.

Prince Albert.—5 p.c., 81; 4½ p.c., 40.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923, 94.

Regina.—5 p.c. Stk., 83⅜; 4½ p.c., 88.

Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1938, 87½; 5 p.c., 1941-61, 81⅛.

S. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 77½; 4 p.c., 59¾.

Toronto.—3½ p.c., 82¾; 4 p.c., 1944-48, 75½; 4½ p.c., [illegible]

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1950-51-2, 69¾; 4½ p.c., 1923-33, 85½; Dist. Joint Sewers, 81⅞.

Victoria.—4½ p.c., 76⅛.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 81½; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 75; 4 p.c., 1921-36, 87; 4½ p.c. 1943-63, 85½.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterway.—5 p.c. Bds. 85.

Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 101½.

Buffalo & Lake Huron.—5½ p.c. Perp. Bds., 93⅛; 5½ p.c. 2nd Perp. Bds., 92⅛.

Calgary & Edmonton.—4 p.c., 72

Canada Atlantic.—1955, 64.

Canadian Northern.—Ontario 3½ p.c., 1936, 72; 4 p.c. Perp. Debs., 62; 3½ p.c. Dominion, 1961, 68¾; Pacific 4 p.c., 1950, 73½; Quebec 4 p.c. Perp., 63½; C.N.R. 4 p.c., 1930, 86; 4 p.c. Perp., 63; 3 p.c., 1953, 61¾; 4 p.c., 1930, 84½; 4 p.c. Land, 100; 4 p.c. Alberta, 1939, 74½; 4 p.c. Saskatchewan, 75; 3½ p.c. Dominion, 1958, 68; 4 p.c., 1934, 85½; 5 p.c. Inc. Charge, 41⅛; 5 p.c. Land, 1923, 91⅜; 5 p.c. Notes, 1921, 101; 5 p.c. Notes, B, 101½; Western 4½ p.c., 1942, 86.

Canadian Pacific.—185; 4 p.c. Non Cum. Pref., 72; 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 75½; Algoma 5 p.c., 1937, 93½; 6 p.c. 10-yr. Notes, 115½.

Edmonton, Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 1942, 72¾

Grand Trunk Pacific.—4 p.c., 1939, 82½; Alberta, 1939-42, 80⅛; 3 p.c., 1962, 62½; 4 p.c., 1955, A, 69⅛; 4 p.c., 1955, B, 69⅛; 4 p.c. Deb., 58; 5 p.c. Notes, 1921, 92½.

Grand Trunk Rly.—8¾; 4 p.c. Guar., 48½; 5 p.c. 1st Pref., 61½; 5 p.c. 2nd Pref., 38½; 4 p.c. 3rd Pref., 21; Borrd 5 p.c. Perp., 84; Perp. 4 p.c. Cons., 65; Gt. West. Borrd 5 p.c. Perp., 82½; 5½ p.c. Notes, 1920, 97; 6 p.c. Notes, 1921, 95½; 6 p.c. Notes, Oct., 1921, 97⅜; Western Rly. 4 p.c., 61; Western Dollar Bds., 67½.

New Brunswick Rly.—5 p.c., 1934, 91½.

Ontario & Quebec.—5 p.c. Perman., 92½.

Pacific Gt. Eastern. 4½ p.c., 1942, 81.

Qu'Appelle. 4 p.c., 1936, 67½

Quebec Central.—Cap. Stk, 82½; 4 p.c. Deb., 72½; 5½ p.c., 1963, 62½

Toronto Grey & Bruce 4 p.c., 70½.

Financial, Land and Investment

Bank of Montreal. 45¼

British Empire. 5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 13/9

British Columbia Fruit Lands Ord., 2/-.

Calgary & Edmonton - 8/3.

Canada & N.-W. Land 41

Canadian Northern Prairie 25/3

Canadian Bank of Commerce 42⅞

Canadian Land Irrigation Co. 7/6; 19/- pd., 6/3¾; 5 p.c. Debs., 66

Royal Bank of Canada 44½

San Antonio. Bds., 25

Trust & Loan of Canada Debs. 71

Western Canada Land Com., 2/3

Light, Power, Traction, etc.

Brazil Traction.—64; 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 90½.

B.C. Elect.—Ord., 41; Pref. Ord., 47; 5 p.c. Cum. Perp. Pref., 56½; 4½ p.c. Perp. Deb., 60¾.

Calgary Power.—Bds., 77½.

Can. Gen. Elect.—Com., 122; Pref., 111½.

Cedars Rapids.—5 p.c. Bds., 94.

Cities Service.—Com., 562.

Kaministiquia.—109; Bonds, 97.

Montreal L., H. & Power.—Cap. Stk., 100; Water and Power Bds., 74.

Shawinigan.—Cap. Stock, 133¾; Bonds, 109¾.

Toronto.—Debs., 83½.

Western Power of Canada.—Debs., 49½; 5 p.c. Bds., 57½.

Vancouver Power.—4½ p.c. Guar Bds., 60.

Mining.

Casey Cobalt.—2/1½.

Le Roi No. 2.—82.

Mining Corp. of Canada.—10/7½.

Mond Nickel.—Ord., 71/3; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 22/4½; 7 p.c. Nom. Cum. Pref., 20/1½; 6 p.c. Red. Debs., 100; 7 p.c. Nom. Cum. Pref. (fully pd.), 20/-.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Canadian Collieries.—Bds., 25.

Canadian Vickers.—102½.

Dominion Iron & Steel.—Bds., 90; Steel Corp., 75; Pref., 90½.

Lake Superior.—25¾; Inc. Bds., 70¾.

Western Canada Collieries.—Debs., 88.

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corp. of Canada.—5 p.c. Bds., 82; Pref., 90; Com., 80.

Bell's United Asbestos.—Ord., 38/9.

Canada Cement.—Bds., 107¾; Pref, 109.

Canada Steamship.—Debs., 88½; Pref., 92; Com., 60½; Voting, 60¾.

Canadian Car.—Bonds, 103.

Canadian Cotton.—Bds., 87¾.

Canadian Western Lumber.—Debs., 35½; Com., 1/1½; 5 p.c. Inc. Debs., 8.

Canadian Western Natural Gas.—Debs., 74.

Cockshutt Plow.—Pref., 91; Com., 22¾.

Forest Mills of B.C.—Ord., 1/10½; Debs., 25

Furness Withy.—5⅛; Pref., 8½.

Imperial Tobacco of Canada.—Pref., 19/9; Ord., 28/10½.

Lake Superior Paper.—Bds., 93½.

Marconi of Canada.—16/-.

Ogilvie Flour Mills.—Com., 262.

Penman's.—Bonds, 101.

Spanish River Pulp.—6 p.c. Bds., 97½; Pref., 115.

Robert Simpson.—Pref., 89½.

Western Canada Flour.—Bds., 107½.

* *

Mr. R. T. Laing, manager of the Branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Agincourt, near Toronto, who shot and killed one young man and seriously wounded another, when they recently attempted to rob the bank, and was himself severely wounded, has been given a silver salver and a cheque for $750 by the bank in recognition of his service. His assistant, Miss Chapman, who heroically took part in defending the bank's funds, has been given a gold wrist watch and a cheque for $400.

The Shipping Controller announces that for the present, British vessels directed to load grain from Canada and the United States on account of the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies will be given the option of loading 20 per cent. of the ship's cargo capacity of the voyage with any class of free grain on commercial account. The fixed rates on Government grain remain unaltered, and the Royal Commission has the option of naming the ports of loading and discharging its grain. This arrangement will only apply to vessels directed on and from July 18

CROP PROSPECTS.

Portions of Prairie Provinces Report Poor Expectations.

Whilst Manitoba promises a bumper wheat crop the yield in certain portions of Saskatchewan and Alberta will be much below the average, as a result of the drought experienced in those Provinces.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce (Lombard Street, E.C.) is in receipt of the following cable from their head office, Toronto :—"Crop conditions throughout Canada, apart from South-Western Saskatchewan and Southern Alberta, are at least as good, if not better than last year. We estimate our wheat crop, provided normal weather conditions continue to prevail, at 200,000,000 to 225,000,000 bushels, of which 150,000,000 to 175,000,000 will be available for export."

Mr. S. W. Woods, President of the United Farmers of Alberta, declares that the crop failure in Southern Alberta is nothing short of a calamity, and that the optimistic reports sent out from different sections of the Province in an attempt to buoy up the spirits of the people have produced a serious condition of affairs. The fact stands that the crop is a failure. In some cases farmers have deserted their holdings.

Much-needed moisture fell over a large area of Alberta during the week-end, and the resultant benefit to the grass and green food crops is evident (says a cable message from Edmonton).

* *

GOLD DISCOVERY IN NORTHERN MANITOBA.

A Times cable of July 15 says that a solid strip of quartz containing gold, 20 ft. wide and 500 ft. long, has been found at Copper Lake, north of Le Pas, Man., by Mr. Gordon, ex-chief engineer of the Hudson Bay Railway. Mr. Gordon states that the average value is between $9 and $14 (36s. and 56s.) a ton. Prospectors confirm the report of the discovery, and a mild "rush" has already begun.

* *

A branch of the Bank of Montreal has been opened at Terrace (Skeena), B.C.

A cargo of Canadian steel has arrived at Newport (Mon.), the price, plus freight, being lower than the home rate

During May 2,100 settlers arrived in Canada from the United States, bring $200,000 worth of goods and effects.

The first million feet of the big contract for 75,000,000 feet of lumber has been sent from British Columbia to England.

The report of the Fuel Controller for Canada shows that the average cost of anthracite coal is $2.89 per ton higher than that of bituminous coal.

The Ottawa street railwaymen's strike collapsed on July 18, and the men have returned to work pending the award of the Board of Conciliation

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Dominion Bank of Canada, Mr. Wilmot L. Matthews was elected a director to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of his father, Mr W. D. Matthews.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days :—

Consols, Fri., August 1.

Ticket Day. Tues., July 29.

Pay Day. Wed., July 30.

London, Tuesday

The Stock Exchange has not got into brisk stride again yet, although peace celebrations and the Victory Loan are now out of the way as disturbing factors. Labour influences have reasserted themselves as an unsettling consideration.

The rise in the price of coal by 6s. per ton, following the miners' refusal to give the Government pledges to avert that step, is having an adverse effect upon all domestic securities, while the weakness of the New York exchange raises some uneasiness as to the general financial outlook. In the latter circumstances the abandonment by the Bank of England of the fixed 3 per cent. allowance on short deposits has had little effect, though it promises cheaper money for short periods. The oil "boom" has temporarily spent itself, but mines are stronger.

In the Canadian section conditions have been irregular with firmness in places. Among the gilt-edged issues of the Dominion the 4½ per cents. hold at 95 and the 3½ per cents. at 71, but the Fours have dropped ½ to 80½. Canadian municipal issues hold steadily at previous levels.

Among railroad stocks Canadian Pacifics have soared afresh to 187, the stimulus being the weakness of sterling exchange in New York. The Company's weekly traffic showed a satisfactory increase of $637,000. Grand Trunk stocks show further scattered falls of ¼ to 1, though weekly takings were £22,213 heavier.

Among land shares Hudson's Bays have been lifted ⅛ to 8⅞.

The industrial group has been quite good. Dominion Steels show a further rise of 1½ to 76. Canadian Cars mark a similar advance to 49, and the Prefd. at 108½ has added 3. Lake Superiors at 26 are a fraction to the good. There has been an advance of 2 to 121½ in Canadian General Electrics. Canada Cements have not varied, but the Pref. at 110 is 3 better. City Services Common has been hoisted nearly 100 to 562. Spanish River Pulp Pref. at 116½ is another 4½ up. Brazilian Tractions have been firm but Mexican traction issues show falls of 1 to 4 points.

Mining Corp. of Canada at 10/6 has lost the turn. Other Canadian silver mining shares mark little change.

* *

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

Toronto, July 10

The activity and strength of last week during which quite a number of securities either made new high prices for the year or, in some cases, entirely new high prices, slackened off this week.

During the past day or two, though there is no lack of fundamental strength, price movements have been more irregular, and, with some profit-taking, there has been a tendency towards easier prices, especially in the case of some stocks which had reached prices a little difficult to justify. Thus, in several cases, as for instance, the Ames-Holden stocks, an upward movement in the Preferred has synchronised with a downward movement in the Common.

A satisfactory feature has been the strength of the big steel issues Dominion Steel and Steel of Canada. Canada Forgings, which on Tuesday made a new high price for the year at 207, is now somewhat lower.

The paper group generally has been strong, Riordon on Monday reaching its record price of 144¼, while Spanish River, Laurentide, Wayagamack and Brompton have all been active and strong. So also has Consolidated Smeltings. Canada Cement and Canadian Locomotive have sold at their best prices for the year, and Maple Leaf, Dominion Textile, National Breweries, Smelters, Tucketts, Atlantic Sugar Preference and Canadian Cottons Preference have been active at rising prices. Toronto Railway also shows improvement.

Among current prices Ames-Holden is 49⅞, Pref., 96; Asbestos, 72¾ xd, Pref., 84 xd; Atlantic Sugar, 52, Pref., 115; Barcelona Traction, 9½; Bell Telephone, 84; Brazilian Traction, 58; Brompton, 64⅞; Can. Car, 41½, Pref., 99 xd; Cement, 70, Pref., 101; Can. Cottons Pref., 85; Can. Forgings, 205; Can. Loco., 82; Can. Gen. Electric, 111; Steamships, 50½, Pref., 83¾; Cons. Smelting, 31; Dom. Canners, 57, Pref., 91; Dom. Glass, 60; Dom. Steel, 70¼; Dom. Textile, 116⅞, Pref. 105 xd; Laurentide, 222 xd; MacDonald, 35; Maple Leaf, 175¼ xd, Pref., 105; Mont. Cottons Pref., 103; Mont. Power, 90; Nat. Breweries, 180; Ogilvie, 255; Quebec Railway, 19; Riordon, 143, Pref., 99¼; Sawyer Massey, 20; Shawinigan, 121½ xd; Spanish River, 45, Pref., 108½; St. Law. Flour, 109; Steel of Canada, 74¼, Pref., 99; Toronto Railway, 49; Wayagamack, 48. The War Loan bonds are: 1925, 100; 1931, 100¾; 1937, 101; Victory Loan bonds, 1922, 100¼; 1923, 100½; 1927, 102⅝; 1933, 104¼; 1937, 105⅞.

The St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. and a bonus of 1 per cent. on the common stock, and the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the Preferred.

A good deal of interest is naturally aroused by the announcement that an amicable settlement is expected between the Dominion Government and the Dominion Steel Corporation in regard to the ship plate order. This big contract, which has been generally understood to be cancelled, is now, it is stated, likely to be carried out at a modified price.

The announcement by J. P. Morgan & Co. that the recent offering in New York of $75,000,000 of Dominion of Canada securities had been over-subscribed within the short space of three hours caused more satisfaction than surprise, as it was tolerably certain that an issue so sound and so attractive could command success. It is, however, being pointed out with satisfaction that the terms of the new issue reflect the excellent credit of Canada in the United States, inasmuch as Canada's securities are selling on a 5.90 per cent. yield basis, while the United Kingdom's 4-year notes floated in the United States in 1917 are selling there now on a 6.20 basis.

Shareholders of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. are to be asked at a special meeting next week to approve the proposal to move the company's head office from Toronto to Montreal.

* *

JULY MAGAZINES.

The *Canadian Magazine* for July opens with the first instalment of "Recollections of a Police Magistrate," by Col. G. T. Denison, who has been a magistrate in Toronto for more than 40 years. Prof. C. B. Sissons writes on "A Housing Policy for Ontario," and plans and drawings illustrate the article. Mr. David Williams, editor of the Collingwood (Ont.) *Bulletin*, tells the history of "The Indians of the County of Simcoe." Sir John Willison contributes eight pages of notes, "From Month to Month."

"Ontario's Trio of Nature Gardens" (Muskoka, Lake of Bays, Algonquin Park), and "A Trip up the Gatineau," are important among articles in the July *Rod and Gun in Canada.* Notes on the building of a permanent camp and an address on attracting wild fowl give very useful hints to the camper and hunter.

The Financier Empire Peace and Reconstruction Number, just published, is an issue worthy of close attention by those desiring to possess accurate information of the position of the world of finance. Articles by authoritative men in various spheres constitute a distinctive feature, the Agents-General of some of the Provinces of the Oversea Dominions contributing. This number marks the resumption of a feature of *The Financier* familiar in pre-war days, and is welcome upon its return.

In an article in the current number of *The Empire Review*, Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., Agent-General for British Columbia, writes of "Mountains and their Riches." Mr. Wade says the mountain area of British Columbia occupies 200,000 square miles—"equal to thirteen Switzerlands"—and he gives details of their mineral wealth, of the water powers operated by the streams emanating from the mountains, and their value for irrigation purposes. The great timber resources of the area, the nature and fertility of the soil, and other natural advantages British Columbia enjoys, are also concisely dealt with. Mr. Wade concludes a very informative article as follows:—"In conclusion let me briefly refer to the fact that the opening of the Panama Canal has brought British Columbia 5,666 nautical miles nearer Liverpool. The distance is now 8,392 nautical miles instead of 14,558 by Cape Horn. Great Britain and the Pacific British North America are now closer together to the extent of almost three times the distance from Newfoundland to Ireland. What this means to British Columbia can scarcely be conjectured."

* *

Calgary Contractors' Association is demanding a Government inquiry into the prices for lumber charged by British Columbia manufacturers.

An exchange states that the Kirkland Lake gold mines, in Northern Ontario, have closed down indefinitely. This step follows the refusal of the companies to accede to the demands of the miners' union.

One hundred head of Canadian cattle have been purchased by the Belgian Government, and second and third shipments of 260 and 500 head respectively are expected this month. They will be used to re-stock the depleted Belgian herds.

Whilst refusing to allow express companies to increase the charges for perishable foods moved in bulk, as affording traders an excuse for higher charges, the Canadian Railway Commission has authorised increases in the general scale, because the companies are carrying on business at a heavy loss.

The Canadian Pulp and Paper Association has sent its secretary, Mr. Arthur L. Dawe, to London to give information concerning Canada's ability to help in supplying the Mother Country's demand for pulp and paper. Mr. Dawe, whose function is merely educative, has his headquarters at the Canadian Trade Mission offices, British Columbia House, 1, Regent Street.

5½ PER CENT. DEBENTURES.
TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY (*Incorporated* 1885).
PAID-UP CAPITAL £205,479
RESERVE FUND 226,027
TOTAL ASSETS 837,162
This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5½ per Cent. for One to Five Years.
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Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton.
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Paid-up Capital - £308,219 3 7
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INVESTMENT NOTES.

An interesting new industrial issue in Canada is that of the $1,000,000 of 7 per cent. 20-year 1st mortgage sinking fund bonds of the Ames-Holden Tire Co., one of the two fresh subsidiary enterprises of which the Ames-Holden-McCready Co. is the parent. The bonds are being offered for purchase in Canada at 100 and accrued interest, and carry a bonus of 20 per cent. of common stock. Points of interest are, first, the high rate of interest carried by these bonds, which is doubtless unavoidable in the case of a new and therefore unproved enterprise promoted at a time when the bonds of the Dominion Government afford an income yield of around 5 per cent. per annum. Next, there is the common stock bonus and the unconditional guarantee of interest and principal of the bonds by the Ames-Holden-McCready Co. We couple these two features together because presumably it is through ownership of a controlling proportion of the common stock that the parent company is indemnified for its guarantee. Apparently it is the vista of future profits from this source and from the other recently-formed subsidiary enterprise that is responsible for the high valuation of the parent company's common shares to which we have lately called attention. Figures in regard to the parent company—which are stated in the prospectus of the new issue of bonds—will be read with as much interest by the preference shareholders of the old company, to whom five years' dividends are owing, as by the subscribers to the new bonds, in whom the figures are doubtless intended to breed confidence. Thus it is shown that the average net earnings of the parent company, after meeting fixed charges and making necessary provisions, for the seven years ending April 30, 1919, were about equal to two and a-half times the annual interest on the new issue of the Tire Company's bonds, and that the net excess of the assets, exclusive of goodwill, of the guaranteeing company over its current liabilities and bond and debenture issues amounts to $3,106,376. These are encouraging figures, for they convey that rather more than dollar for dollar of actual value is now built up behind the Ames-Holden-McCready's $2,500,000 of outstanding preferred stock. A forecast in the prospectus, of the earnings of the Tire Co., estimates these at $170,000 for 1920, rising sharply to $300,000 in 1921 and to $500,000 in 1922. The figure for 1921, it may be remarked, closely approximates to, and that for 1922 considerably exceeds, the net earnings of the parent company in either of its two last and comparatively prosperous years.

* * *

The report for 1918 of Steel and Radiation, Ltd., shows that the company's profits from operations amounted to $556,191, and, after payment of interest charges, net profits were $481,464. This is well over double the net profits for the previous year, which were $213,516, and the company is therefore to be congratulated on a remarkably prosperous year. With the credit balance carried into the year the total available for disposal was $531,267. Of this preferred dividends, in respect of 1917, absorbed $46,529, $299,090 was transferred to reserves for depreciation of permanent plants and machinery and amortisation of munition plants and equipment; $75,000 was placed to reserve as a provision for restoration of plants for peace-time business, and $100,000 as provision for reduction in inventories in view of a possible fall in prices. After all this determined strengthening of the company's position the balance to be carried forward was only $10,648, and the preference dividend for 1918 was not paid. In the course of his report, the president points out that the sales in the company's regular business increased from $555,306 in 1917 to $603,511 in 1918. These figures, while showing a satisfactory increase, show also the reason for the big reserve appropriations mentioned above, as, if the company's sales in its ordinary business were so little in excess of the amount of its profits for the year, it is fairly evident that the company was mainly engaged in business of a war, or other temporary character. The president also drew attention to the great improvement in the financial position of the company, pointing out that the surplus of current assets over current liabilities had increased from $125,000 at the end of 1917 to $332,614 at the end of 1918.

* * *

Canadians will have noted the success of the recent issue of 200,000 "A" Ordinary shares of £5 each of the British Overseas Bank, with special interest, owing to the fact that the Dominion Bank of Canada is one of the eight banks which together hold the £1,000,000 of the "B" Ordinary share capital, and Mr. S. L. Jones, the London manager of the Dominion Bank, is one of the twelve gentlemen who compose the governing council of the new bank. The British Overseas Bank, whose purpose, as its name implies, is to provide increased and improved banking facilities for foreign trade, both at home and overseas, thus commences with strong Canadian associations and should be able to do much to facilitate that development of Canadian commerce in all overseas markets which is now the object of so much individual and public interest and effort.

TRADE ITEMS.

Mr. W. W. Near, president of the Page-Hersey Iron, Tube and Lead Co., Ltd., Toronto, is at present in London. The London agents of the company are Messrs. Glover, Edwards & Co., 8, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.4.

Mr. J. E. McAllister, of the National Steel Car Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario, is on a visit to London, and is staying at the Savoy Hotel.

Exports from Canada during May were valued at $92,258,687, or $13,250,000 more than in May of last year. The principal increases were in foodstuffs, animals and animal products, and iron and steel goods.

The Canadian Woollen Manufacturers' Association are sending a representative to the West Indies, Brazil, and Argentina, to exhibit samples and take orders for woollen goods.

Canadian eggs at present fetch about 63c. per dozen in the British market. The cost of delivering them in the United Kingdom is about 12c. per dozen, inclusive. It is considered that if shippers would quote f.o.b. a much larger volume of business could be done.

The report just issued by the Commission of Conservation of the Forests of British Columbia estimates the total amount of forest land in the Province as 149,344 square miles, or 42.2 per cent. of the total land area.

Mr. H. R. MacMillan has been appointed representative of the British Timber Buyer in Western Canada, with offices in Vancouver, B.C.

Mr. T. H. Reider, president of the Ames-Holden-McCready Co., the Canadian boot and shoe manufacturers, stated before the Cost of Living Committee of the Canadian House of Commons that in January and February the surplus leather was bought up and taken out of Canada by English buyers. The market for leather was very high at present, and it was difficult to get supplies. The price of ladies' boots was high, because ladies wanted style: white kid of the highest grade was sold to the retailer by his company at $10.50 per pair.

Mr. J. I. Bennett, president of the Bennett Lumber Co. Montreal, who has just returned after a visit to Europe, states his opinion that owing to the difference in freights it is practically impossible for Canadian spruce to compete with such goods from Sweden, Norway, and Finland. The freight rate from Montreal is now quoted about $70 to $80 per standard, which, at present prices ruling in England, prohibits any large quantities being shipped.

* *

PROPOSED LINE FROM B.C. TO FRANCE.

A steamship service is proposed to be run between France and British Columbia by Mr. Henri Moreau, whose head office is at Paris. Mr. Moreau recently wrote to Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General in London for British Columbia, asking him to supply the names of British Columbia exporters who would avail themselves of the service.

Mr. Wade communicated with Mr. John Oliver, Premier of British Columbia, who, to get the information as quickly as possible, caused a copy of Mr. Moreau's letter to be circulated to all the Boards of Trade in the Province, with the request that each body should take the necessary steps at their earliest. The service, which is expected to start this year, will include Seattle and Tacoma as ports of call, in addition to Victoria and Vancouver, and will run to a French port.

* *

The Rev. W. J. Harris, late of Toronto, has accepted the pastorate of Cranfield (Beds.) Baptist Church.

In future, until demobilisation is complete, Winnipeg will be the dispersal area for the whole of Western Canada.

All returned soldiers serving sentences for offences under the Ontario Temperance Act were released by the Ontario Government before last Saturday's Peace celebrations.

Major H. Edmunds, Winnipeg, Inspector of Accounts for Western Canada since 1916, has been appointed General Inspector for the Militia Department.

The Canadian Criminal Code is being amended to make the law more drastic against the carrying of concealed weapons by aliens.

Containing complete Box Office plans of all theatres, and particulars of London plays and events in the world of sport, the *London Amusement Guide* for July is a most valuable compilation.

Mr. Joseph Thompson, a former Toronto City Controller, has made the suggestion that a Thanksgiving Day be selected by the Dominion Government, and its name changed to Remembrance Day.

Sgt. J. H Massey won the open half-mile handicap from the 25 yards' mark at Guildford on Saturday, and was third in the mile handicap. Lt. K. L. Carruthers, C.M.G.C., who, like Massey, was a member of the Canadian track team at the Inter-Allied Games, won the 120 yards hurdles handicap.

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Canada's Premier Mining Province—ONTARIO.

A statement just issued by the Department of Mines of the Dominion Government gives the value of Canada's mineral production during 1918 as **$210,204,970.**

To this total Ontario contributed **$94,084,420.**

In 1918 Ontario produced gold to the value of **$8,502,543.**

The Cobalt District of Ontario is now producing silver at the rate of 2½ tons per working day, and the value of the total output for 1918 was no less than **$17,364,918.**

Ontario is the greatest producer of nickel in the Empire.

ONTARIO

For free pamphlets and information about Ontario apply to—

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A Connecticut soldier, Cpl. Harry Smith, who enlisted in the Canadian Army, writes to the New York *Times* expressing his gratitude for his treatment by Canada. He is worth quoting:—"I was discharged one hour after arriving in Canada from overseas, and, equipped with my first month's gratuity allowances, transportation, and service badge, was on my way home to the United States in 'jazz time.' We were also allowed $30 for civilian clothing. I am now receiving $70 and my wife $30 per month for the time stated. My wife received $30 per month during my absence, plus foreign exchange money. I cannot speak too highly of this wonderful country which treated us American volunteers like 'gentlemen.'"

* *

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION IN PRAIRIE PROVINCES.

Of the total foreign-born population of the Prairie Provinces in 1916, 485,937, 302,356, or 62.2 per cent. were naturalised, while of 283,367 foreign-born males, 165,709, or 58.5 per cent. were naturalised, as shown by statistics in the "Canada Year Book." Of the total population of the Prairie Provinces, 1,240,374, in 1916, of the age of 10 and over, 790,941 were British-born and 449,433 foreign-born

* *

The *Daily Dispatch*, the oldest newspaper in Alaska, has suspended publication as a daily, and will be issued weekly

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up	$7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund..	7,500,000.00

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Established 1864. **HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.**

Capital Paid Up, $7,000,000. **Reserve Funds, $7,574,043.** **Total Deposits** (April 1919), **$138,000,000.**
Total Assets (April 1919), **$166,000,000.**

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A number of descriptive booklets issued by the Reid Newfoundland Company have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for distribution.

Banking and Finance.

Hudson's Bay Co.'s Increasing Prosperity.

Reference has already been made in *Canada* to the fact that the dividend of this enterprise for 1918-19 was advanced from 40 to 45 per cent., and the details supplied by the full report of the year's activities demonstrate that the company's exceptionally strong financial position which previous annual statements has disclosed has not only suffered no diminution, but has been accentuated. It will not have escaped notice that, notwithstanding this appreciably larger distribution to the shareholders, the balance carried forward shows an increase from £156,900 to £195,400. In such a land department as that conducted by the company, fluctuations are more or less inevitable, and it will surprise no one conversant with such affairs that, in the circumstances, the sale during the last fiscal year of farm lands and collections on uncompleted contracts did not come up to the exceptional returns for 1917-18. Nevertheless, the department repeated its quota of 20 per cent. to the dividend, and carried forward £5,000, as compared to £22,900, which resulted from the more prolific preceding period. It is, therefore, obvious that this department continues to be conducted on a satisfactory basis. That there remains a vast amount of useful work for the company in this direction is shown by the fact that it still retains upwards of three and a quarter millions of acres of land, as against over three and a half millions previously recorded, the instalments to be received on sales reaching no less a sum than £3,578,610, against £3,064,347. As would be expected the results from the company's trading were far more favourable. The handsome profit of £160,400 was realised on the fur trade, which has benefited materially from the great demand for furs, and £206,500 on the general trading, after liberal provision had been made for excess profits duty and other contingencies. The latter side of the company's business has suffered from the fact that "there is no longer any revenue from the sale of liquors." The corresponding showing for 1917-18 was £44,000 on furs and £234,600 on the general trading account. The prospects of the Hudson's Bay Company are undoubtedly assuming a much more roseate hue, and as the Government of the Dominion has devised a generous project for the settlement on the land of demobilised soldiers, the continuous development of the business, the accumulation of still larger profits, and a further increase of dividends may, in similar favourable circumstances, be regarded as a foregone conclusion. Whilst this may not eventuate this year, we are of the confident opinion that Hudson's Bays will at no distant date reach the round figure of £10, or just double what they were in the early days of the war, when we strongly impressed upon our readers their sterling merits as a gilt-edged Canadian investment, which, owing to the abnormal conditions then current, had temporarily found a place on the bargain counter. The reward to those who followed our advice has already been very substantial, but will yet be greater to those who have courage and patience.

* * *

A Speculative Proposition.

Perhaps not altogether unexpectedly the terms of the Kirkland Lake amalgamation scheme have been sharply criticised by our contemporary, the *Financial Times*, which devoted a leading article to the subject, and to such good purpose that Mr. Latilla felt it incumbent to reply to this criticism at the meeting of the Kirkland Lake Proprietary Co. For our own part, we think that our contemporary made out an excellent case, both in regard to the question of excessive capitalisation of the merger itself, and of the development work so far achieved. Canada is rich in mineral wealth, and it has and will produce many valuable mining propositions, but the Canadians have hitherto managed to keep most of their rich mines to themselves, and very few indeed have ever been brought to London for flotation. We would not have it thought for one moment that we discourage the investment of British capital in sound Canadian mining shares, but the difficulty consists in deciding between what are entitled to come under this heading and what are little better than prospects. And the danger to the British investor lies in the acknowledged fact that British promoters have in the past had, so far as the Canadian mining field is concerned, an unhappy knack of looking at possibilities through a magnifying glass to the serious detriment of the home investor. It is an unfortunate fact that the mad British Columbia and Klondyke mining booms of the late 'nineties have ever since acted as a serious bar to the flotation of Canadian mining investments here. We hope the Kirkland Lake merger will prove a success, but we agree with our contemporary's doubts as to "whether the present condition of the properties included in the scheme . . . justifies the capitalisation." We regard the whole project as one that should be left to those who are more competent to estimate such risks than the average investor.

The Merchants Bank of Canada.

This fifty-six-year-old institution emerged from the most trying period in the history of financial enterprises on both sides of the Atlantic with flying colours, the excellent progress made during the past fiscal year being a source of unqualified satisfaction for all concerned. There will be general agreement with the president, Sir H. Montagu Allan, that the way in which the deposits have kept up is not only gratifying but astonishing. This fact is all the more impressive when it is found that notwithstanding the heavy withdrawal of approximately forty-one and a-half millions of dollars in connection with the autumn Victory Loan, the deposits showed the really remarkable increase of $24,780,330, or 21.85 per cent. over last year's figures. Such an achievement is, indeed, marvellous and conclusive proof of Canada's inherent strength and ready adaptability to changed and changing circumstances. It is equally satisfactory to note that the earning power of the bank has been well maintained, as evidenced by the increase during the year in the commercial discounts by no less a sum than $19,680,410. Notwithstanding the inevitable increase, in the circumstances, in the cost of conducting such an important undertaking, the actual profits resulting from the year's business amounted to $1,383,569, showing the highly satisfactory increase of $146,888. With that prescience which has always characterised the management, the directors decided to increase the capital stock of the bank from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000, by the creation of 50,000 new shares of the par value of $100 each, a recommendation which was unanimously endorsed by the shareholders at the recent annual meeting. It was explained by the president that there is no intention of issuing this capital in the near future, but it was thought desirable to make timely provision well in advance of possible or probable requirements. The year's results generally testify to the capability of the general manager, Mr. D. C. Macarow, and the efficiency and loyalty of his staff.

* * *

Home Bank's Record Year.

The report submitted at the recent annual meeting of the Home Bank of Canada indicates that the year reviewed was one of the most satisfactory in the bank's history. Advantage has been taken of the steady progress made during the past few years to place the bank in a strong financial position while meeting fully the growing requirements of its customers. The general statement of assets and liabilities everywhere reflects the progress made. Total assets now stand at $28,635,924, as compared with $23.675,773 at the end of the previous year, and total deposits now stand at $18.500.000, as compared with $14,600,000. At the meeting the general manager pointed out that this gain of $3,900,000 in deposits during the year is the more noteworthy, as 9,508 of the depositors subscribed over $4,900.000 to the last Victory Loan. During the war period deposits, exclusive of those of the Dominion Government, increased by over $10.000.000, or over 105 per cent. which reflects public confidence in and patronage of the bank. Its increased resources have enabled the bank to extend its general business. Current loans and discounts in Canada, at $12,393.795, increased by over $1,000.000, and call and short loans in Canada, at $3,092.826, increased by $2,152.917 during the year. The bank's holdings of Dominion and Provincial Government securities increased by over $1.200.000 to $2,757.866, while Canadian municipal, and British, foreign, and colonial public securities, other than Canadian, amount to $2,416,266.

* * *

The Year's Profits.

Net profits for the year amounted to $238.753, equal to 10.63 per cent. of the paid-up capital and reserve fund. With the amount brought forward into the year the total available for distribution was $389.484. Of this dividends absorbed $97,378, and Government tax on note circulation $19,348; $10,000 was written off bank premises account, $4.500 was subscribed to war funds, and $100.000 was transferred to reserve, leaving a balance of $150.371 to be carried forward. In his address at the annual meeting, the president Mr. M. J. Haney, spoke confidently of the outlook in Canada, taking the view that there was very little ground for the apprehensions dwelling in some minds. It is necessary, said Mr Haney, "to stimulate desirable immigration, to cultivate our unoccupied arable lands and produce freight loads for our transportation system. Shipbuilding must be correspondingly increased to carry on the exportation of our produce. A close co-operation between the departments of the Government in finance and tariff regulations, labour and capital, agriculture, commerce and transportation will make operative in complete confidence the national programme we have in hand for the development of our wealth and resources."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope

FINANCE (Birmingham).—According to a recent statement by the president, the company owns 75 per cent. of the new company's ordinary shares.

BOB (Worcester).—(1) As a lieutenant, you are entitled to a gratuity of £112 13s. 2d. (plus separation allowance, which goes to your wife, £161 19s. 6d.). (2) We cannot say. (3) Write A.M.S., O.M.F.C., Argyll House, Regent Street, London, W.1.

F. S. (Weybridge).—If you came to England with the First Contingent, and were discharged through illness early in January, 1915, you are entitled (under the recent extension of the War Service Gratuity scheme) to 92 days' pay and allowances for overseas service under one year

AQUATIC (Middlesbrough).—There are in operation in Canada four graving or dry docks owned by the Dominion Government: At Lévis, P.Q.; Esquimalt, B.C.; Kingston, Ont.; and Lauzon, P.Q. The seven other dry docks in the Dominion, subsidised by the Government, are at Montreal, Toronto, Prince Rupert, B.C., Port Arthur, Ont., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and two at Collingwood, Ont.

DOUBLE DEMY (Manchester).—The dividends on the Preferred shares of the Abitibi Power and Paper Co. are 19¼ per cent. in arrears. It is, however, suggested that the company is doing so well that it may soon be able to liquidate this obligation. The Preferred stock outstanding only amounts to $1.000.000

R. T. B. (Witley).—The present members of the Dominion Cabinet, in addition to the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, the Premier, are as follows:—The Rt. Hon. Sir G. E. Foster (Trade and Commerce), Hon. C. J. Doherty (Justice), Hon J. D. Reid (Railways and Canals), Hon. Sir A. E. Kemp (Militia Overseas), Hon. Sir J. A. Lougheed (Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment), Hon. M. Burrell (Secretary of State and Minister of Mines), Hon. P. E. Blondin (Postmaster-General), Hon. Arthur Meighen (Interior), Hon. C. C. Ballantyne (Marine, Fisheries and Naval Service), Hon. A. L. Sifton (Customs), Hon. J. A. Calder (Immigration and Colonisation) Hon. N. W. Rowell (President Privy Council), Major-Gen. the Hon. S. C. Mewburn (Militia and Defence) Hon. F. B. Carvell (Public Works), Hon. G. Robertson (Labour), the Hons. A. K. Maclean and Frank Cochrane (Ministers without portfolio), and the Hon. Hugh Guthrie (Solicitor-General). The Hon. T. A. Crerar resigned the portfolio of Agriculture during the Budget debate last month, and the vacancy has not as yet been filled. Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, has placed his resignation in the hands of the Premier.

* *

CANADIAN TRADE RETURNS.

During the three months ended June 30 (says a Reuter message from Ottawa) Canada's total trade decreased by $60.000.000. The decrease was chiefly in imports.

* *

The Canadian Government has reached an agreement with the Dominion Steel Corporation respecting the contract for 250,000 tons of steel plates for shipbuilding, and work in the new plate mill at Sydney, N.S., will be rushed to completion The cost of this plant will be about $5.000.000

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Friday, July 25—*Minnedosa.*
Friday, August 1—*Metagama.*
Saturday, August 2—*Pretorian.*
Friday, August 8—*Corsican.*
Tuesday, August 12—*Tunisian.*
Friday, August 15—*Melita.*
Saturday, August 23—*Scotian.*
Tuesday, August 26—*Minnedosa.*
Thursday, August 28—*Scandinavian.*

Cunard Steamship Co.
Liverpool to New York.
Thursday, July 24—*Orduna.*
Saturday, July 26—*Caronia*
Southampton to New York.
Thursday, August 14—*Royal George.*
Saturday, August 23—*Mauretania.*

White Star-Dominion Line.
Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Wednesday, July 23—*Canada.*
August—*Megantic.*
Liverpool to New York.
Thursday, July 24—*Adriatic.*
Wednesday, July 30—*Lapland.*

Manchester Liners, Ltd.
Manchester to Quebec and Montreal.
Saturday, July 26—*Manchester Hero.*
Thursday, August 7—*Manchester Division.*
Manchester to St. John.
Thursday, July 31—*Manchester Port.*
Monday, August 11—*Manchester Importer.*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.—DIVIDEND No. 130.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of three per cent. has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending August 31 next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, September 1 next to shareholders of record on August 16, 1919.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By order of the Board.
CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager
2, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.
July 21, 1919.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.—DIVIDEND No. 128

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 3 per cent, being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of the Bank, has been declared for the three months ending August 31, 1919, and will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its branches on and after Monday, September 1 to shareholders of record August 15.

By order of the Board.
T. R. WHITLEY, London Manager
Bank Buildings, Princes Street.
London, E.C.
July 17, 1919

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ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 707. July 26, 1919.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ended July 14.

Canadian Northern, $905,800; inc., $51,700.

Canadian Pacific, $3.325,000; inc., $637,000.

Grand Trunk, £254,569; inc., £22,213.

* *

LABOUR SITUATION IN CANADA.

The Dominion labour situation is gradually improving, but there is evidence on many hands that the "separationist" movement of the extreme trade unionists is gathering strength. Vancouver Trades and Labour Council has followed the example of the Winnipeg Council and voted in favour of the "One Big Union" principle. It is probable that the Dominion Congress will cancel the charters of both local Councils.

The decision of the genuine and representative Labour bodies to fight the extreme section is indicated in the news that all members of the International Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen who participated in the general strike in Western Canada will be expelled from the unions, even if it means eliminating every lodge in the Winnipeg district. Already 51 members of the Canadian Pacific Lodge have been expelled, although some have been members of the brotherhood for 25 years. They can make application for readmission six months hence

Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Dominion Congress, declares:—"The repudiation by subsidiary bodies of their own constituted central authority is not to be tolerated. Such action destroys organised effort, and we would sooner withdraw our charters entirely than attempt to carry on as a mob throughout the country, and allow the trade councils chartered by us to be used by the One Big Union members to destroy *bona-fide* trade unions"

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables. "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Toronto or London, England.

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REGINA, SASK.—
ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

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TORONTO, ONT.—
RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto Cable address: "Willco, Toronto" Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

British Overseas Bank. It is announced that the recent issue of 200,000 "A" shares of £5 each has been very largely oversubscribed.

Dominion Textile. The accounts of the Dominion Textile Company for the year ended March 31, 1919, show a profit of $3,434,752. Dividend on the Common stock of 31 2 per cent. absorbed $155,868.

Canada Steamships. London register of 5 per cent. consolidated first mortgage debenture stock will be closed from July 25 to August 15, for preparing warrants for the interest due on the latter date.

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—Dividend of 3 per cent. on capital stock has been declared for the three months to August 31, payable at the bank and its branches on and after September 1 to shareholders of record August 16.

Dominion Bank.—The head office of the Dominion Bank, at Toronto, announce by cable, through the London branch, that net profits for half-year to June 30 last are $553,700.

Royal Bank of Canada.—A dividend of 3 per cent., being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock, has been declared for the three months ending August 31, payable at the bank and its branches on and after September 1 to shareholders of record August 15.

Western Canadian Collieries.—Notice is given that the dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum having been approved at the meeting of shareholders on June 20, the dividend will be paid to registered shareholders by cheque sent direct, while coupon No. 1 of share warrants to bearer, if accompanied by duly completed declaration forms, will be accepted for examination and payment at the registered office of the company, 119 and 120, London Wall, E.C.2.

Shawinigan Water and Power Co.—A meeting of the holders of the 4½ per cent. perpetual consolidated mortgage debenture stock was to be held in London on July 24 for the purpose of sanctioning the proposal of the company to exchange the 4½ per cent. perpetual consolidated mortgage debenture stock for 5½ per cent. 30-year first and refunding mortgage sinking fund gold bonds of the company, the exchange to be made as at December 1, 1919, at the rate of $486.65 of the bonds for each £100 of the debenture stock.

Mond Nickel Co. The report for the year ended April 30, 1919, states that there is a credit balance of £422,658, less interim dividend on the ordinary capital of 1s. per share paid on February 5, 1919, free of tax, £45,000. The directors propose a dividend on the ordinary capital of 2s. 6d. per share, free of tax, leaving to be carried forward £168,058. Owing to dislocation of trade after the conclusion of the Armistice the finished stocks unsold at the end of the financial year have largely increased. This, together with the fact that large stocks of nickel have been accumulated by the British and Allied Governments during the war, has necessitated the temporary reduction of the output.

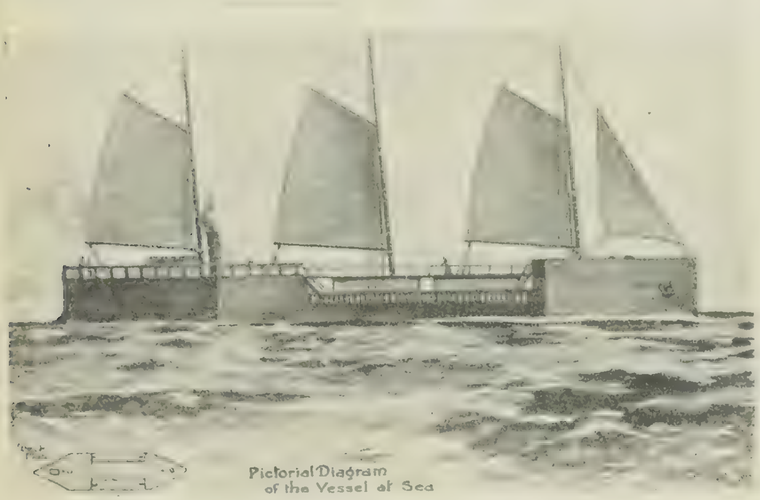
Canadian Northern Prairie Lands.—The report for 1918 states that the land sales amounted to 9,600 acres, on which the gross profit was $161,440; income from investments, etc., $200,791; making the total gross revenue $362,231. After deducting two half-yearly dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and providing a reserve of $68,581 for contingencies, including war income-tax, etc., there is as a result of the year's operations a balance of $99,513 to carry forward to the credit of profit and loss, as compared with $2,443 for the previous year.

British Columbia Breweries.—Messrs. Sperling & Co. announce that total sales for May show an increase of $71,267, while net profits show an increase of $35,543. For the first five months of the current year the aggregate net profits show an increase of $117,912. Sales for June were restricted by reason of the strike in Vancouver and district. The business outlook for [illegible]

Whalen Pulp and Paper Mills. In regard to the company of which Sir George Bury recently became president it is announced that Mr. W. N. Hurlbut of Dayton, Ohio, Mr. Alexander Smith of Chicago, and Mr. J. W. Killam, of Montreal have been appointed directors. Mr. Killam is president of the Royal Securities Corporation and has been active with organisation and financing of other big Canadian pulp and paper enterprises, including the Abitibi Power and Paper Co., Price Bros. & Co., and the Brompton Pulp and Paper Co.

Montreal Water and Power. The report of the Montreal Water and Power Company for the year ended April 30, 1919, states that there has been an increase in gross revenue over that of the previous year of some $20,542. The net operating revenue has decreased by $16,816. The usual provisions have been made for the year's proportion of the discount on the outstanding bond issues as well as the year's proportion of the premium on the bonds due at maturity. In addition to this, an amount of $85,000 has been set aside to represent the year's depreciation on plant.

Canadian Car and Foundry Co.—In connection with the payment which, under the trust deed, the company is making to the Royal Trust Co. for the purchase of outstanding 6 per cent. 1st Mort. bonds, the Royal Trust Co. in Montreal and the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C., will receive, up to August 1, tenders from holders of these bonds. In the latter case London terms, payment and delivery London will apply, and if dollar bonds are offered the amount in sterling that will be accepted in payment on August 6 should be stated. Bonds when surrendered must have December 1, 1919, and subsequent coupons attached. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.


Pictorial Diagram of the Vessel at Sea

ONE OF THE "DEMOUNTABLE" SHIPS DESIGNED FOR BRINGING TIMBER FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The *Weekly Bulletin* of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, gives the following description of this "demountable" lumber ship :—

The scheme is to build the cut lumber into a ship, and after arrival at destination to remove therefrom the machinery, which can be sent back for use over again. If the scheme works out as expected by its promoters, it is likely to revolutionise the whole system of off-shore lumber trade and will greatly increase the lumber possibilities for British Columbia timber in foreign countries by reducing considerably transportation cost and by automatically solving the tonnage problem.

The method of construction is very simple. Blocks are first laid for the keel and fore-and-aft and cross timbers are then placed in position. When sufficient material has been thus put together to ensure buoyancy enough to keep the bottom high out of the water, the vessel will be launched with donkey engines on board. These are to be used to lift the lumber out of the water and to place in the ship. The lumber will be clamped down securely with bolts and nuts for every eight feet of depth.

On arrival at destination, the fastenings can be readily taken off so as to leave the lumber and timber composing the ship immediately ready for distribution. The vessel will be fitted with schooner rig and auxiliary engines, which would be taken out on arrival at destination and either sold, or shipped back for further use. The promoters confidently believe they will be able to put British Columbia lumber into the European markets at prices that will beat the Norwegian and Swedish competition.

The ship was designed by John Arbuthnot and J. H. Price, both of Victoria, B.C. This form of vessel will probably be known as an *Arbuthnot*

* *

"AQUITANIA" TO BE RECONDITIONED.

After having steamed nearly a quarter of a million miles, and carrying nearly a quarter of a million troops on war service, the Cunard liner *Aquitania* is now on her last trip prior to being overhauled and reconditioned for peace service. It was in the first days of August, 1914, that the *Aquitania* was taken over by the Government, and in less than a week was transformed into an armed merchant cruiser. Subsequently she was fitted out as an Admiralty transport, and made several voyages to the Dardanelles, carrying in all some 80,000 troops, but it was as a hospital ship that she performed probably her most valuable work. Her vast size and up-to-date design facilitated the transformation into hospital wards of her lofty public rooms, and in the course of her commission she carried some 25,000 wounded soldiers.

During the critical days of the spring of 1918 she was speedily refitted as a transport, and in nine trips carried over 60,000 American troops to Europe. Since the armistice she has been engaged in the repatriation of American and Canadian soldiers, carrying a total of about 50,000, and for some months has carried a limited number of civilian passengers. After her redecoration and refitting she will doubtless repeat the enormous successes she gained in the months previous to the war, when as Britain's largest liner she excited the enthusiasm of her thousands of passengers.

* *

WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT.

That Canada has already taken advantage of at least part of her natural waterways is shown by the fact that at January 1, 1918, 1,652,651 horse-power was developed from water-power. This is 89.6 per cent. of the power-producing capacity of the central stations in the Dominion.

* *

The Marine Federation men who have been on strike at Vickers' plant at Montreal for five weeks have accepted the amended offer of the company, and have returned to work. They number 1,700.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES. IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Offices.—19, Victoria Street, S.W.1 High Commissioner, the HON. SIR GEORGE H. PERLEY, K.C.M.G. Secretary, MR. W. L. GRIFFITH. (Telephone: Victoria 8360.)

Emigration Office.—Commissioner of Emigration, LIEUT.-COL. J. OBED SMITH, 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 285.)

Province of British Columbia

Agent-General.—MR. F. C. WADE, British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of New Brunswick.

Agent-General.—MR. F. W. SUMNER, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 1581).

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 67A, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—BRIG.-GEN. R. MANLEY SIMS, C.M.G., D.S.O., 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 5793.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, King's House 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 6512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The HON. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically

A

Abrahams, Mr. and Mrs. Mark, Winnipeg—54, Fordwych Road, Cricklewood.
Adamson, Lt.-Col. A., Toronto—11, Basil Mansions, S.W.3.

B

Belcourt, N. A., Ottawa—Victory Hotel.
Bell-Irving, Mrs. R. O., Vancouver, B.C.—Bank of Commerce.
Bieber, A., Montreal—Regent Palace Hotel.
Bland, Capt. A. G. and Mrs., Guelph—16, Exeter Road, Brondesbury, N.W.
Bolitho, Capt. T. N., Victoria—Jermyn Court Hotel.
Boyd, Rev. T. H. and Mrs., Waweig, N.B.—care of Overseas Club, Aldwych.
Brewin, Rev. F. H. and Mrs., Ottawa—53, Pope's Grove, Twickenham.
Burton, E. C., Toronto—London University.
Butler, Capt. W. C., London, Ont.—National Liberal Club.

C

Carlisle, Capt. W., North Vancouver—Witley.
Carslake, Mrs. and Miss, Montreal—Mountfield House, Sidmouth.
Carter, Saml. (M.P.P.) Guelph—Ivanhoe Hotel.
Carter, John, Guelph—Ivanhoe Hotel.
Chapman, A. d'Arcy, Montreal—Croydon.
Cooke, Lt.-Comdr. R. P. (R.N.), Vancouver—North Guard, Whitburn, Sunderland.
Crowder, A. M. (V.A.D.), London, Ont.—Lauwood, Heaton Mersey, Manchester
Cuffe-Quinn, Capt. W. T., Ottawa—46, Queenston Terrace.
Cunningham, Mrs. M. R., Brandon, Man.—144, Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, W.

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D

Davis, Stephen, Montreal—Regent Palace Hotel.
Dawe, Arthur L., Montreal—Elsinore Road, Forest Hill, S.E.
de Mieville, A., Ottawa—Euston Hotel.
de Waal, Violet I., Toronto—care of Atlantic and Continental Corporation, 2, Gt. Winchester Street
Durie, Mrs. and Miss Helen, Toronto—Kingsley Hotel, Hart Street.
Dyde, Maj. W. F. and Mrs., Kingston, Ont.—45, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

F

Field, Rev. A. C., Dawson and Carcross, Y.T.—30, Princes Square, W.
Findley, Capt. H. B. (O.B.E.), Vancouver—9, Smith Square.
Frost, G. B., Ottawa—Berners Hotel, Berners Street.

G

Gee, Capt. John G., Toronto—Strand Palace Hotel.
Gerard, Lt. F. R. J., Vancouver—"B" Group, Pirbright
Grenier, J. A., Quebec—Victory Café, Leicester Square.
Groves, Millicent D., Westholme, V.I.—1, Chester Gate, N.W.1.

H

Hay, N./S. K. C., Vancouver—133, Oxford Street
Hay, Mrs. John, Toronto—c/o Bank of Montreal.
Hodge, Mr. and Mrs. George, Montreal—68, South Park Road, Wimbledon
Hurlbatt, Miss Ethel, Montreal—Arno Lodge, Clarence Road, Bickley, Kent
Hurst, N./S. A. E., Victoria—66, Ennismore Gardens
Hutchinson, Engr.-Lt. H. (R.E.), Victoria—6, Markland Road, Dover

I

Innes, N./S. I., Victoria, B.C.—66, Ennismore Gardens

J

Jephcott, Mr. A. C., Mrs., and Miss K. M., Toronto—10, Lancaster Gate

K

Kay, W. C. (V.A.D.), Regina—74, Eccleston Square
Kennedy, Misses M. and J. L., Hamilton, Ont.—144, Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale.

L

Lacroix, C. O., Montreal—Savoy Hotel.
Layton, Mrs. P. E., Montreal—215, Camden Road.
Lazenby, C., Toronto—16, Tavistock Square.

Mac., Mc.

Macdonald, Capt. H. A. and Mrs., Halifax—Thackeray Hotel.
Mackenzie, K. A., Lakefield, Ont.—Canadian Officers' Club, 8, Chesterfield Gardens
MacLeod, Lt. R. L., Vancouver—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
McNichol, Capt. J., Mrs., and Miss E., Vancouver—46, Tavistock Square.

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Malkin, H. R., Vancouver—"The Times," Longport, Staffs.
Marshall, Lt. H. W., Vancouver—17, Faraday Mansions, West Kensington.
Milliken, Col. K. C., Midland, Ont.—31, Holloway Road, N.

O

Ogilvie, Lt.-Col. G. (R.A.), Ottawa—Berners Hotel, Berners Street.
Oyler, Herbert, Kentville, N.S.—Fairleigh, Cheshunt.

P

Palmer, Lt. G. H., St. Catharines—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.
Piers, Sir Charles, Vancouver—19, Langham Mansions

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R

Rawlings, Mrs. C. H. E., Montreal—The Nook, Milford, Surrey.
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Seymour, G. K., W. and A., Vancouver—The Chestnuts, Manor Road, Thames Ditton.
Smart, Archibald, Montreal—45, Frederic Street, Edinburgh.
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Stephen, J. W. L., Kingston—Jos. Wiles & Sons, 35, Crutched Friars, E.C.
Strathy, Mr. S., Mrs., and Miss F. E. S., Toronto—Langham Hotel, W.

T

Thomson, O. M. (V.A.D.), Edmonton, Alta.—Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Trudel, A., Montreal—Victory Café, Leicester Square
Turner, Mrs. E. M. and Miss Q., Gananoque, Ont.—20, Kensington Gardens Square, Bayswater.

W

Wallace, Capt. N. C. and Mrs., Guelph—Oban Court Hotel, Harrington Gardens.
Watson, Major J. C., Victoria—37, Belgrave Square.
Wheeler, C. William, Lennoxville—"Maybourne," Lawrie Park, Sydenham.
Williamson, W. W., Montreal—3, Fulbrook Road, Cambridge
Witherby, Perceval A., Vancouver—*Round Table* Office, 175, Piccadilly
Wurtele, Lt.-Col. E. F. and Mrs., Montreal—Langham Hotel
Wurtele, Lt.-Col. H. S., Quebec—Langham Hotel.

CANADIAN EXPORT TRADE.

Opportunities for British Importers and Canadian Shippers

Many opportunities now exist for Canadian manufacturers to secure representation in the United Kingdom, and for British firms to form connection with Canadian shippers anxious to create and develop export trade to Europe. We shall be pleased to insert in this column enquiries from British importers and Canadian shippers with the object of bringing them into direct touch with one another

Replies should bear the number of the enquiry, and be addressed to the Manager, "Canada" Trade Department, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, England.

Chocolate and Confectionery.—A business house in London, established 30 years in the wholesale confectionary trade, desires to secure sole agency for Canadian chocolates for the United Kingdom. No. 126.

* *

MOTOR FUEL FROM CANADIAN SAWDUST.

The war revealed many new and valuable uses for what was hitherto regarded as waste material. The Germans were credited, for instance, with using sawdust in the making of sausages, and there are people at home who from personal experience profess to be convinced that some of these products must have reached this country.

Be that as it may, to Canada has fallen the distinction of making a more desirable and much more valuable use of the waste of the sawmills. The development of sawdust through the newest scientific methods into grain alcohol, which can be used as an automobile fuel, is being carried out, an officer of the Canadian Mision in London stated, on the Pacific Coast.

In Central British Columbia, where forests are being demolished to make way for agriculture, a great quantity of wood waste is available, and this is being used in the experiments. The material is broken down by distillation, and the wood alcohol produced converted by what is stated to be a simple process into true grain alcohol.

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* *

PROVINCIAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

According to the recently-issued official Canada Year Book, the total revenue of the nine Provinces of Canada amounted in 1916-17 to $57,962,979, and the total expenditure for the same period $59,710,666. The largest revenue is that of Ontario, $18,269,597; Quebec comes next with $10,441,114, and British Columbia third with $6,906,784. Per capita, the largest revenue is that of Alberta, $12; British Columbia is second with $11.21, and Manitoba third with $11. These Provinces also have the highest expenditure per capita, being:—British Columbia $14.74, Alberta and Manitoba $12.

* *

FRUIT PROSPECTS IN B.C.

All parts of the province of British Columbia report fruit crop prospects good. It is estimated that the yield in the province will exceed that of 1918 by 30 per cent., many new orchards coming into bearing and old ones increasing their yields. Farmers generally are taking more interest in spraying their trees, and on this account a better class of fruit will be turned out, according to reports to the Winnipeg office of the Department of Immigration and Colonisation.

* *

FIRE LOSS IN CANADA.

Seventy per cent. of the fire loss in Canada for 1918 was due to carelessness, according to an estimate by the Commission of Conservation. The Dominion's total fire loss was $30,000,000, which amounts to about $4 per capita.

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or to the nearest Canadian Government Emigration Agent at any of the following addresses: 48, Lord Street, Liverpool; 139, Corporation Street, Birmingham; 81, Queen Street, Exeter; [illegible] Parliament Street, York; 28, High Street, Cardiff; 107, Hope Street, Glasgow; 116, Union Street, Aberdeen; 17-19, Victoria Street, Belfast; 44, Dawson Street, Dublin; 54, Castle Street, Carlisle; Market Place, Peterborough. Or to any Licensed Booking Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE MINERAL PROVINCE OF CANADA

GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, COPPER, COAL, COKE, IRON, OIL, MERCURY, PLATINUM, &c.

The following is an approximate estimate of the mineral production for 1918, as cabled by the Minister of Mines, together with the comparative figures for 1917:—

	1918.	1917.
Gold	$3,560,000	$2,863,190
Silver	2,601,000	2,265.749
Lead	2,945,000	2,951,020
Copper	15,682,000	16,038,256
Zinc	2,500,000	3,166,259
Coal	11,460,000	7,524,913
Coke	1,335,000	959,430
Miscellaneous products	1,000,000	1,241,375
Totals	$41,083,000	$37,010,312

Increase 1918 over 1917 $4,072,688.

Total mineral production for all years up to and including 1918, **$636,654,107.**

Full information may be obtained on application to the Agent-General for B.C., British Columbia House, 1 & 3, Regent Street, S.W.1.

To HOME-GOING CANADIAN SOLDIERS.

The Salvation Army Migration Department is noted for the care and protection it bestows upon women and children travelling by sea and land. Canadian Government Passage Warrants for the Dependents of Officers and Soldiers can be exchanged for Steamer and Canadian Railway Tickets. No Fees. Expert, up-to-date, disinterested advice, Free.

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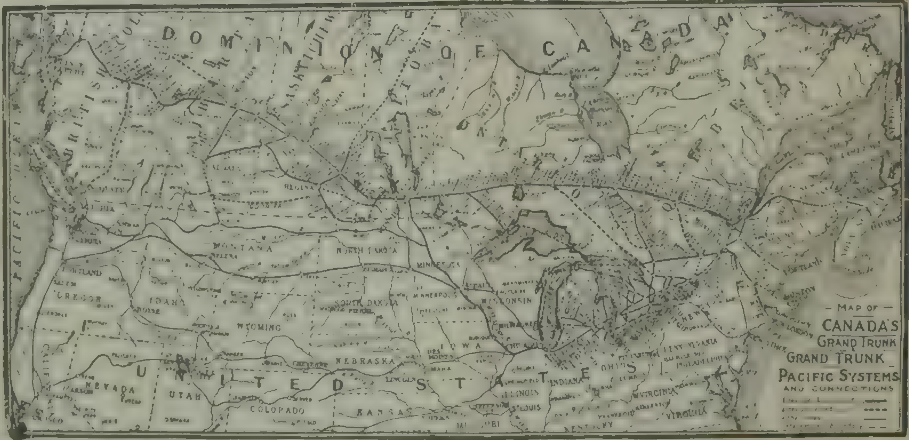
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For Advertisement Rates see page ii.

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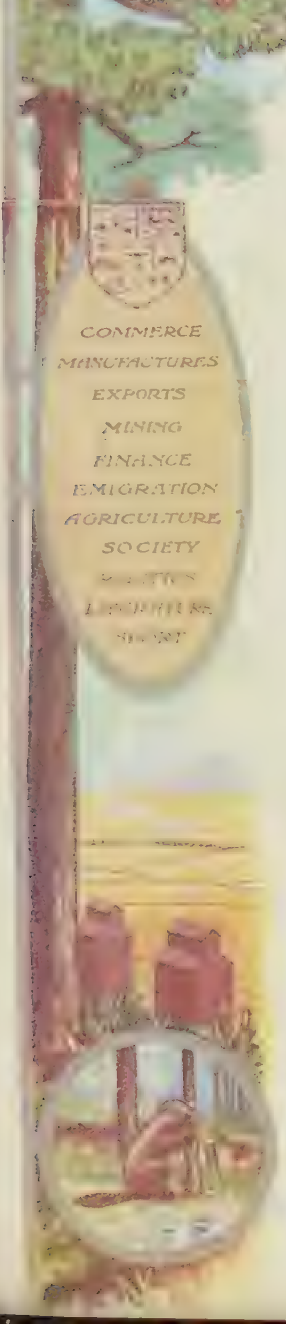

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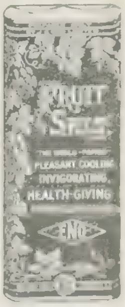

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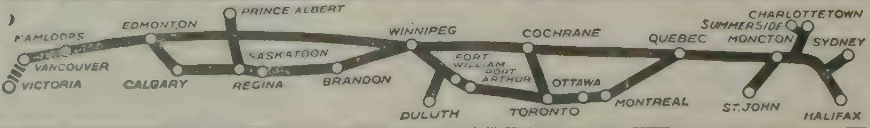

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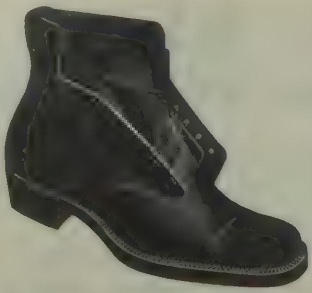

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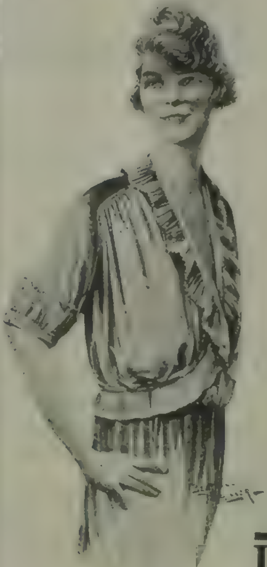

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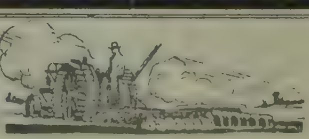

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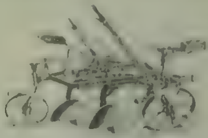


CANADA

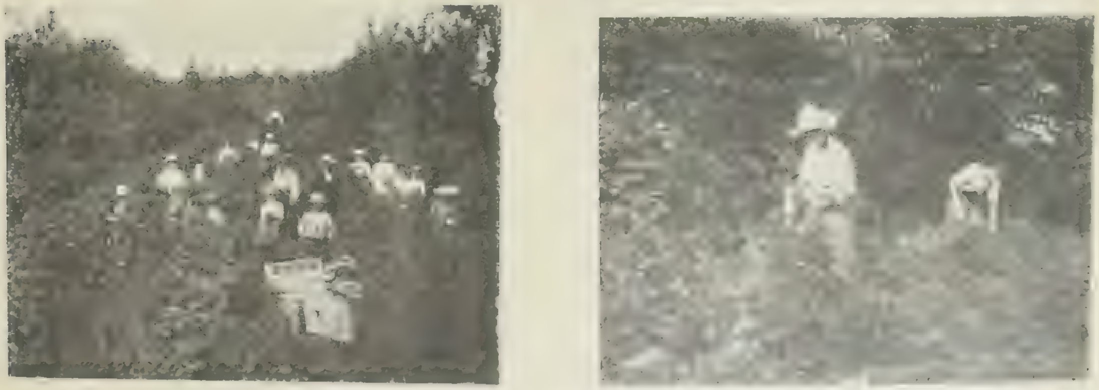
No. 708. SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1919. Vol. LV 9D WEEKLY

WOMEN AT WORK IN CANADA.

FEEDING THE FOWLS.

MILKING TIME.

DINNER TIME IN THE HARVEST FIELD.



FRUIT-PICKING: RASPBERRIES REQUIRE GENTLE H[illegible] been given an opportunity to make their homes in the Dominions. In a letter in the *Times*, the Agent-General for New South Wales urges the application of the same policy, viz., that "they should be encouraged to settle within the Dominions, and should receive financial assistance for that purpose." The reasons which he advances need only be stated to be appreciated, as, for instance, not only benefiting the individual, but also tending to increase the output of raw material from the Dominions for the use of the great Commonwealth of Nations, strengthening the man power of the whole Empire for purposes of defence, and making the Dominions more British, and so supplying a greatly cementing influence of sentiment and good will between the Mother Country and the several outposts of Empire. Sir Charles Wade further suggests that the Mother Country and the Dominions should share the cost of transport of what might be called post-war settlers, as distinguished from ex-soldiers.

Attention is also called, by a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, to the urgency of a wisely directed policy for the migration of women. Women who have served for six months and more in any of the women's service corps, and widows of ex-service men, are eligible under the Imperial Overseas Settlement Scheme; but, as this correspondent points out, there is a large surplus of women in this country on the one hand, and men in the Dominions on the other, calling for adjustment to the mutual advantage of the different parts of the Empire.

* * *

For Slum Children. A month ago we chronicled the gift by the Canadian Red Cross Society to the London County Council and the Birmingham Corporation respectively of the hospitals and equipment at Bushey and Taplow, for utilisation as convalescent hospitals for anæmic and delicate children. These generous gifts should help very considerably to supply a great need. At the time we bespoke general Canadian appreciation of this action of the Canadian Red Cross Society. Some evidence of the fact that this has been the case is shown by a letter which appears in our issue this week, in which a Canadian officer draws attention to the suitability of the Y.M.C.A. Officers' Club at Witley for a similar purpose. We commend his suggestion to the sympathetic consideration of the Dominion Government or to some philanthropically-disposed Canadian. By the addition of other huts a "Canada Children's Country Home" might be formed.

—* *—

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

BEVERIDGE.—At Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, on July 21, the wife of James Beveridge, Capt., R.A.M.C.—a son.

JACKSON.—At Kelowna, B.C., on June 29, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Jackson—a son.

HINCKS.—On July 23, at Victoria, B.C., the wife of Major T. C. Hincks, Royal Berks Regiment—a son.

MORTIMER.—At Calgary, on July 22, to Capt. A. N. Mortimer, M.C. (late P.P.C.L.I.) and Mrs. Mortimer (*née* Isobel Wilson)—a daughter.

MILLER.—At 4729, Little Street, South Vancouver, B.C., on July 6, to Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Miller (*née* Annie B. Stoddart, M.A.)—a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARTHOLOMEW—DOWNIE.—At St. Andrew's Church, Regina, on July 17, by the Rev. Archibald Young, M.A., Capt. W. Bartholomew, M.C., Canadian Grenadier Guards, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. A. Bartholomew, Dollar, to Janet Leslie, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. F. Downie, South River, Ontario.

CAMPBELL—CAMPBELL.—At St. David's Presbyterian Church, West Toronto, on June [illegible], by the Rev. C. A. Mustard, Alex. C. Campbell, of Levis, P.Q., and late of North Shields, to Mary M. Campbell, of Toronto.

HOPE—SOUTHCOMBE.—On July 24, at St. Mark's Church, Surbiton, by the Rev. W. J. Margetson, Vicar and Rural Dean, assisted by the Rev. Canon J. Haslock Potter, Major John Andrew Hope, D.S.O., M.C., 46th Bn. Canadian Infantry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hope, of Perth, Ontario, to Hilda, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Southcombe, Surbiton, Surrey.

SYCAMORE—CLARENCE.—On July [illegible], at Wadsley Parish Church, by the Padre, Wharncliffe War Hospital, Sheffield, William Abdy Sycamore, Lt., R.E. (T.F.), only son of Capt. Edward Sycamore, R.A.F., and Mrs. Sycamore, of Brightlingsea, Essex, to Katherine Davidson, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Frank Clarence, and niece of Mrs. G. Reaney, of [illegible].

TAYLOR—TILL.—On July 23, at the Parish Church, Lewisham, by the Vicar the Rev. R. P. Roseveare, M.A., Richard Strange Taylor, of Lewisham Park, to Edith Lowsby Till (widow), of Lewisham, third daughter of the late Henry Myers, Esq., of Camberwell.

DEATHS

BAKER.—On June 20, at Wimbledon, Alice Maud Griffiths Baker, a devoted Nursing Sister in Military Hospitals, age 66 years.

HARRISON.—On June 25, at Vancouver, after a short illness, Lucy Caroline, wife of Comr. M. J. Harrison, R.N., of Freckleton, Crawford Bay, Kootenay Lake, B.C.

HAYTER.—On July 23, at Torwood, Farnborough, Hants, Ross W. Hayter, late of Toronto, in his 77th year.

In Memoriam notices can be prepaid at the following rates: ***A minimum of three lines, or 36 words, $5 for five years. Each additional word, 10 cents for the period. Rates for prepayment for longer periods or perpetuity will be quoted on application.***

WILL THE "WAKE UP" COME TOO LATE?

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

If the coal strike in Great Britain has done nothing else, it has roused some of the community to a realisation of the gravity of the relative commercial position of the country.

The fact that the Huns ruined factories and machinery and flooded coal mines in France and Belgium horrified the world, but when the miners of Britain have flooded the mines of their own land to such an extent that some of them may never be worked again—thereby bringing want and misery on hundreds of thousands of innocent people, dependent upon coal consuming industries for their living—it has caused a realisation of the danger of ignorance.

The greatest difficulty seems to be to get the man in the street to realise that Great Britain is in competition with the world, and in order to maintain her commercial and financial supremacy something must be done to inform and educate the people concerning the real position. Had the fact that Great Britain lives upon her export trade been brought home to the people before the strike started, it is questionable if things would have gone so far, for a full realisation of the far-reaching effect of their actions would have brought a steadying feeling of responsibility to the strikers.

At one time Britain's export sales of coal amounted to 77,000,000 tons per annum. To-day there is virtually no export of coal. The United States claims to have a capacity of 2,000,000 tons a month for sale to Europe at prices very much lower than Great Britain can possibly compete with on the present basis of the cost of production. The production of coal per man per year employed in the mines of England is only 265 tons, as against 800 tons per man in the United States. The United States output of coal has increased in the last seven years from 480,000,000 tons per annum to 755,000,000 tons.

English business men returning from the U.S. are amazed to find out that in almost every line the manufacturer and producer in Britain is under a staggering handicap as to cost of production. Pig-iron is 30 per cent. higher here than in the U.S. Steel rails are about in the same proportion, but because of the tremendous increase in production per operative the wages are higher in the U.S. than they are in Britain. The enormous increase in the last U.S. trade returns, showing a surplus of exports over imports of $4,129,000,000 for the past year, has caused considerable comment, and should help to a realisation of world conditions.

The greatest difficulty experienced is how to get the people informed of the situation, as the average Englishman has supreme faith in Great Britain and the nation's individual ability. It is most difficult to convince the Lancashire cotton operative that cotton can be manufactured anywhere else in the world, yet the official figures show that Japan has increased her manufactured exports to India nearly *ten times* during the last three years, and this is mostly in cotton piece goods. The producer of coal thinks that England alone can furnish the necessary fuel for industries regardless of price. The workers in the shipyards do not conceive that ships can be built elsewhere.

This supreme unreasoning faith may be a splendid national characteristic under the emergencies of war, but when it comes to world commercial prosperity, which is the underlying basis of England's greatness, it must be admitted it is a most dangerous state of mind. Every effort will be needed to convey to all classes of the community the relative position of the great nations in world trade and commerce. The necessity for impressing every individual to get down to work and production on a rational economic basis is the supreme task of the leaders of the people.

For Canada the lesson of Britain's experience is obvious. She must keep posted upon all trade conditions upon which the prosperity of the Dominion is based. Things are moving so rapidly that delay is dangerous.

The King's words at the Guildhall on Tuesday were addressed to his people throughout the Empire:—"Now that we are at peace again our country urgently demands from every citizen the utmost economy in order to make the best use of the resources which the nation possesses, and strenuous and unremitting industry in order to ensure the greatest possible production of necessary commodities. Without these we shall have to face depression and poverty. Without these we cannot hope to maintain the high position in the industrial and commercial world which we held before the war."

THE PRINCE'S CANADIAN TOUR.

Supplementary Details of the Visit.

H.M.S. *Renown* is now at Portsmouth being painted and refitted in readiness to take the Prince of Wales to Canada. The date fixed for her departure is August 5, and the Prince will embark at Portsmouth. Canadian exchanges give interesting supplementary information respecting the Prince's tour.

On arrival at St. John, N.B., on August 15, the Prince will be escorted to the Armouries, when an address of welcome will be presented on behalf of the Federal and Provincial Governments and the city of St. John. The Prince will then review the returned soldiers. He will be the guest of the Provincial Government at luncheon at the Union Club, and in the afternoon will be entertained at Rothesay by Lt.-Governor Pugsley. Following this reception he will be taken to view the different points of interest in and about the city, and at seven o'clock he will leave for Halifax.

Major McMillan, D.S.O., and Major Vassie, M.C., have been nominated Aides-de-Camp to the Lt.-Governor of New Brunswick on the occasion of the arrival of the Prince.

Plans for the reception of the Prince at Halifax on August 16 include a provincial and civic welcome in the Provincial Building. Luncheon at Government House will be followed by visits to the military hospitals in the city. In the evening there will be a State dinner at Government House.

Quebec will be visited on August 21. It is planned to welcome him at the Parliament Buildings, where addresses will be presented by Sir Lomer Gouin and by Mayor Lavigueur. A ball will probably be held in honour of the Royal visitor. The Government steamer *Lady Grey* is being repaired and will be placed at the disposal of the Prince during his sojourn. He will probably sail from Quebec to Montreal on this vessel.

Toronto to Have a Veterans' Day.

It has been the custom for many years to confine the opening function of the National Exhibition at Toronto to the Dairy Amphitheatre, where only a limited number of people could be accommodated. This year an exception to the rule will be made, and if the Royal assent is given and weather permits, the inaugural function will take place outdoors. The returned soldiers will play a prominent part in the reception. In 1901, when the present King was in Toronto as the Duke of Cornwall and York, he reviewed 11,000 troops. The military pageant planned for the Prince will be on a much greater scale. One whole day will be given over to the Veterans, and among the features of Veterans' Day will be the presentation of a large number of military honours to returned men.

September 11 is the approximate date of the Prince's visit to Hamilton. There will be a civic reception at the City Hall, where an address of welcome will be read. Later there will be trips around the city and to the sanatorium, and in the afternoon an inspection of returned men at Dundurn Park. There will also be a civic dinner, and in the evening the Prince will leave for Niagara Falls.

In his tour of Western Ontario (the Niagara Peninsula, in October the Prince will spend an hour in Chatham, where he will receive an address and will review the War Veterans and the Boy Scouts.

At Brantford, where the Heir Apparent will remain about four hours, he may make an automobile trip to the Six Nations Indian Reserve.

The local branch of the G.W.V.A. will provide a guard of honour at Guelph when the Royal visitor arrives there on October 18. The Prince will visit the Speedwell Military Hospital and the Ontario Agricultural College, where he will have dinner with the students in the big dining hall.

On the occasion of his visit to Kingston, Ont., on October 22 Queen's University will offer H.R.H. the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws and seek his presence at the installation of the new Chancellor, Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C., president of the C.P.R.

At the close of his Canadian tour, the Prince will visit Washington and New York as the guest of the United States Government.

After his admission to the Freedom of the Mercers' Company on Monday, the Prince of Wales made a happy allusion to his impending visit to Canada.

* *

KING'S COLOURS FOR OVERSEAS BATTALIONS

An Army Council Instruction, issued last week, announces that the King has approved of the presentation of silk Union Flags to each Battalion of Overseas Troops which has served abroad during the war.

These flags will represent the King's Colour, and are to be granted all the salutes and compliments authorised to be paid to Colours. In the case of Battalions that have been disbanded or that have otherwise ceased to exist, the final disposal of the flags rests with the Commanding Officer and Officers of the Battalion at the time of disbandment, subject to the proviso that they are to be deposited in some sacred or public building in the locality where the unit was raised. Battalion titles and numerals may be embroidered on the flags, provided they are in accordance with the design approved for a King's Colour.

* *

BALMORAL TO MONTREAL.

It is announced (says Reuter's Montreal correspondent) that King George, by pressing an electric button in Balmoral Castle, will unveil on September 6 the statue of Sir George Etienne Cartier, the French-Canadian statesman who was Prime Minister from 1858 to 1862.

* *

Dr. Griffin Austin, of Brockville, Ont., who formerly served with the C.A.M.C., has been murdered by bandits in Mexico.

At the Speech Day at Blundell's School, Tiverton, on Monday, it was stated that the decorations included one V.C., Capt. E. D. Bellew, 7th Canadian Infantry Bn.

THE C.P.O.S. R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF FRANCE" (18,000 GROSS TONS, 600 FT. LONG, 72 FT. BEAM).

The *Empress of France* was built on the Clyde by Messrs. Beardmore to the order of the late well-known firm of Allan Bros. & Co., which is merged in the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and, as the *Alsatian*, she made her maiden voyage from Liverpool to Halifax in January, 1914. Until the outbreak of war she and her sister ship, the *Calgarian* (which fell a victim to the Hun), were the largest and fastest mail steamers crossing the Atlantic direct to Canadian ports. During the war she rendered magnificent service, latterly as flagship of one of the cruiser squadrons. She is now completing, on the Clyde, her transformation from a warship to a magnificently appointed ocean greyhound capable of carrying 200 first, 500 second, and over 1,000 third-class passengers. She will shortly make her first voyage from Liverpool to Quebec as the *Empress of France*, and be the finest and fastest steamer in the mail service between a British and a Canadian port.

CANADIANS IN NORTHERN RUSSIA.

Months of Grim Fighting on the Dwina.

Wherever they may be scattered on their return, all Canada should know the epic of the Canadians who fought in Russia.

A portion of them—the section which for convenience' sake was known as the Elope Party—has already gone home. The Elope Party was the 16th Brigade of Canadian Field Artillery which served under Col. C. H. L. Sharman, C.M.G., C.B.E., under whose personal supervision it was recruited at Witley. Col. Sharman's method was to pick the best officers he could find who had served under him in France. They in turn picked the best men who had served under them. In this way the *personnel* was the very finest.

The party started for Archangel in September, 1918, and was immediately rushed down 200 miles south to the front which the Bolsheviks were then threatening. On the way it shed two small parties, one detached for duty with the railway and one for duty near Seletskoe, the balance of the Brigade proceeding for duty with the Dwina Force.

The business of the Canadian Artillery was to hold a point at the junction of the Vaga and Dwina Rivers. This was the strategic point which was the key of the whole position. The Canadians went straight into action, and at the time the prospects were none of the brightest. The Bolsheviks were well armed, and they were also many. At no time, even including the Artillery, did the Allied Force here number more than 5,000, while a very moderate estimate of the Bolsheviks placed their numbers at 12,000. Altogether, it was reckoned that 32,000 Bolsheviks were opposed to the little North Russian Expeditionary Force under General Ironside, who was formerly G.S.O.1 of the 4th Canadian Division.

MAJOR PETER ANDERSON, ALBERTA COY., ATTD. MALAMUTE COY.

Decorated with the D.S.O. for gallantry in North Russia. Major Anderson, who is here shown with his son (wounded at Passchendaele), escaped from Germany early in the war.

The Canadians had arrived only just before the winter "freeze up," and as it was held that offensive tactics were most suited to the very serious needs of the moment, the party pushed on to a point some 75 miles beyond the junction. Then from January until May began one long rearguard action. The Bolsheviks not only had weight of numbers, but weight of guns on their side, and to save the situation three 60-pounders were brought down over the snow and ice in March and April. That gave the Artillery a range of 16,000 yards, as against the range of 7,000 yards, which was all it could compass before. None the less, so persistent and bold was the Bolsheviks' attack that the little force, which was now under the command of Col. Sharman, was compelled to fall back foot by foot, fighting every inch of the way.

Conditions were very bad all round. The temperature was below zero, and comforts were practically non-existent, but the approach of spring and the break-up of the ice threatened a peril which was worse than any discomfort. The break-up of the ice meant that it would release the Bolshevik Fleet, then frozen in up-stream. The Bolshevik Fleet, which consisted of various kinds of craft, included some big rafts, on which were mounted guns of a calibre which would enable the enemy to shell the Allied Force out of its positions, as soon as the Bolshevik vessels could get under way.

Down-stream to the north there was lying the small British Fleet, composed of monitors and river gunboats, only too anxious to join battle with the Bolsheviks, but the ice breaking up-stream would inevitably enable the opposing Fleet to get into action first. It was, therefore, obvious that the crisis would come during the days when the ice had not sufficiently melted to enable the British Fleet to come up to the Allies' aid.

The ice broke, and the crisis came about May 5, on which date the Bolsheviks threw 5,000 shells into the Allied positions. The 60-pounders did good work, and to some extent checked the fire from the Bolshevik Fleet, but the crisis became still greater when the whole of the Russian Force, which was ostensibly supporting the Allies, killed their officers and went over to the enemy.

This threw the flank of Colonel Sharman's main position open to the enemy, and there was a very serious situation and some very sharp fighting before the position was recaptured, but when the British Fleet came to the rescue, some of the Bolshevik rafts went down in flames, and the rest of the enemy fleet ran for it.

Upon this there arose a very interesting position. Col. Sharman had the British Fleet placed under him for tactics, so that in addition to commanding the Artillery he became a naval commander into the bargain.

So successful were the combined land and river operations under Col. Sharman that with the coming of the spring the Bolsheviks' attack was smashed, but it was only by grim and determined fighting that the situation had been saved.

The Governor-General of North Russia was so impressed by, and so grateful for the wonderful work which had been done that he bestowed ten St. George's Crosses—the Russian equivalent to the V.C.—and ten St. George's Medals on the Canadians. On this occasion the Canadians followed the Russian custom—that is to say, no Crosses or Medals were accepted for officers, but they were given to the men, who voted them to those other ranks whom they thought most deserving of the honour. The Governor-General, however, refused to allow any Canadian officer to leave the country undecorated, and every Canadian officer bore away with him from Russia some mark of distinction. He also sent a message through the Brigade to the Canadian Government expressing the heartfelt gratitude of the Russian Government for the incomparable assistance rendered to the Russian cause by the Canadian Artillery.

The Brigade was also paraded before Major-General Ironside, Commander-in-Chief in North Russia, who, in addition to rendering thanks, made the statement that the Canadian Artillery had time and again saved the whole Expeditionary Force.

* *

CANADIANS AT THE INVESTITURE.

At the Investiture for the Royal Air Force held on July 24 the following Canadian airmen were among the officers decorated :—

BAR TO D.S.C., AND D.F.C.—Capt. Cecil H. Darley (Toronto).

M.C. AND D.F.C.—Capt. James Mitchell, Lt. Clifford McEwen (Saskatoon).

D.F.C.—Capt. Roger Delhaye, Lt. Roy Dodds, Capt. Karl Falkenburg (Quebec), Capt. Frank Gorringe, Major Donald MacLaren (Calgary), Lt. Lee Roy Brown (Westmoreland Point, N.B.).

A.F.C.—Capt. Harold Kerby (Calgary), Capt. Joseph Fall (Vancouver).

At the Investiture on Saturday the following Canadians were decorated :—

C.B.—Col. the Hon Angus McDonnell, C.R.T.

C.M.G.—Brig.-General Donald Hogarth, Q.M.G., O.M.F.C.

C.B.E.—Col. John Armstrong, C.A.D.C.; Col. James Bridges, C.A.M.C.; Col. Walter Ward, C.A.P.C. (Accountant-General, O.M.F.C.).

D.S.O.—Lt.-Col. Robert Donaldson, C.O.C.

O.B.E.—Lt.-Cols. William Bentley, Orland Gibson, and Bayard Neiley, C.A.D.C.; Major Edward Complin, Canadian Headquarters; Major John Kappele, C.A.D.C.; Capt. Joseph Duhault, C.A.V.C.; Capt. Harold Findley, C.A.D.C.; Capt. Lucien Lacroix, C.A.P.C.; Capt. Fred Spencer, Sask.; Capt. Bertram Spink, C.A.P.C.

M.B.E.—Capts. Alexander Cox and Arthur Gordon, Sask.; Capt. Joseph Perry, B.C.; Capt and Qr.-Mr. Harry Duggan, C. Ont.; Lt. William Jones, C.A.S.C.; Lt. George Robinson, Man.; Sgt.-Major William McDerment, C.A.D.C.

BAR TO M.C.—Capt. George Douglas, C.M.G.C.

M.C. AND BAR.—Major Laurel Palmer, C.A.M.C.; Capt. Frederick Barnes, 38th Bn.

M.C.—Capt. Percy Harradence, 28th; Lt. Michael Cook, 43rd; Lt. George MacAgy, 3rd; Lt. Allan Morrison, 52nd; Lt. Norman Nicholson, 87th; Lt. Frank Waghorn, C.M.G.C.

* *

Canadian curling clubs have been invited to visit Scotland during the season of 1920-1921.

It is estimated that by the end of the summer the North-West Mounted Police will consist of 2,600 or 2,700 men. Recent legislation, while extending the jurisdiction of the force from British Columbia to the Great Lakes, has authorised the increase of its number to 5,000. During the war the force was reduced to 400.

During the Peace celebrations in Amiens, the French, on their own initiative, showed their regard for the Royal Canadian Dragoons by decorating the regimental memorial in the cathedral, draping their own national colours around it with the British flag in the centre, and also hanging a large wreath with the regimental colours underneath.

Of the seven Canadian soldiers tried last week at Guildford Assizes, charged with rioting and with the manslaughter of Station-Sgt. Green at Epsom on June 17, R. A. McAllan and R. Todd were found "not guilty," and discharged. J. Connors, A. Master, A. Masse, F. H. Wilkie, and D. Yerex were found guilty of rioting, and were each sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment without hard labour.

BRITISH MAGAZINES FOR CANADA.

Influence of the United States Upon the Intellectual Life of the Dominion.

By Charles W. Stokes, Montreal.

THE United States exercises upon the material life of Canada a more powerful influence than does any other country, the British Isles not excepted. Because it borders Canada for three thousand miles, and exanges with it an annual trade of over $1,000,000,000, that is vitable. But what is not perhaps so familiar to the non-anadian is that this influence extends also to the cultural phere, the British Isles again not excepted; and, even less bviously, to a degree that retards the development of a aracteristic native culture.

When buying foreign merchandise becomes a fixed and gular habit, you cannot altogether escape acquiring the osphere and sentiment of its place of origin. Canada, ich, roughly speaking, buys sixteen dollars' worth of United tates goods for every nine it sells there, unavoidably buys considerable amount of what might be called "Americanisaion." Canada, which for several decades consistently fought he importation of British culture—not because it was British, but because it was not Canadian enough—is now by ccident of geography and tendency of trade virtually an ntellectual appanage of the United States.

Moving Pictures.

In a previous article (*Canada*, May 17, 1919) I outlined the absolute dependence of Canada upon the United States for moving pictures. Other forms of cultural penetration readily occur--a penetration, by the way, entirely unconscious and unpremeditated on the part of the United States, and partly inevadable because of Canada's comparative economic weakness, but fatal, notwithstanding, to Canada's own intellectual growth. One very popular American weekly that has a circulation of two million, for example, is said to sell one-tenth of its issue to Canada—almost double the total circulation of any native Canadian weekly or monthly magazine. For every Canadian publication on the bookstall there are twenty-five American. Outside of school books and such like, a book printed in Canada is a rarity, although it may be by a Canadian writer or have a Canadian imprint. A Canadian theatrical production is rarer yet, for the only bill at any Canadian theatre or music-hall is that of the American circuit of which it is part—a bill of a most excellent standard, it must be admitted, and not at all suggestive of the second-hand quality that circuit shows often have.

That is the reason—the shows are *too* well done. If they were badly done, the native Canadian show would stand a chance of rearing its diminished head. But the entire population of Canada, spread out over 3,700,000 square miles, is only about eight millions, whereas the United States can produce the qualitatively superior because it has the quantitative advantage of over a hundred million people. The New York production is so infinitely superior, even on circuit, to any native production that the latter, even if it does actually emerge into daylight, is practically still-born.

American Magazines in Canada.

Take this matter of magazines again. The latest press-guide lists ten Canadian weekly and monthly "general" magazines, of which the average circulation is about 50,000. In competition with these there are over seventy American general magazines with over 100,000, thirteen of which have over 500,000, and eight over 1,000,000. The Canadian magazine does not compete in editorial programme with the fraction of this circulation which is in Canada, but with the gross bulk, and, naturally enough, it can put up but a poor fight. Because of restricted circulation, it cannot pay very highly for contributions and because of the lack of support that it obtains in its home market through its confessed editorial inferiority, it cannot obtain more than a fair-to-medium advertising revenue.

Canada cannot even hold the Canadian writer of any note, for the latter, especially if he makes writing a profession, very soon learns by experiment that for the cent a word which might represent the limit that the Canadian magazine can afford to pay, the American magazine of leading standing might pay five cents or more. There are more Canadian-born writers in New York, in fact, than in nearly all Canada—successful novelists like Arthur Stringer and George Pattullo, for example, who write exclusively for American magazines on American subjects.

The American magazine is, of course, a very popular commercial missionary—creating in Canada a brisk demand for American goods that are advertised in its pages. But it stifles the development of Canadian literature, by abridging the opportunities for the publication of characteristically Canadian literary works. It is also exercising a subtle influence upon the Canadian temperament by surrounding it with ideals and the recital of methods which, however excellent in themselves, are not Canadian. In the earlier stages of the war, for instance, before the United States abandoned neutrality, there appeared in many American publications reflections and criticisms of the war which their editors now doubtless wish could be expunged from the files, and which, though distasteful to most Canadians, were freely circulated in the Dominion.

The same condition applies to many spheres. The Canadian newspaper relies for a vast bulk of its news upon the great distributing agencies of the United States, and the colour of that news is consequently often that of its source. A great amount of American news of very trivial value, therefore, comes over the wires, occupying as much space as local or European happenings of real importance. It was a reason for great heart-burning, again, that the Armistice was officially announced to British North America, not from Ottawa, but from Washington. For what the Transatlantic papers call "features" Canada relies, with but infinitesimal exceptions, upon the United States. The "comic strips" and daily cartoons that every self-respecting Canadian paper seems impelled to use are bought almost entirely from American syndicates, as are also the "feature articles" in the Saturday "magazine-section." Practically all of the war correspondence that Canadian newspapers published came *viâ* these same syndicates—either from American correspondents or from British writers writing primarily for the syndicates. The pictorial service (with the exception of a British propaganda service started late in the war) is almost exclusively from the syndicate. Canada gets its most popular outdoor sport, baseball, from the United States, just as it gets its most popular slang; and baseball has almost killed that fine old Canadian game, lacrosse.

The remedy? As I have suggested, the Canadian, just before the war, did not take kindly to any form of British intellectuality, not because of its Britishness, but because in those days Canada was experiencing a huge internal "boom," and hoped that its sensational materialistic development would include the insurgence of a culture that was essentially Canadian. That hope did not altogether mature. At the present time Canada is in a peculiarly susceptible and receptive state for British intellectual and social influence. It seems to me that

CANADA AT AN ENGLISH PEACE CELEBRATION.

At the Peace Day celebration at Peterborough, Miss M. Sprigge, of the local Canadian Emigration Office, took second prize out of 63 entries with her decorated bicycle, which was decked with Canadian products and maple leaves at the present moment there is a great demand and a wide market in Canada for good British books, good British plays, good British actors, and good British moving picture-films. I believe that Great Britain has sufficiently learnt the lesson of propaganda to understand that the presentation of her ideals, her civilisation, and her democratic institutions is good advertising, especially within the British Empire.

But note that adjective "good." Nothing second-hand must be dumped into Canada under the impression that anything will please "Colonials." Everything British that now goes out must be the very best. Secondly, everything British is competing in the Canadian market with the highly standardised, highly efficient, highly interesting American product that already has a firm grip upon all the channels of distribution. The British product in Canada cannot dislodge the American upon sentimental grounds; it will do so only on quality.

* *

CANADIAN AIR BOARD APPOINTMENTS.

Open to Candidates Willing to Fly.

The Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, state that a Canadian Air Board having been constituted, the following appointments have become available at the following initial salaries:—Secretary, $3,000 per annum; Superintendent of Certificates Branch, $3,600 per annum; Superintendent Government Flying Operations, $4,500 per annum: Medical Officer, $2,400 per annum. All salaries are subject to annual increase.

These appointments would be for three years, renewable, and candidates who do not secure appointments may be eligible for other positions under the Air Board, probably including the following:—Assistant Secretary, 2 Inspectors in the Certificates Branch (1 for Pilots and Navigators, 1 for Aeroplanes and Mechanics), a Flying Officer in Operations Branch, an Equipment and Supply Officer in Operations Branch.

The appointees of all positions must be willing to fly.

Applications should be made to the Office of the Director of Air Services, Canadian Air Force, Oxford Circus House, London, not later than August 21, 1919.

* *

LIBERAL VICTORY IN P.E.I.

The Liberals swept the Province of Prince Edward Island in the Provincial Elections on July 24, getting 26 seats out of 30, the only Conservative survivors of the débâcle being the former Premier, Hon. A. E. Arsenault, Mr. James McNeill, former Minister of Public Works, Mr. Murdock MacKenzie, and Mr. J. D. Stewart.

* *

FOREST FIRES IN THE ROCKIES.

A Calgary despatch to the *New York Sun* states that a great series of forest fires are raging along the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains, from Northern Alberta to the international boundary and southwards to the States of Idaho, Washington and Montana (says the New York correspondent of the Central News). Large tracts of forest in the interior of the Rockies are also ablaze. Already thousands of square miles of timber have been destroyed, the damage being incalculable. In the opinion of forestry experts, the fires cannot be checked except by the snows of next winter, the forest being so dry on account of the hot winds which have prevailed all this summer that all the efforts of the fire-fighters are futile.

* *

A BRITISH COLUMBIA APPEAL.

The case of the Corporation of the Township of Richmond *v.* Evans was decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council last week. The action was brought by the respondent against the Corporation of Richmond to recover damages under the Families Compensation Act for the death of his wife and injury to one of his children in an accident caused by a public motor-car being precipitated into the Fraser River through the alleged negligence of the driver, and of the Corporation by lack of proper precautions in the management of a drawbridge.

The jury found a verdict against the Corporation, with $5,000 damages, on the ground that there had been negligence in not warning people of their danger while the drawbridge was open. The Corporation appealed, and the Court of Appeal being equally divided on the subject, the result was affirmed, and the Corporation now appealed. Their lordships last week dismissed the appeal, with costs.

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An exhibition of Canadian official war photographs is being held at Scarborough. The Mayor (Ald. C. C. Graham) performed the opening ceremony.

Over 100 patients who died at the Ontario Military Hospital, Orpington, are interred in a plot adjoining the cemetery there, about 75 being Canadians. A small committee has been formed to consider the erection of a permanent memorial on this plot. Its members include Brig.-General R. Manley Sims, Agent-General for Ontario; General Ross, Col. A. E. Gooderham and Miss Plummer

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

WESTERN FARMERS' PROFITS.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—Having followed with interest your correspondents' views upon this question, I honestly confess upon closer investigation to be more muddled than ever. As far as one can gather from Canadian Press items, the Hon. J. A. Crerar resigned his position as Minister of Agriculture upon the tariff question and as a protest against profits made by Eastern Canadian manufacturers and dealers. Yet upon investigation before a Committee of the House of Commons was it not proved that his own company, the Union of Western Farmers, made a profit out of grain elevators of 187 per cent., and he as president of the concern drew a salary of $15,000 a year? This surely leads the van among Canadian profiteers.

Again, in a debate in the House, did not the Minister of Justice quote from Mr. Crerar's own report on the food situation that the average cost of the necessities of life in Canada—giving items and details from official sources—was *lower than* in the U.S., proving that the tariff question was not the real issue with the Western farmers?

Have not official public statements been issued showing that on the average Canadian farmers buy agricultural implements lower than the farmers of the U.S. in price?

You can readily see such a conflict of evidence makes one say: "Where are we at, anyhow?"—Yours truly,

J. W. PHILMORE.

Notting Hill Gate, S.W.

WITLEY OFFICERS' CLUB.

To the Editor of CANADA.

DEAR SIR,—There is a very good substantial brick building here, the Y.M.C.A. Officers' Club, which cost several thousand pounds to erect. I understand that when this camp is closed this will have to be demolished and the ground it covers left clean. It is on a hill and in a charming situation, and I put the suggestion to you that, instead of demolishing this, the owner of the property (Lord Midleton, I believe) should be asked to let it remain, and that the Canadian Government should purchase the building and turn it over to be used for the accommodation of children from the slums of London.

With about a thousand pounds or so expended, it could be fitted up to accommodate about fifty children, with a large dining and recreation room, besides private rooms, kitchens, etc., and, in addition to this, tents could be erected in the vicinity to accommodate more children.

It is in a beautiful situation, and the hills covered with heather all around make it an ideal spot for children to play about and recuperate for a few days.

Knowing as I do the conditions in which the children in the slums in the East End of London and other large cities live, it seems the greatest pity that such an opportunity to benefit a few of them should not be seized; and it would appear to me a very graceful act if the Canadian Government were to carry out the suggestion, as a small return for all the many kindnesses which have been shown to Canadian soldiers in this country.—Yours very truly,

A CANADIAN OFFICER.

Witley Camp, Surrey, July 28, 1919.

* *

CANTEEN PROFITS.

The Imperial Government have approved an organisation for the disposal of the canteen profits which have accumulated during the war. The sums involved are considerable, and will be devoted to the following objects:—

(1) The benefit of disabled and discharged officers, N.C.O.s and men.

(2) The benefit of widows, children and orphans of deceased officers, N.C.O.s and men.

(3) The provision of social and recreation benefit for the ex-serving officers, N.C.O.s and men.

(4) The benefit of the serving officers, N.C.O.s and men, as regards recreation, etc.

Of the sum involved a proportion belongs to the troops of the Dominions and Colonies and India, which proportion will be deducted and transferred to those concerned. The balance will be available as shown above for the interests of the serving and ex-serving or their dependents.

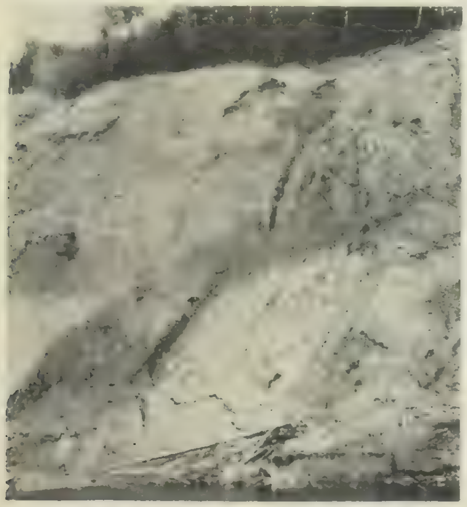
It is hoped that this new organisation will take the form of a "United Services Fund" for the good of past and present sailors, soldiers and airmen or their dependents. General the Hon. Sir Julian Byng, who is leaving the Army for this purpose, has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Management, and the Executive Committee will include representatives of all ranks of serving and ex-serving officers, men and women.

THE COMING OIL DEVELOPMENT OF ALBERTA.

(Special to "Canada.")

OIL in Alberta is synonymous in most people's mind with wild booms, with hundreds of companies springing up like mushrooms overnight, with millions of paper capitalisations, and the final outcome of practically nothing having been achieved in the way of real material development. However, it is to be hoped that this is to be a thing of the past, and there is every evidence that the legitimate development of the situation is resolving itself into a fight between the two giant octopi of the oil world the Shell Transport and the Standard Oil Companies to obtain control. It is an open secret that the former company has made overtures to the Government to lease a very large extent of territory in the Mackenzie and Athabaska regions, which they will have thoroughly explored and examined by their experts with a view of testing which would be the most promising district to drill. It is understood that they are prepared to spend millions sterling in their efforts to achieve success.

The Standard Oil Co. through their Canadian subsidiary, the Imperial Oil Co., have publicly announced that they have made an appropriation of $500,000 for the purpose of oil development in Canada, principally in the West. It was also publicly announced by their geological advisers that they had six geological parties examining different parts of Alberta and that six or seven test wells would be sunk this season, including one on the Mackenzie River considerably beyond Great Slave Lake, which would be the farthest north oil well in Canada.



A FLOWING OIL SPRING IN THE BANK OF THE ATHABASKA RIVER.

The questions naturally arise, What basis is there for such a keen interest, that on the merest indication of oil a wild boom ensues, and what is the justification for the big oil interests being so anxious to control and undertake its development? Those who have studied the position and are qualified to judge believe that the world's laboratory for oil is in the northern regions of Alberta. A Royal Commission appointed to investigate the natural resources of his Majesty's Dominions as a result of the evidence submitted to them came to the conclusion that here is one of the largest possible oil-bearing countries yet unexplored on the face of the earth, and that no other part of the North American continent gave such promise of new oilfields. The Geological Survey reports issued by the Canadian Government for years past have pointed out that the outcroppings of tar sands on the Athabasca River form the greatest expanse of petroleum and asphaltum known, and that the surface indications of oil are as extensive and important as any in the known world. A conservative authority has publicly announced his opinion, after making extensive tests, that there is enough oil in these sands to last the world for 400 years.

The gas pressure, which is so characteristic over the whole area of the Province of Alberta, undoubtedly has a petroleum origin, and as far as is known the most important oil-bearing formation in the West is the Dakota. This formation is probably the chief reservoir of the gas in Southern Alberta, as Wyatt Malcolm in his monograph at Ottawa some years ago has pointed out. This formation is of wide distribution, probably extending from the Rocky Mountains eastward into Manitoba, and from the Athabaska southward into the United States, overlaid, however, by a great mass of more recent formations. The reports of the Geological Survey have repeatedly stated that the tar sands of the Athabasca are of Dakota age; and in a recent issue the statement was made that they are genetically connected with the [illegible] the whole area."

For years past a considerable amount of test drilling has been going on, especially where deep drilling has been necessary to reach the Dakota formation, which, as has been pointed out, is presumably the reservoir of the oil. The [illegible] result as regards this deep drilling has not been satisfactory beyond establishing the belief that the oil was certainly underneath, and that it was a question of depth. However, in summing up the present conditions and possibilities [illegible] future, the operations of a Vancouver company working north of Fort McKay on the Athabaska River seem to have a very important bearing in view of what their operations in the Dakota sands, which are on the surface there, reveals. The company has been operating since 1911, and in their five wells have proved up an average depth of oil-bearing sand of 200 feet, having approximately a length of a mile and a width of half a mile. Given the conditions of the depth, length and width of such a formation proved on the basis of a most conservative estimate of the saturation of the sand, a very considerable amount of oil has been proved. The following two analyses of the oils obtained from these wells are remarkable under the conditions prevailing, and are probably the highest grades of asphaltum base oils in the world:

AN OIL GUSHER IN THE ATHABASKA VALLEY.

WELL No. 2.

Analysis by Herbert Carmichael, Government Analyst, Victoria, B.C.

Gasoline fraction below 150 deg.	2.0
Kerosene fraction below 150-300 deg.	70.0
Lubricating fraction below 300—350 deg.	5.0
Asphaltum	23.0
	100.0

WELL No. 5.

Analysis by E. G. Voss, Calgary.

Gasoline fraction below 150 deg.	2.9
Kerosene fraction below 150-300 deg.	71.6
Lubricating fraction above 300 deg.	11.8
Residue	6.1
Losses	7.6
	100 0

To crystallise the foregoing statements, in Northern Alberta there are indications of an oilfield of vast extent. The reservoir of the oil is believed to be the Dakota formation, which in the deep wells sunk in different parts of the country has not been struck. This Dakota formation, outcropping at the surface in the north, undoubtedly underlying the whole country with the results obtained as outlined, provides a starting place for a development which promises a successful issue.

To those who are in touch with the position and possibilities, the evidence of what is going on, and the interest that is being taken by the big oil people, justifies the belief that a development is coming which will have a most marked effect on the economic development of Western Canada. It does not require a prophet or the son of a prophet to forecast what is likely to happen in the not distant future

LABOUR ORGANISATION IN CANADA.

Trade Union Membership Highest Recorded.

The eighth annual report on Labour Organisation in Canada, containing statistics, etc., for the calendar year 1918, has been issued by the Department of Labour. The report indicates that there has been much activity in almost every line of operation, and that Trade Union membership in the Dominion has reached the highest point recorded since the Department commenced the publication of these annual reports in 1911, the total reported membership for all classes of labour bodies in Canada at the close of the year 1918 being 248,887.

In all there are 2,274 local branch unions in the Dominion, 1,897 comprising 201,432 members, being affiliated with international organisations; 332 with 37,928 are connected with what are termed non-international bodies, and 45 having 9,527 are independent units. There was an increase of 195 international local branches during the year, and a membership gain of 36,536; the non-international organisations had an increase of 88 branches and 5,585 members, and the independent units had an addition of 17 with a gain in membership of 2,136. These figures show an increase of 300 in local branches and a total gain in membership of 44,257. The membership of all classes of organised labour in Canada as reported to the Department for the past eight years has been as follows:—1911, 133,132; 1912, 160,120; 1913, 175,799; 1914, 166,163; 1915, 143,343; 1916, 160,407; 1917, 204,630; 1918, 248,887.

Of the 2,274 local Trade Union branches in Canada, 1,328 are located in 31 cities, and 961 reported a membership of 142,022, representing approximately 57 per cent. of the entire Trade Union membership of the Dominion. Montreal leads the cities with 149 local branches, 106 of which report 32,422 members; Toronto stands in second place with 128 branches, of which 82 reported 18,834 members; Winnipeg occupies third position with 91 branches, 56 of which reported a membership of 12,050; Vancouver is fourth, with 87 branches, of which 65 reported 15,459 members.

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WHEAT CROP TO BE POOLED.

It is officially announced that the Government has decided to pool this year's Canadian wheat crop (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Central News*). The selling is to be entrusted to exporters, and the minimum price is to be $1.75 per bushel. Anything realised above that price is to be pooled and distributed to the farmers pro rata.

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GOVERNMENT ATLANTIC CABLE.

A Government cable is now in operation between this country and Canada. All telegrams for Australia and New Zealand handed in at post offices are forwarded by this cable to Canada for transmission by the State-owned Pacific cable, unless they are specially marked by the senders to be sent by another route.

Telegrams for Canada and the West Indies which are handed in at post offices marked with the words "*via Imperial*" are also sent by the cable. The charges are the same as those of the other Atlantic cables.

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OBITUARY.

At Charlottetown, Dr. Peter McGrath (36); Mr. Alexander B. Campbell (63). At Amherst, N.S., Mr. A. D. Ross. At Montreal, Mr. T. E. Robertson, secretary of the Massey Estate. At Edgerton, Alta., Mr. George Taylor (80), a pioneer settler, who was born at the H.B. Co.'s York Factory.

Mr. Allan Studholme (Independent), who has represented Hamilton East in the Ontario Legislature since 1906, died on Tuesday in his 73rd year.

Mr. Robert H. Cox, of Liverpool, one of the largest buyers of Canadian timber, died in Ottawa on Monday.

Mr. Archibald B. D. Sullivan, of Toronto, son of the late Bishop of Algoma, died in New York on July 4. He was a well-known writer of short stories.

Mrs. R. B. Derick, of Ottawa, sister of the Hon. Frank Cochrane, was killed by a train running into a motor car near Burlington, Vt., close to the spot where her brother James was killed in May, 1918, by a motor accident.

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Nursing Sisters F. Gleeson and P. E. Wood have retired in the British Isles.

The British detachment of the Indian contingent which to-day (Saturday) is to march through London and afterwards be reviewed by the King, is in command of Lt.-Col. H. H. Gribbon, D.S.O., 2/7 Hampshire Regt., a brother of Mr. George H. Gribbon, passenger agent of the C.P.O.S.

We are asked to state that in the annual report of the Canadian War Contingent Association the name of the Belleville, Ont., branch of the Association was inadvertently omitted. That branch, as well as all the other branches of the Association, rendered splendid assistance and co-operation.

RE-TRAINING EX-SOLDIERS.

The Department of Civil Re-establishment.

The work of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment has grown considerably since its inception as the Military Hospitals Commission three years ago. To-day there are 10,858 disabled men being retrained in new occupations, on account of their war disabilities being such that they cannot carry out their pre-war occupations, and attending in curative workshops. Altogether, 3,720 men have graduated from the re-training classes.

In formulating a policy covering the retraining work many considerations had to be borne in mind. The existing industrial and labour conditions had to be considered, and disturbed as little as possible. Although the men eligible for re-training are entitled to choose for themselves the occupation they desire to follow, the interviewing officers of the Department have a thorough knowledge of industrial conditions and the various occupations suitable for training these men, so that proper advice and counsel are given to those making application for courses.

The greatest care is taken that the disabled man is placed for training in an occupation in which his disability will not be a handicap, in which he would not be unduly competing with other disabled men, and in which he would not be disturbing more than absolutely necessary the present industrial and labour conditions of the country.

An indication of the care taken in this respect is that 1,777 men were being trained in 80 occupations; at the present time 7,716 are being trained in 246 different occupations.

Not only are men taught through the medium of classes in vocational schools, but also through training in 993 industrial establishments under actual working conditions.

Major W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., Overseas Representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, is at all times pleased to give to all members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or any persons interested in Canada, any information dealing with Demobilisation, Re-Settlement, and Re-Establishment of soldiers in civil life, either by letter or by personal interview at his office, 6, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

"CANADA" VICTORY NUMBER.

Canada's pride in the achievements of her fighting men is reflected in the manner in which the first complete and authentic story of those achievements to be offered for sale is being bought up. *Canada* Victory Number is a comprehensive record of the Dominion's activities in the war.

Every phase of those activities, from Valcartier to the ultimate arrival of the Corps at the Cologne Bridgehead in Germany, is covered in an interesting way, the story of the fighting being illustrated by a large number of photographs. The deeds of the Canadian winners of the Victoria Cross are given in full, and this feature is alone worth the modest price of 1s. which the publishers ask for the volume.

The *Daily Express* says:—"The July special Victory number of *Canada* forms a splendid souvenir for friends of the Canadian troops now returning to Canada. . . . A large number of Canadian soldiers have taken their discharge in this country, and this special issue of *Canada* will be read with great interest by them, by their many English friends, and on the other side of the Atlantic."

The "Victory Number" forms an admirable companion volume to the "Victory Souvenir" (8s.), the fine album of Canadian war photographs also published from the offices of *Canada*.

* *

"APPOINTMENTS AND DISAPPOINTMENTS."

With reference to the letter signed "Camel," which appeared in *Canada* of July 19, under the heading of "Appointments and Disappointments," Decision 428 of the Overseas Military Council has a direct bearing on the point raised by our correspondent:—

> DECISION No. 423. (1) No officer of the O.M.F. of C. whose first appointment to commissioned rank does not bear date six months prior to November 11, 1918, shall, unless the Minister otherwise directs, be eligible for confirmation of higher acting rank by reason of such officer having held the higher acting rank for a period of six months prior to his ceasing to be employed or his demobilisation. (2) Where an officer of the O.M.F. of C. has received his first appointment subsequent to November 11, 1918, he shall in no case be eligible for confirmation of any higher acting rank by virtue of H.Q. C.R.O. 5,480, notwithstanding the provisions thereof.

* *

Mr. Arthur Stringer, the well-known Canadian author and poet, has been offered a salary of $12,000 by a U.S. picture concern (says the *Daily Record*). Mr. Stringer has refused the offer, and will continue his regular literary work.

Speaking at Lindsay, Ontario, recently, Sir Joseph Flavelle, late Chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board in Canada, pointed out the extent of Great Britain's burden during the war, and said Canada must recognise her duty to Europe, which badly needed help.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

Lt.-General Sir Richard Turner, V.C., is giving up his duties at Argyll House this week. He will spend a short holiday at Birkdale, near Southport, before sailing for home on the *Melita* on August 15.

* *

The Hon. Mrs. Robert Sheffield Stuart, having left for Vancouver, was unable to obey their Majesties' command to attend the Garden Party at Buckingham Palace on 16th inst., at which many Canadians were present.

* *

Among the ladies presented to the Queen were Mrs. Alfred Watt, M.B.E., and Mrs. Tyrell Godman, both formerly of Victoria, B.C. Her Majesty is president of the Sandringham Women's Institute started by Mrs. Watt, the founder of Women's Institutes in England.

* *

The Earl of Glasgow has been visiting Vancouver.

* *

Sir Robert Borden presided at a luncheon in the Rideau Club, Ottawa, of the members of the Cabinet, in honour of Major-General Sir David Watson and Brig.-General Victor W. Odlum.

* *

After a cruise on the St. Lawrence Sir Robert Borden returned to Ottawa this week.

* *

Lord Beaverbrook arrived in London from Canada on Monday.

* *

Sir Edmund and Miss Walker are expected in Toronto next week on their return from a visit to Japan.

* *

Sir John Eardley-Wilmot and Lady Eardley-Wilmot have been staying at the Fort Garry Hotel, Winnipeg.

* *

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., arrived by the C.P.O.S. *Empress of Britain* on Friday of last week from a long visit to Canada and the United States. He is much improved in health. An urgent summons to England prevented his addressing the Canadian Club at Ottawa on July 13.

* *

Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., M.P., is among the recent arrivals from Canada.

* *

Mr. R. D. Thompson, M.P., Weyburn, sustained grave injuries during a motor drive.

* *

Lady Kemp, wife of Sir Edward Kemp, and her daughters, Mrs. Scott Waldie and Mrs. A. H. C. Proctor, are at their summer home at Pigeon Lake, Muskoka.

* *

Dr. Bruce Taylor, Principal of Queen's University, has arrived in London.

* *

The following have been admitted members of the Royal College of Surgeons: H. E. Cumming, M.D., C.M., McGill University; H. W. Kerfoot, M.D., C.M., McGill University; S. J. Grant, M.B., Toronto University.

The Hon. Alexander K. Maclean, K.C., M.P., who has been Acting-Minister of Trade and Commerce during the absence of Sir George Foster, is now in London on the business of the Department. He joined Sir Robert Borden's Unionist Cabinet as Minister without Portfolio in October, 1917. Mr. Maclean was born at North Sydney on October 18, 1869, and educated at Dalhousie University. In 1901 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia, and in 1904 to the House of Commons as Liberal M.P. for Lunenburg. In 1909 he resigned to become Attorney-General of Nova Scotia. Since 1911 he has represented Halifax at Ottawa. In June, 1890, he married Miss Edith Finck, of Lunenburg.

THE HON. A. K. MACLEAN, K.C., M.P.

* *

At Ottawa, on July 7, Dr. and Mrs. James Mills celebrated the 50th anniversary of their marriage, which took place on July 7, 1869, at Cobourg, Ont. Dr. Mills is one of the original appointees of the Canadian Railway Commission, and previous to this he was president of the Agricultural College at Guelph, which position is now held by his son-in-law, Dr. Creelman. Daughters of Dr. and Mrs. Mills are Mrs. H. W. Blaylock, wife of the present Canadian Red Cross Commissioner; Mrs. Victor Drury, of Montreal; Mrs. St. Barbe Harrison, wife of Colonel Harrison, president of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue; Mrs. Arthur Hamilton, of Ottawa, and Mrs. Creelman, of Guelph. One son, Col. James Mills, was in charge of the Canadian Tanks in England.

* *

Sir William Mackenzie, Miss Mackenzie, and Col. J. A. Gunn were among the departures for Canada by the White Star liner *Adriatic* on Monday.

* *

Mr. S. J. Rothwell, K.C., leaves [illegible]don this week en route for Winnipeg by the C.P.O.S. *Metagama.*

Mr. William C. McAgy, Eastern Inspector of the Dominion Bank, has arrived in London, and is staying at the Curzon Hotel.

* *

Mr. Stephen Jones, manager of the Dominion Bank in London, is leaving for Canada by the R.M.S. *Megantic* on a short visit.

* *

Capt. G. A. Langlois, of Quebec, has been appointed Secretary to the Office of the Commissioner-General for Canada in Paris. Capt. Langlois served at the Front with the 22nd Bn., and was afterwards liaison officer with the Canadian Forestry Corps in the Vosges. H[illegible] father represented Montmorency in the Dominion Parliament. On his mot[illegible] side he is of Scottish descent. His maternal grandfather was at one [illegible] Premier of Ontario.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The engagement is announced of Major Thomas Venables Scudamore, 7th Bn., Canadians, Vancouver, B.C., eldest son of the late Col. F. W. Scudamore, late of the Suffolk Regt., and Castle Carey, Guernsey, to Miss Joyce Shields, only daughter of F. G. Shields, of Vevey, Switzerland. The marriage will take place quietly in October next.

* *

A marriage has been arranged between Thomas Algernon Read Chauncy Bryant, of Calcutta, India, only son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Hugh Bryant, of Chiswick, London, W., and Cecily Winifred (Cissie), youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. G. R. Lambe, of Durban, South Africa, and Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

* *

The marriage of Miss Daisy McGregor, formerly of the *Ottawa Citizen, Calgary Albertan and Calgary Herald,* to Mayor R. C. Marshall took place at Calgary.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Wilson, of Sherbrooke, Que., announce the engagement of their second daughter, Clarissa Mabel, to the Rev. William Henry Moorhead, M.A., son of Alexander and Catharine (Woods) Moorhead, Heath Villa, Longford, Ireland. The marriage will take place during the third week in August.

* *

The marriage took place at St. Saviour's Parish Church, Paddington, on Tuesday, of Major H. A. Timewell, O.B.E., Chief Staff Officer in London of the Newfoundland Contingent, and Miss Mildred M. Jarvis.

* *

At Chalmers Church, Vancouver, Miss Margaret Campbell McCraney, only child of Mr. and Mrs. H. Perry McCraney, was married to Lt. George Arthur Fergusson, B.A., formerly of the 15th Bn., only son of the late Rev. George Fergusson, of Niagara. The bride is the granddaughter of the late Mr. William McCraney, M.P. for Halton County, Ont.

* *

At St. Mark's Church, Surbiton, on July 24, Miss Hilda Southcombe, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Southcombe, The Avenue, Surbiton Hill, was married to Major John Andrew Hope, D.S.O., M.C., barrister-at-law, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hope, of Perth, Ont. Miss Marjorie Nuthall, cousin [illegible] the bride, acted as train-bearer. The bridesmaids were Miss Kathleen Dr[illegible] cousin) and Miss Phyllis Wincott. [illegible] R. B. Law discharged the duties of best man, and Capt. Wright and Capt. C. B. Wincott, R.A.F., were also in attendance upon the bridegroom (who later in the

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—"Peace Day" was celebrated by practically every important community in Canada. Here a service was held on Parliament Hill, while at Toronto 25,000 people attended a service in Queen's Park.

——The June building statistics for thirty-nine Canadian cities show an increase of approximately 100 per cent. in the value of the permits granted, as compared with June, 1918.

——The total length of Canadian railways now in operation is 39,000 miles.

——Seventy-two thousand acres of land in the Indian Reserves have been made available for soldier settlement.

——The Department of Immigration and Colonisation has extended an invitation to some 500 American newspaper men to tour Western Canada this summer. The party will be in Canada some 25 days, and is being arranged entirely in connection with the National Editorial Association.

——The Labour difficulties throughout the Dominion are rapidly passing away. Sir Robert Borden has made a general appeal to the Labour men of Canada to co-operate with other industrial elements so that the business life of the country may be speeded up and the work of recovery from the effects of the war hastened.

——Nine Canadian Trade Commissioners from all parts of the globe have arrived in the capital for a conference with the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

——The British Trade Commissioner, Mr. G. T. Milne, is inviting Canada to exhibit in London, Glasgow and Birmingham exhibitions.

TORONTO.—The number of municipalities in the Province now operating under the Ontario Housing Act has grown to 74, and includes 17 cities, 88 towns, 14 villages and 10 townships. About 40 municipalities are actually building houses. Over 1,000 plans have been approved by the Director, Mr. J. A. Ellis, and over 400 houses are in the course of construction.

——Ontario's forest products are worth $35,000,000 annually, while the mineral production has averaged over $45,000,000 annually for the past five years. Of this, $33,000,000 was metallic—chiefly silver, iron, nickel, gold and copper. Natural gas, worth $16,000,000, has been obtained during the last ten years.

——Ontario's annual agricultural production approximates $365,000,000.

——Major George H. Basher, a constable, who enlisted for service overseas as a private and returned with the rank of Major, has been appointed Governor of the Toronto Jail.

——Extensive preparations are now being made for taking the plebiscite in respect of prohibition in Ontario.

——Mr. W. A. Craick has resigned as associate editor of the *Financial Post* to become editor of *Industrial Canada*, with which he has also been associated in a temporary capacity for the past three years.

HAMILTON.—The Dominion Trades and Labour Congress will meet here on September 22. One of the principal questions to be brought up will be that of the "one big union" principle.

——The local branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund reports that during the time the fund has been in existence the people of this city have subscribed $2,077,729, of which $1,419,912 was disbursed. It cost the committee less than 2 per cent. of the money contributed to carry on the local work. The fund had 6,500 applications for assistance. The following officers were elected: Hon. president, Sir John S. Hendrie; president, Mr. Cyrus A Birge; vice-president, Mr. G. C. Coppley; hon. secretary, Mr. Norman Slater; hon. treasurer, Mr. J. P. Bell; chairman of relief, Mr. W. H. Lovering.

NIAGARA FALLS. The Mayor of Toronto and a large party of municipal officials were here to inspect the hydro electric power development scheme at Chippawa, which, when completed, will provide 300,000 h.p. It is expected to be finished in 1922.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The world advance in the cost of timber has benefited the people of Quebec. Some few years ago the average price received by the Public Treasury for timber berths was $111 a square mile. In the last year the average bids exceeded $440 a square mile.

——A bridge is to be built across the Montreal-Quebec highway at Batiscan which will alleviate the motorists' troubles on this route.

MONTREAL.—Twenty Canadian-built locomotives consigned to the South African Government Railways were shipped by the Elder Dempster freighter *Kwarra.* A large number of Canadian-made automobiles also form part of the cargo.

HULL.—After a year of prohibition, the town has voted by a large majority in favour of the sale of beer and wine.

LENNOXVILLE.—Elliott Durnford, of Montreal, won the chief honours for the year at Bishop's College School, including the Governor-General's Medal and the Lt.-Governor's Medal. The Bank of Commerce Medal was won by C. H. Pigot.

LACHINE.—By a majority of 667 this town favoured beer and wines, the prohibitionists' voice being represented by 97 votes. Lachine had been under prohibition since 1915.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—A new regulation apple barrel to hold 100 quarts will be in use in the Maritime Provinces this year. It will hold four quarts more than that hitherto in use in the Maritime Provinces. Under the regulations there will be a uniform barrel throughout Canada. The cost of these barrels will be about 45 cents each. It is expected that about 50,000 barrels will meet the demands of New Brunswick growers this year.

——Miss Esther J. Clark, B.A., daughter of ex-Alderman W. G. and Mrs. Clark, has been granted a licence authorising her to take a pastorate under the United Baptist denomination. She is the first lady pastor to be licenced and is a graduate of Acadia University.

——Sheep shearing was completed last month, and over 60,000 lbs. of wool has been graded at the Department of Agriculture warehouses here. The grader pronounced the wool first-class and superior to Ontario wool.

——Lt.-Governor Pugsley has named Major McMillan, D.S.O., and Major Vassie, M.C., as his Aides-de-Camp.

——A Cheese Board has been organised by the Provincial Dairy Superintendent for the sale of cheese in the Province. In May the farmers averaged $2.50 per cwt. for their milk.

——Jack H. Hoyt, Hampton, after four years' active service, has been appointed district representative of the Department of Agriculture in the Carleton, Victoria, Madawaska district.

ST. JOHN.—This city's tax rate for the current year was announced as $2.62 on the $100. Last year it was $2.27. Under a provision requiring sworn income statements, incomes taxed totalled nearly $15,000,000.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—Col. W. B. Prowse has been appointed president of the Charlottetown Branch of the G.W.V. in succession to ex-Col. J. S. Jenkins.

Up to July the Island Soldiers' Settlement Board had 256 applications for qualification, out of which 207 have been qualified. There are 96 settlers on the Island, who have been qualified and completely established. The following is the amount approved by the Settlement Board: $81,000 for purchase of land; $46,500 for purchase of stock and equipment; $4,610 for removal of encumbrances, and $465 for permanent improvements.

FROM EAST TO WEST

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX. The Provincial Highway Board has awarded a contract to the Barrett Company, Ltd., to build four miles of road from Halifax towards Bedford. The cost will average $18,000 a mile. Next season two miles more will be built, thus connecting Halifax and Bedford with a macadam road 16 ft. wide.

——The export trade in cattle is showing great promise, and a considerable number are assembled throughout the East awaiting shipment.

——The towns along the southern shore of the Province are at present prospering more than even in the days when Liverpool, Lunenburg, Bridgewater, and Lockeport were names famous in the wooden shipbuilding industry.

SYDNEY.—A Scottish Society, which its promoters hope will spread itself in course of time over the whole of Canada, was organised on Dominion Day at a meeting of delegates from all parts of Eastern Nova Scotia held in Iona, C.B. The officers are:—Hon. president, Neil McNeil, LL.D., Boston; president, Dr. D. MacDonald, North Sydney; vice-president, Mr. Allan MacDonald, Antigonish; secretary, Rev. Stanley MacDonald, Sydney Mines.

——A contract for 250,000 tons of ship plates, involving five years work, and the completion of the erection of a rolling plant at Sydney, N.S., costing five million dollars, has been let to the Dominion Steel Company by the Federal Government. The contract was accepted by the company at 50 cents per 100 lbs. lower than the price now paid. The new price will be $3.65 per 100 lbs.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The city tax rate for 1919-1920 will be 23 mills on the dollar. The tax rate last year was 20 mills

——Farmers in Manitoba are expressing a preference for returned soldiers and many of these men are engaging for harvest service. The wages average $75 a month and meals, and day wages from $4 to $5.

——The average temperature in June works out at 67.9, while the year's average is 62.2, the highest since 1897, except in 1910.

To the end of June this year the building permit total was $498,650, against $1,138,400 in 1918.

——The Grand Trunk Pacific has inaugurated a through parlour-observation and dining-car service direct between Winnipeg and Prince Rupert, the traffic showing a great increase.

—Claiming that in defeating the primary objects of the Winnipeg general sympathetic strike (which authorities have asserted was an attempt to foment widespread revolution) the city of Winnipeg fought the battle of all Canada, the Dominion Government is asked to bear the whole or part of the cost of establishing the Special Returned Soldier Constable Force during the industrial disturbances. The cost was between $200,000 and $215,000.

BRANDON.—Mr. R. C. Henders, M.P., president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, has tendered his resignation, saying "My position has been misunderstood and my motives misjudged." Mr. Henders was one of the leading Western members who voted against other Western members on the tariff section of the Budget.

THE PAS.—Gold and copper ores from this district won two first prizes and two third prizes at the International Mining Convention at Nelson, B.C. The Northern Manitoba mine was given a special diploma in the gold exhibit and the Mandy mine similarly rewarded in the copper ore class. A sample of nickel ore from the Nelson River was given third place in that class. The Pas specimens were arranged by Prof. Wallace and exhibited by Mr. Harry McLeod.

At a fur sale here pelts to the value of $35,000 were sold. Muskrats predominated, and sold at an average price of $1.65

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON. There is a noticeable improvement in building operations. The Royal Bank is proceeding with the work on their new premises at the corner of Whyte and 104th, additions are being made at the 'Varsity Buildings, alterations are being made on the premises to be occupied by the Bank of Commerce, and there are about a dozen new residences in course of construction.

——The City Council has decided to bring the Arrears of Taxes Act into force in Edmonton. Under this Act anyone owing arrears of taxes is given the opportunity to pay off the debt in eight annual payments, provided he also pays the current taxes. The privilege applies to property which has been sold to or by the city at a tax sale, as well as to property in arrears, but in respect of which sale proceedings have not been taken. The privilege must be taken up by the owner by October 15.

- A large power boat is being built here for the Eskimos living at the mouth of the Mackenzie River. A number of small schooners have been built for these Eskimos in previous years.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—The Provincial Minimum Wage Board has fixed the minimum wage rate for retail stores for a 48-hour week at $9.50.

Mr. S. M. Hamilton (Liberal), of McTaggart, has been elected by acclamation for the Provincial seat at Weyburn. In the by-election for Pelly, Sergt. Whelan, a returned soldier, is running against Mrs. M. Ramsland (Liberal).

SASKATOON.—The June building permits exceed the amount for the same period last year by over $50,000.

The new Physics Building of the University of Saskatchewan, which is to complete the oval started by the College of Arts and Science Building, Qu'Appelle and Saskatchewan halls, will be 165 feet wide and have four floors. When completed, the building will be about three-fourths as large as the College of Arts and Science Building.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The Hon. J. D. Barrow says: "A trip through Central British Columbia would speedily convince anyone of the fact that by utilising the grazing lands of the different valleys for stock-raising and dairying, the production of beef and dairy products could easily be doubled. All the encouragement and assistance possible along these lines will be given by my Department."

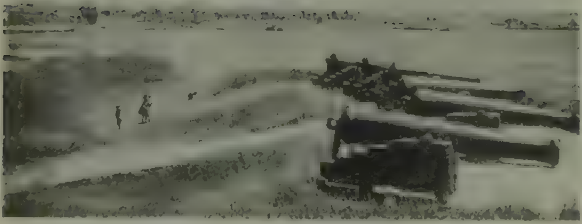
——The Minimum Wage Board has decided that $14.25 shall be the lowest weekly remuneration to be paid "personal service" workers in British Columbia. Those designated personal service workers, all of whom are women, are engaged in such occupations as manicuring, hair-dressing, barbering, theatre ushering, attendants at places of amusement, garages and gasoline stations, drivers of motor cars and other vehicles.

——Premier Oliver, in an address to his constituents, said "There is a Bolshevik element in Canada whose branch in this Province worked for discontent among returned soldiers, so that there should be revolution in the Dominion this summer. There is the strongest evidence to this effect, but the soldiers did not fall into the snare, and I say we owe as great a debt [illegible] them in their stand against Bolshevism as we do for their bravery on the battlefields. If it had not been for them conditions would be very serious in Canada to-day

VERNON.—The local branch of the Great War Vet[illegible] Association is organising a chain of co-operative stores [illegible] out the Okanagan Valley.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR IN

THE FIRST TOUCH WITH THE MAINLAND: ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.



VICTORIA PARK, CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., WITH THE CITY IN THE BACKGROUND.

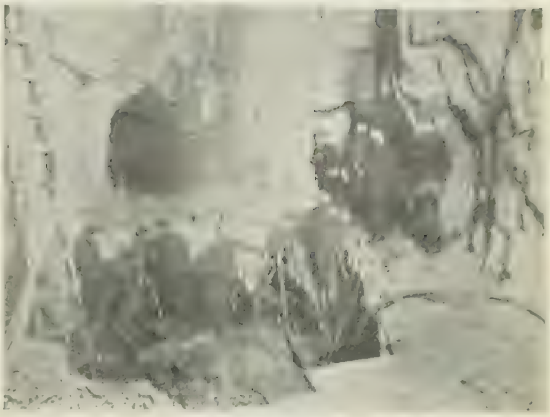
A STRIKING NIGHT PHOTOGRAPH OF THE TORONTO

[illegible]

A VIEW OF QUEBEC, SHOWING THE C.P.R. HOTEL, THE CH

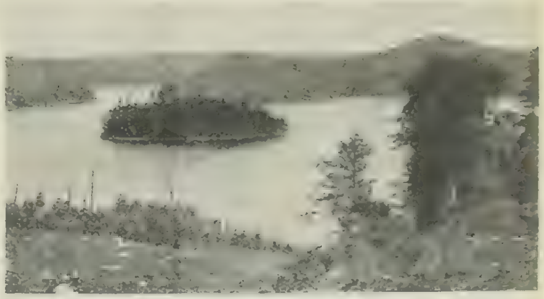
ADA: SOME PLACES HE WILL VISIT

THE HOLLINGER GOLD MINE, TIMMINS, ONTARIO.



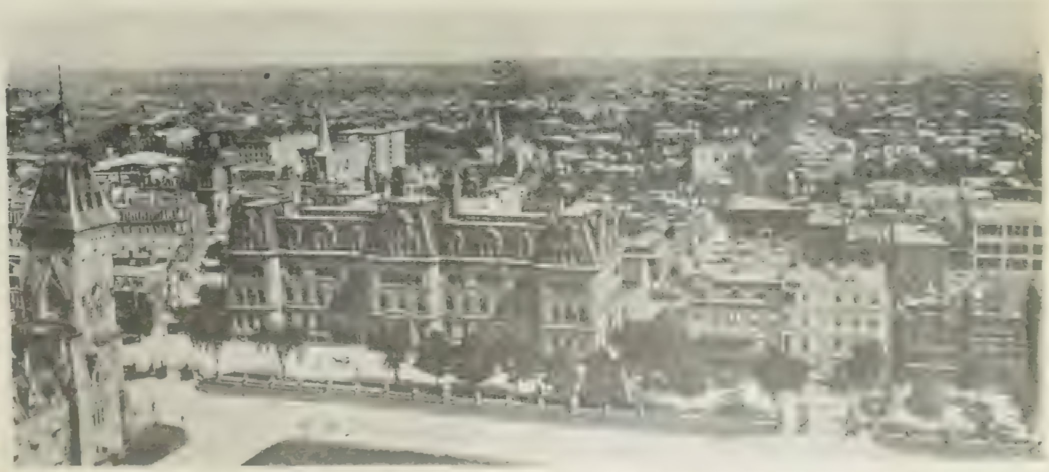
IN A COBALT SILVER MINE

913 . THE PRINCE WILL FORMALLY OPEN THIS YEAR'S EXHIBITION



ON LAKE NIPISSING, ONTARIO.

W



OTTAWA, WHERE THE PRINCE WILL LAY A FOUNDATION [illegible]

This photograph was taken from the Victo[illegible]

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

New Poems," by Charles G. D. Roberts, is a varied selection of pieces showing many of the characteristics—particularly deep love of Nature and fine lyrical gift—which have given Major Roberts his high place among Canadian poets. Several poems are included. (London: Constable & Co.; 2s. 6d. net.)

"The Cow Puncher," by Robert J. C. Stead, is a Western Canadian story full of romance—the romance of the foothills and of the real estate boom, as well as on the purely personal side. The "cow puncher" is David Elden, who later becomes a wealthy real estate operator, and in the end falls on the Somme; and his love story is complicated by many factors and incidents which will commend it to its readers. (London: Hodder & Stoughton; 6s. net.)

"In Flanders Fields and Other Poems," by Lt.-Col. John McCrae, M.D., is a volume which will be turned to with interest by many admirers of "In Flanders Fields" besides the author's fellow-countrymen. The twenty-eight other poems from his pen reveal many of the qualities that distinguish his masterpiece—which, it may be recalled, was written in Flanders, and appeared in *Punch* of December 8, 1915. They are all short, and occupy only 55 pages of the book. Other 93 are taken up by a characteristic and highly informative "essay in character," by Sir Andrew Macphail, of the poet-physician who died of pneumonia on January 28, 1918, just after he had been appointed Consulting Physician to the British Armies in France. The sketch is an intimate and touching tribute, and contains selections from a series of letters which John McCrae sent to his mother from the field of battle. (London: Hodder & Stoughton; 6s. net.)

* *

CANADIAN TROOPS' REPATRIATION.

The settlement on Monday night of the strike of Liverpool dock-gate men will facilitate the repatriation of Canadian troops. The strikers allowed three big liners carrying Canadian soldiers to leave the Mersey during the strike, these vessels being the *Adriatic*, *Scotian* and *Canada*.

The *Saturnia* sailed from Glasgow on July 25 with 1,700 troops. The men were given a hearty send-off, two bands playing during embarkation and a number of civic officials being present.

* *

MISSING CANADIAN OFFICER.

Lt. George Ogilvie, of the British Columbia Regimental Depôt, formerly stationed at Seaford and Witley, met with an accident in Knightsbridge in April last, being knocked down by a car. On leaving the hospital on June 5 he lunched with his wife and left her at the Hyde Park Hotel, presumably to return to his depôt. Nothing has been heard of him since.

Lt. Ogilvie, who had suffered from shell shock, is over six feet in height, fairly broad, and has strongly-marked features and a florid complexion. He was married in February of last year. Mrs. Ogilvie is of opinion that her husband has lost his memory.

* *

CAPT. EDMUND BURKE BACK IN OPERA.

Capt. Edmund Burke, who served with the Canadian Forces for over four years, has returned to the operatic stage.

He appeared with great success in the title *rôle* of "Prince Igor" at Covent Garden last Saturday. The *Times* said of his performance:—"Mr. Burke sings as a prince should; he gets his song well forward on his lips and gives it articulation and distinction." Referring to "the quite outstanding excellence, both vocally and histrionically," of the Canadian baritone's performance, the *Daily Telegraph* said:—"Mr. Burke in the old days never sang so well as now in the great and truly lovely scene . . . and throughout he bore himself with a fine dignity."

* *

LADY ROBERTS' FIELD-GLASS FUND.

Early in the war a scheme was started by the late Lord Roberts for obtaining from private individuals throughout the Empire a supply of telescopes and field glasses to be sent out on loan to officers and N.C.Os. at the Front. Under this scheme some 30,000 glasses and telescopes were generously provided and sent out to officers and others serving in France, and have proved invaluable.

An appeal is now made for these glasses and telescopes to be returned, as the owners are anxious to recover their property. Glasses and telescopes are all marked "N.S.L.," with a number underneath these letters, and the Hon. Secretary, Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund, would be grateful if officers and others in possession of glasses and telescopes marked in this way would hand them into the nearest Royal Army Ordnance Depôt, or have them carefully packed and addressed to: J. Penoyre, Esq., 64, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

* *

Up to July 12 the applications from returned soldiers for farms numbered 23,147, and of these 17,271 were approved says a *Daily Record* cablegram from Ottawa). Over $20,000,000 have been advanced to date.

New Inexpensive Teagowns.

These Teagowns have been designed to meet the demand for new and inexpensive garments and which at the same time foreshadow the mode for Autumn both in line and fabric. They are made in our own Workrooms from exclusive materials, unsurpassed for quality.

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JOHN LANE, THE BODLEY HEAD, VIGO ST., W. 1.

BARNARDO HOMES "RECONSTRUCTION" SCHEME.

Postponed by war conditions, the Barnardo jubilee is being celebrated this year, and, after the most careful consideration, a Jubilee Reconstruction Scheme has been drawn up as the most fitting appreciation of the fifty-three years of increasing toil and unceasing success which have built up the Barnardo Homes. There is urgent need of an industrial home in the country where boys may be taught trades instead of in Stepney. For lads to whom the call of the sea comes, an estate worth £20,000, overlooking Poole Harbour, has been given, but the necessary buildings must be erected to establish a nautical school. The Boys' Garden City in Essex is overcrowded, and requires enlarging, and the Girls' Village Home, with a population of 1,360 little lassies, cries aloud for further additions to promote its efficiency.

Training farms for boys and girls, and a training home for cripples, sanatoria for tuberculous children and those suffering from tuberculous joints, and hostels for old Barnardo boys and girls in London, are among the means by which it is sought to still further extend the beneficient work of the movement. To carry out all these projects will call for a very large sum of money, about £300,000, and the Duke of Somerset, the president, is appealing for it in the name of suffering and destitute children, an appeal which, surely, none can hear and disregard.

BARS TO THE MILITARY MEDAL.

[illegible] First and Second Bars to the Military Medal

[illegible] M.M. and 1st Bars.)

Second Bar to Military Medal.

[illegible] L.-Cpl. W. [illegible], M.M., 1st D.S. Coy. Engrs. (Dec. 21, 1916; 1st Bar Feb. 11, 1919.)

[illegible] Sgt. W. A. Ogilvie, M.M., 1st. (July 9, 1917; Feb. 11, 1919.)

754334 Sgt. F. E. Dauphine, M.M., 25th. (Nov. 2, 1917; Aug. 29, 1918.)

40784 By. S.M. E. Collins, M.M., 1st Bde., C.F.A. (Nov. 19, 1917; March 13, 1919.)

43934 Sgt. C. Glaysher, M.M., 1st D.S. Coy. (Nov. 19, 1917; Feb. 11, 1919.)

29230[illegible] Sgt. H. R. Lovett, M.M., 4th D.S. Coy. (Feb. 23, 1918; March 13, 1919.)

308638 Cpl. O. Reid, M.M., 9th Bde., C.F.A. (Feb. 23, 1918; 1st Bar in present *Gazette*.)

132241 Coy. S.M. G. Smith, M.M., 42nd. (Feb. 23, 1918; Feb. 11, 1919.)

339458 Cpl. F. N. Jerome, M.M., 14th. (March 13, 1918; Jan. 24, 1919.)

1024329 Sgt. A. Murray, M.M., 75th. (Aug. 6, 1918; March 13, 1919.)

Bar to Military Medal.

28570 Pte. J. B. McIlwaine, M.M., 1st M.G. Bn.; 106586 Sgt. F. H. Taylor, M.M., 3rd D.S. Coy. (Aug. 23, 1916.)

49 W.O. (Cl. 2) C. H. Curtis, M.M., 4th Eng. Bn.; 87242 Sgt. H. L. Walker, M.M., [illegible] Bde., C.F.A. (Oct. [illegible])

412371 Pte. W. Gendron, M.M., 20th. (Dec. 9, 1916).

[illegible] Sgt. (act. C.S.M.) W. M. Miller, M.M., 14th. (Dec. [illegible])

153780 2nd Cpl. F. K. Lee, M.M., 3rd D.S. Coy.; 113045 Sgt. C. Switzer, M.M., 3rd D.S. Coy.; [illegible] Sgt. T. [illegible], M.M., 1st D.S. Coy.; [illegible] By. S.M. [illegible], M.M., 2nd Bde., C.F.A. (Jan. [illegible] 1917.)

504524 W.O. (Cl. II.) R. Ramsay, M.M., 12th Eng. Bn. (March 26, 1917.)

440137 Pte. S. B. Lebbell, M.M., 46th. (May 26, 1917.)

138525 Coy. S.M. E. Baker, M.M., 75th; 409080 Cpl. W. L. Baker, M.M., 4th D.S. Coy.; 105804 Sgt. J. Brooks, M.M., 1st C.M.R.; 410041 Coy. Q.M.S. B. Buchanan, M.M., 38th; 33038 Sgt. A. E. Coutts, M.M., 2nd Fld. Amb.; A/30249 Sgt. H. S. Creelman, M.M., 4th; 760651 Pte. H. R. Ede, M.M., 7th; 85954 Sgt. A. V. Graham, M.M., 1st Bde., C.F.A.; 446426 Sgt. T. Hale, M.M., 28th; 412486 Sgt. E. M. Holmes, M.M., 1st M.G. Bn.; 132615 Pte. A. G. McCaughey, M.M., 85th; 529599 Sgt. W. G. Merrell, M.M., 10th Fld. Amb.; 28515 Sgt. (act. Coy. S.M.) J. Newton, M.M., 16th; 454358 Pte. W. J. Tomkins, M.M., 18th; 21909 Sgt. W. J. Way, M.M., 1st M.G. Bn. (July 9, 1917.)

811018 Sgt. L. Brehaut, M.M., 28th; 174277 Sgt. P. E. Fairbank, M.M., 10th; 441050 Coy. S.M. W. Kerfoor, M.M., 5th. (July 18, 1917.)

[illegible] Coy. S.M. O. W. Elliott, M.M., 49th; 418412 Pte. D. J. McDonald, M.M., 42nd; 501334 Sgt. J. Parry, M.M., 5th Eng. Bn.; 478979 Pte. J. Reynolds, M.M., R.C.R. (Aug. 16, 1917.)

144743 Cpl. H. Bureau, M.M., 14th; 502759 2nd Cpl. W. B. Hopkins, M.M., 9th Eng. Bn. (Sept. 17, 1917.)

166005 Sgt. D. McIver, M.M., 4th Eng. Bn. (Oct. 18, 1917.)

434723 Pte. (act. Cpl.) J. McLennan, M.M., 21st; 54349 Pte. (act. Sgt.) D. McL. Ross, M.M., 18th. (Nov. 2, 1917.)

718061 Sgt. P. R. Digwall, M.M., 1st Eng. Bn.; 57346 Sgt. (act. C.S.M.) W. C. Fraser, M.M., 20th; 913692 Pte. A. McDonald, M.M., 2nd Eng. Bn.; 22620 Cpl. M. Oldenburgh, M.M., 10th; 898262 Cpl. P. Olson, M.M., 10th; 216065 2nd Cpl. R. K. O'Malley, M.M., 3rd Eng. Bn.; 85129 Sgt. E. Parsonage, M.M., 1st D.S. Coy.; 2011 Sgt. C. Price, M.M., Light Horse; 1262018 Gnr. H. L. Simpson, M.M., 2nd Bde., C.G.A.; 505133 Cpl. J. Y. Watson, M.M., 2nd Eng. Bn. (Nov. 19, 1917.)

475322 Sgt. V. R. Fell, M.M., 1st M.G. Bn.; 132812 Sgt. W. Hannaford, D.C.M., M.M., 13th; 887622 Pte. C. G. A. Marshall, M.M., 46th. (Dec. 12, 1917.)

706922 Pte. C. Brooks, M.M., 29th; 502695 Cpl. H. W. Bull, M.M., 6th Eng. Bn.; 112087 Sgt. G. P. Lucas, M.M., Light Horse; 434140 Sgt. R. McDougall, M.M., 50th; 808505 Pte. R. McK. Milne, M.M., 49th; 308638 Cpl. O. Reid, M.M., 9th Bde., C.F.A.; 442173 Pte. (act. L.-Cpl.) B. Robinson, M.M., 29th; 754886 Sgt. F. A. Sherlock, M.M., 52nd; 540108 Sgt. J. G. Sparling, M.M., P.P.C.L.I.; 18504 Sgt. [illegible] [illegible] Sgt. R. Wood, M.M. [illegible] [illegible] L.-Sgt. (act. Sgt.) [illegible] Capel, M.M., 1st M.G. [illegible] K. P. Harris, M.M., 85th; [illegible] Sgt. [illegible] Cpl. G. W. Potter, D.C.M., M.M., 8th; [illegible] Cpl. E. [illegible] 404926 Sgt. W. J. Smith, M.M., 87th; [illegible] By. S.M. R. [illegible] M.G. Bn.; 213453 Cpl. A. Tousignant, M.M., 19th; [illegible] Pte. W. E. [illegible] M.M., 13th; 913761 Sgt. W. E. Turner, M.M., 27th; 68824 Sgt. (act. Coy. S.M.) W. Wylie, M.M., 47th. (March 13, 1918.)

687761 Pte. A. Pizzolato, M.M., 2nd C.M.R. [illegible]

164492 Sgt. C. H. Camm, M.M., 15th. (A[illegible]

22047 Sgt. W. C. Dow, M.M., 8th. (Ju[illegible]

797549 Sgt. C. M. Kinsely, M.M., 1st M.M.G. Bde.; [illegible] MacKenzie, M.M., 1st Bde., C.F.A.; 1000292 Sgt. D. Moore, M.M. [illegible] Sgt. E. T. Newman, M.M., 4th. (Aug. 29, 1918.)

725561 Pte. J. Creasy, M.M., and 210377 Sgt. W. Heward, M.M., [illegible] Pte. F. S. Welsh, M.M., 29th. (Oct. 7, 1918.)

68301 Sgt. M. Healey, M.M., and 142435 Sgt. J. Hobbs, M.M. [illegible] 21, 1918.)

184220 L.-Sgt. R. W. MacFarlane, M.M., 7th; 184158 Sgt. G. R. [illegible] M.M., 7th; [illegible] Pte. H. W. Parker, M.M., 31st. (Dec. 11, 191[illegible]

642026 Sgt. J. F. Agnew, M.M., 75th; [illegible] C. J. Brown, M.M., 10th; 862184 Sgt. S. V. Buckner, M.M., 3rd M.G. Bn.; 40292 Sgt. (act. By. S.M.) H. R. Cousins, M.M., 1st Bde., C.F.A.; [illegible] Sgt. H. [illegible] M.M. [illegible] 2nd; [illegible] Sgt. G. Dunmore, M.M., [illegible] Sgt. G. [illegible] [illegible] Sgt. J. Ellis, M.M., 5th; 855129 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) C. J. Fleet, M.M., 19th; 707226 Cpl. H. Freeman, M.M., 54th; 58210 Sgt. A. D. Herring, M.M., 2nd M.G. Bn.; 138602 Cpl. F. Hilton, M.M., 7th Eng. Bn.; 412124 Coy. S.M. W. C. Jack, D.C.M., M.M., 2nd; 721966 Sgt. B. Johnson, M.M., 16th; 13066[illegible] Pte. (act. Cpl.) H. Kearns, M.M., 16th; 808217 Sgt. R. Kilmer, M.M., 10th; 441285 L.-Sgt. W. Low, M.M., 5th; 192284 Sgt. (act. By. S.M.) C. D. McCall, M.M., 1st M.G. Bn.; 49060 Pte. T. McGeary, M.M., 21st; 116648 Pte. W. H. McVey, M.M., 29th; 772725 Sgt. A. J. Martindale, M.M., 4th; 148224 Sgt. W. A. Mitchell, M.M., 78th; 645048 Sgt. G. Munro, M.M., 14th; 830676 Cpl. W. Murray, M.M., 8th; 186210 Sgt. W. M. Nichol, M.M., 8th; 718757 Act. 2nd Cpl. E. Phillips, M.M., 1st D.S. Coy.; 252859 L.-Sgt. (act. Sgt.) A. A. Pinder, M.M., 10th; [illegible] Sgt. A. M. [illegible] M.M. [illegible] Pte. [illegible] Sherman, M.M., 14th; [illegible] L.-Cpl. A. R. Smith, M.M. [illegible] L. [illegible] E. Steyvers, M.M., 58th; [illegible] Coy. S.M. A. Ward, M.M. [illegible] Sgt. R. J. Winder, M.M., 58th; [illegible] Sgt. J. Woods, M.M., 3rd. (Jan. 24, 1919.)

757248 Pte. J. G. Adderley, M.M., 4th; 69073 Sgt. P. C. Blizzard, M.M., 26th; 506653 L.-Cpl. (act. Cpl.) G. R. Brooks, M.M., 10th; 163296 Pte. D. Buchanan, M.M., 20th; 404295 Cpl. T. Carter, M.M., 3rd; 796561 Pte. L. Christie, M.M., 14th; 715433 Pte. P. J. Delaney, M.M., R.C.R.; 81247 Pte. (act. Sgt.) S. Emery, M.M., 2nd; 502421 Cpl. H. Finnemore, M.M., 9th Eng. Bn.; 461348 Cpl. W. J. Flynn, M.M., 8th; 700746 Sgt. J. Gibson, M.M., 16th; 292206 Sgt. S. K. Gibson, M.M., 44th; 488820 Sgt. J. A. Glazebrook, M.M., 13th; 226765 L.-Cpl. O. I. Haynes, M.M., 16th; 784803 Cpl. A. Hely, M.M., 4th; 422399 Coy. Q.M.S. E. H. Hickson, M.M., 7th; 238064 Pte. A. J. Hoxar, M.M., 1st M.G. Bn.; 745673 Sgt. L. G. Hurlbert, M.M., 2nd; 672573 Sgt. H. Jacques, M.M., 22nd; 207415 Sgt. G. Jahn, M.M., R.C.R.; 81474 Sgt. A. P. Kendall, M.M., 10th; 204394 Pte. E. C. L. Key, M.M., 15th; 404967 Cpl. (act. L.-Sgt.) H. C. Lavender, M.M., 1st; 101403 Sgt. E. E. Ludbrook, M.M., 2nd; L/412506 Sgt. J. P. McGrath, M.M., 2nd; 1051591 Pte. E. W. Martindale, M.M., 5th; 715058 Cpl. J. Miller, M.M., 25th; 715287 Cpl. G. M. Mills, M.M., 25th; 9344 Pte. F. H. A. Mundy, M.M., 14th; 1093074 Sgt. O. W. Munnings, M.M., 2nd; 13268 Pte. P. O'Donnell, M.M., 5th; 428783 L.-Cpl. W. M. Oliver, M.M., 7th; 439696 Pte. J. J. O'Neill, M.M., 52nd; 859916 Cpl. T. R. Phili[illegible], M.M., 43rd; 141532 Sgt. H. Randles, M.M., 4th; 469754 Sgt. E. H. Rich, M.M., 2nd; 432239 Sgt. R. Skitch, M.M., 49th; 784933 Cpl. (act. Sgt.) C. E. [illegible]

CANADIAN SECTION AT WIMEREUX, UNDER THE COMMAND OF LT.-COL. W. BOVEY, O.B.E.; FORMERLY AT MONTREUIL, UNDER THE [illegible] OF BRIG.-GEN. J. F. L. EMBURY.

BACK ROW (standing: left to right).—Ptes. W. H. Thomas, M. G. Fuller, and C. Hall.

FOURTH ROW (standing).—Ptes. H. Yates, C. Getty, S. A. [illegible], R. E. Dabney, C. A. Smith, F. O. Bates, M. E. McIntyre, N. R. Cooper, J. Terris, R. Charbonneau, and B. D. Downs, S.-Sgt. W. A. Hogg, Ptes. F. Elliott, V. T. Valin, and F. A. Cunningham, Sprs. W. J. Dunn, R. W. Gordon, and J. L. Haineault, Pte. A. Sadler.

THIRD ROW (standing).—Pte. R. J. Hanley, Sgts. C. H. Moore, A. Bergman, and T. O'Connel, S. Sgts. J. Richardson, C. H. Loveday, F. L. C. Jackson, and E. J. Turner, Sgts. A. Butcher and F. P. Chisholm, Cpl. M. Baartmans, Ptes. W. G. Warrington, W. J. Rinds, W. E. Kemp, [illegible] J. G. Garrett.

SECOND ROW (sitting).—S.Q.M.S. J. C. Farrell, Lt. D. G. H. [illegible] E. T. Douse, Major R. D. Sutherland, M.C., Lt.-Col. A. de M. Bel[illegible], C.M.G., Lt.-Col. W. Bovey, O.B.E., Major J. M. McAughey, O.B.E., M[illegible] Palmer, O.B.E., Capt. G. M. Moon, S.-Sgt. W. A. Benn[illegible]

FRONT ROW (sitting).—Spr. R. P. Prasken, Spr. L. Shaw, [illegible] Cpl. R. J. Mathieson, Cpl. H. I. Masters, Sgt. M. V. Dionne, Cpl. J. Brodie, Cpl. J. Guthrie, Pte. E. F. Tolhurst, L.-Cpl. A. R. J[illegible] G. R. McMann.

Thompson, M.M., P.P.C.L.I.; 140202 L.-Cpl. R. Thornton, D.C.M., M.M., 3rd; 746298 Pte. W. Youtt, M.M., 116th; 116614 Pte. F. Warne, M.M., 28th; 769992 Pte. F. J. Williams, M.M., P.P.C.L.I. (Feb. 11, 1919.)

648031 Sgt. F. Arbour, M.M., 4th C.M.R.; 222285 Cpl. (act. Sgt.) I. J. Bickerton, M.M., 85th; 283162 Sgt. B. R. Boushey, M.M., 85th; 229347 Sgt. H. S. Cowen, M.M., 44th; 782256 Sgt. D. G. Curry, M.M., 46th; 919560 Pte. A. F. Draycott, M.M., 24th; 210248 Coy. S.M. S. G. Drewery, M.M., 58th; 3032997 Cpl. J. Feldman, M.M., 2nd C.M.R.; 721012 Pte. J. Fidler, M.M., 46th; 541584 L.-Cpl. F. Hilliard, M.M., 4th D.S. Coy.; 400886 Sgt. A. W. Holmes, M.M., 58th; 187607 Spr. D. F. Irvine, M.M., 1st D.S. Coy.; 859072 Sgt. J. M. Kerr, M.M., 2nd M.M.G. Bde.; 524680 Sgt. A. W. McMillan, M.M., 13th Fld. Amb.; 474231 Sgt. E. Nystrom, M.M., 46th; 171931 Pte. F. W. Oram, M.M., 4th C.M.R.; 436731 L.-Cpl. L. I. Sheppy, M.M., 15th; 505736 Sgt. T. Somerville, M.M., 4th A.T. Coy., Eng.; 654850 Sgt. P. Stockhall, M.M., 58th; 1967 Sgt. L. Wallace, M.M., 10th; 919904 Cpl. W. S. Whitehead, M.M., 14th; 697034 Pte. O. Yamamoto, M.M., 50th. (March 13, 1919.)

654442 Sgt. J. MacBallantyne, M.M., 47th; 718641 Pte. (act. L.-Cpl.) K. P. Beaudoin, M.M., 44th; 1075228 Sgt. E. W. Clark, M.M., 47th; 198336 Pte. R. Dennis, M.M., 46th; 219838 Sgt. G. A. Gallagher, M.M., 44th; 712020 Pte. J. Hayter, M.M., 26th; 472465 Cpl. G. E. Hjalmarson, M.M., 46th; 198232 Sgt. R. Irving, M.M., 46th; 282436 Sgt. J. E. Murphy, M.M., 85th; 474319 Pte. A. C. Paisley, M.M., 44th; 624041 Pte. W. W. Robertson, M.M., 78th; 1009358 Pte. R. B. Windrim, M.M., 46th. (May 14, 1919.)

540284 L.-Cpl. F. T. Benson, M.M., Cyc. Corps; 416404 Cpl. F. A. Boucher, M.M., 22nd; 841070 Sgt. R. E. Carpenter, M.M., 14th; 1765 Coy. S.M. J. Crawford, M.M., P.P.C.L.I.; 530108 Pte. A. M. Creighton, M.M., 8th Fld. Amb.; 919094 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) M. D'Arcey, M.M., 14th; 1033188 Pte. A. G. Green, M.M., R.C.R.; 709027 Sgt. S. R. Hunter, M.M., 26th; 2075441 L.-Cpl. S. MacDonald, M.M., 42nd; 902495 Sgt. A. McNutt, M.M., 25th; 530137 Sgt. W. S. Maguire, M.M., 8th Fld. Amb.; 231112 Sgt. W. Mayson, M.M., 50th; 302421 Gnr. R. V. Morris, M.M., 10th Bde., C.F.A.; 292037 Sgt. C. G. Ogilvie, M.M., 44th; 530061 Sgt. G. Patience, M.M., 8th Fd. Amb.; 716222 Pte. G. E. Philip, M.M., 25th; 817696 Cpl. J. D. Pratt, M.M., 26th; 428551 Pte. (A./L.-Cpl.) H. J. Frine, M.M., 7th; 919903 Sgt. S. E. Record, M.M., 14th; 414028 Cpl. E. Rigg, M.M., R.C.R.; 916644 Pte. P. Rollins, M.M., 2nd C.M.R.; 223112 Sgt. H. V. Weir, M.M., 85th; 201514 L.-Sgt. W. D. Whitemore, M.M., 20th. (M.M.s gazetted in present *Gazette*.)

CANADIANS IN IMPERIAL FORCES.

Military Medal.

67568 Sgt. J. H. Borrett, 43/24th Bde., R.F.A. (Toronto); 21473 Gnr. R. Blair, B/107th Bde., R.F.A. (Durham, N.S.).

293468 Gnr. (A./L.-Bomdr.) R. Darwell, 136th Hy. By., R.G.A. (Vancouver).

100076 Cpl. C. Clarke, 26th Fd. Coy., R.E. (Toronto); 13854 Spr. (temp. 2nd Cpl.) G. Notley, 70th Fd. Coy., R.E. (Ontario).

M2 152841 Cpl. B. W. Garrioch, R.A.S.C. (Winnipeg); M2/153464 Pte. A. J. Poole, R.A.S.C. (Victoria, B.C.).

* *

FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE FOR CANADIANS.

("London Gazette" Supplement, July 18.)

CONFERRED BY THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Croix de Guerre.—T./Capt. P. B. Belanger, M.C., M.B., R.A.M.C. (Ottawa); Lt. M. K. Craig, 42nd Bn.; Lt. N. G. Duffett, M.C., 58th; Lt. J. J. Gendreau, 5th C.M.R.; Lt. T. A. Irwin, M.C., 116th; Lt. J. W. Jeakins, M.M., P.P.C.L.I.; Major B. E. Kelly, 9th Fld. Amb.; T./Lt.-Col. A. T. Le Fevre, D.S.O., Can. Over. Rly. Const. Corps; Bt. Col. (T./Maj.-Gen.) L. J. Lipsett, C.B., C.M.G., formerly commanding 3rd Can. Division (killed in action on Oct. 4, 1918); Lt. (A./Capt.) J. R. MacLean, 3rd M.G. Bn.; Lt. C. A. Martin, M.M., 49th; Lt.-Col. N. R. Robertson, D.S.O., 9th Eng. Bn.; Capt. P. G. Routh, M.C., 52nd; Capt. C. E. Smith, M.C., 52nd; Capt. C. G. B. Thompson, M.C., R.C.R.; Major R. L. Turner, D.S.O., Man.

432647 L.-Cpl. W. S. Aitken, 49th; 458218 Pte. W. R. Andrews, 5th C.M.R.; 438326 Sgt. G. A. Bailey, 52nd; 110074 Pte. J. A. Campbell, 5th C.M.R.; 746152 Sgt. (A./C.Q.M.S.) Harry Carter, 116th; 689017 Pte. J. E. Costin, 5th C.M.R.; 108132 Sgt. W. Crockett, 3rd M.G. Bn.; 2075467 Pte. T. Dineeen, V.C., 42nd; 648274 Pte. A. R. Duplessis, 52nd; 500033 Sgt. J. B. Ennis, 9th Eng. Bn.; 769490 Pte. R. Fenton, P.P.C.L.I.; 157583 Pte. J. Garscadden, P.P.C.L.I.; 1100049 Sgt. (now T./Lt.) R. L. Griffith, 10th C.R.T.; 475871 Cpl. P. D. Ham, P.P.C.L.I.; 451415 L.-Cpl. G. G. Hamilton, 58th; 228349 Sgt. F. Hepburn, 116th; 446137 Sgt. W. W. Inglis, 7th Eng. Bn.; 457449 Sgt. J. Kennedy, 9th Fld. Amb.; 878046 Cpl. H. C. Lank, R.C.R.; 749253 Sgt. H. Lawrence, 5th C.M.R.; 417707 Pte. D. Levesque, 8th Fld. Amb.; 458036 Sgt. H. Lewis, 3rd M.G. Bn.; 856140 Pte. W. Lupien, 5th C.M.R.; 477562 L.-Cpl. W. W. Maass, R.C.R.; 183295 Sgt. R. D. Macfarquhar, 49th; 448618 Pte. J. Mack, 5th C.M.R.; 648605 Pte. J. L. McLellan, 58th; 690908 Sgt. A. J. MacMillan, 116th; [illegible] L.-Cpl. R. McQueen, 52nd; 453267 Pte. F. J. Mailey, 58th; 121522 Pte. J. [illegible] [illegible] C.M.R.; 529544 Pte. S. H. Miskiman, 10th Fld. Amb.; 405362 Sgt. E. A. Mitchell, 8th Eng. Bn.; 678635 Cpl. A. E. Morgan, 116th; 441058 Cpl. W. Paddle, 2nd C.M.R.; 856733 Pte. D. Pelletier, 5th C.M.R.; 898029 Cpl. R. W. H. Pinkney, 49th; 684532 Pte. A. Poirier, 5th C.M.R.; McG.126 Sgt. H. C. Rickaby, P.P.C.L.I.; 453124 Sgt. J. D. E. Rutherford, 58th; 449231 Pte. St. Hilaire, 5th C.M.R.; 400890 L.-Sgt. J. Saunders, R.C.R.; 106168 Sgt. W. S. Stiff, 3rd M.G. Bn.; 171963 Pte. S. Thomas, 5th C.M.R.; 425417 C.S.M. S. Tindall, 1st C.M.R.; 441179 Sgt. C. Trowse, 42nd; 418487 Sgt. J. Williamson, 42nd; 441876 Sgt. F. L. Wilson, 42nd; 171403 Pte. W. J. E. Young, 5th C.M.R.

CONFERRED BY THE KING OF ITALY.

Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus: Cavalier.—Lt.-Col. James Sclater, D.S.O., B.C. Regt.

CONFERRED BY THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC.

Military Order of Avis: Commander.—Col. J. M. Elder, C.M.G., C.A.M.C.

* *

NEWFOUNDLAND CASUALTIES.

List of Monday, July 28.

Note. Ptes. where not otherwise shown. All belong to the R. Newfoundland Regiment.

Previously Reported Wounded and Missing, now Reported Killed or Died of Wounds. 4008 N. Power; 2675 L. Webb.

Died of Wounds. 1199 Cpl. J. Short.

Died. 4605 W. Dwyer; 2982 R. J. Hurley; 2691 L.-Cpl. M. Legge; 5101 J. Maddox; 3602 H. Moren.

* *

The convention of the Western Farmers' Political Party, at Calgary, passed a resolution declaring a practical boycott of goods manufactured in Canada under a Protection tariff.

The report of the American Church Commission on the atrocities in Korea has been widely published in the Canadian Press, and the terrible disclosures in this report have created a most unfortunate impression. The matter certainly seems to call for a searching investigation, as the newly formed League of Nations is a mere mockery if such things can be [illegible] by one of the nations included within the League

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AMONG other features of the issue is a section dealing with Canadian Trench Journals, with reproductions of many of the best humorous stories and illustrations which appeared in these journals during the war.

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From the "London Gazette."

Special Appointments.—Asst. Dir. of Rly. Traffic.—Temp. Capt. T. A. Hiam, 1st C. Ont. Regt., to be act. Lt.-Col., and to be graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 8, whilst so empld. (March 25). (Graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 3). Temp. Lt.-Col. C. E. Bent, C.M.G., D.S.O., 1st C. Ont. Regt., and to be act. Brig.-Comdr., 3rd Inf. Brig. (Nov. 4, 1918). Temp. Maj. W. Leslie, Sask. Regt., ceases to be graded for pay as a Staff Lt., 1st Cl., and ceases to be secd. on vacating his P.B. appt. (July 8).

Cavalry.—Temp. Lt. C. E. Stevens, M.C., retires in the British Isles.

Artillery.—Temp. Lt.-Col. (act. Col.) C. H. L. Sharman, C.B.E., to be temp. Col. Temp. Capts. (act. Majs.) relinquish the act. rank of Maj.:—N. H. Daniel, R. H. Dean, M.C., C. D. Crowe, M.C., G. B. Wetmore, M.C., G. H. Edgecombe, C. B. Hill, M.C. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) relinquish the act. rank of Capt.:—E. M. Cockshutt, W. R. Skey, M.C., S. E. Prowse, M.C., E. S. Bushell, H. B. Rathbun, A. G. Virtue, M.C., A. St. C. Ryley, H. L. McPherson, M.C. Temp. Lt. C. G. Quinn retires in the British Isles. Temp. Capt. H. W. Taylor, M.C., to be act. Maj. (Sept. 13, 1918, to Sept. 21, 1918). Temp. Lt. S. C. Montgomery, M.C., to be act. Capt. (Sept. 13, 1918, to Nov. 23, 1918). Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) relinquish the act. rank of Capt.:—R. A. Williams, C. H. Locke. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.:—A. A. Gillis, M.C., J. A. Bruce, M.C. Temp. Lt. E. F. L. Penno retires in the British Isles. Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) R. G. Thrackray, M.C., to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) J. Grindey to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.:—A. T. Neale, D. J. Bowen.

C.M.G.C.—Temp. Lt. (act. Maj.) C. U. Helsden to be temp. Capt., and retain the act. rank of Maj. Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. (act. Capt.) J. L. M. White, D.F.C.; J. E. Palmer, D.C.M. Temp. Lt. J. E. Palmer, D.C.M., is secd. for duty with the C.A.F. as Lt. (Flying).

Engineers.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) F. G. Bird, M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) relinquish the act. rank of Capt.:—E. P. Wilson, M.C., N. L. Powell, C. E. Fraser, G. H. Rochester, H. B. Miller, L. D. G. Strutt. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) A. E. Welby to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) A. B. Cosh relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be empld. as Adjt., E. Wing, C.C.C., Bramshott.

Canadian Air Force.—A. D. Macpherson to be temp. Lt. (Technical).

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Temp. Maj. V. Hodson ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.

Quebec Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) E. R. Parkins to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lt. W. Kennedy retires in the British Isles. Temp. Capt. W. I. Bailey is secd. for duty with the C.A.F. as a Flying Officer (Adjt.). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) S. G. Webb, M.B.E., to be temp. Capt. Cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—Temp. Lt. G. A. Barry, temp. Capt. M. L. Doyle, D.F.C., temp. Lt. E. J. Mills, temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) P. O. B. L. Baucher dit Morency, temp. Lt. G. M. Guillon.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) F. C. Biggar to be temp. Maj. Temp. Capt. F. H. Barnes, M.C., retires in the British Isles. Temp. Lt. L. R. McKenna ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. Hon. Lt. E. M. Arnaud retires in the British Isles. Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—A. E. de M. Jarvis, D.F.C., A. C. Lobley. Temp. Lts. are secd. for duty with the C.A.F. as Lts. (Flying):—A. E. de M. Jarvis, D.F.C., A. C. Lobley.

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) G. G. Archibald, O.B.E., to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Hon. Capt. P. Brooke to be act. Maj. while empld. as 2nd i/c of a Bn. Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—F. V. Heakes, K. B. Conn, D.F.C. Temp. Capt. J. O. Leach, M.C., D.F.C., ceases to be secd. for duty with the C.A.F. Temp. Lt. F. V. Heakes is secd. for duty with the C.A.F. as Lt. (Flying). Temp. Lt. A. G. Lough is secd. for duty with the Technical and Supply Branch C.A.F., as Lt. (Technical) (May 17 to July 7).

2nd Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. L. E. Brakspear retires in the British Isles. Temp. Lt. J. C. McKeever ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F., and is secd. for duty with C.A.F. as Lt. (Flying).

Western Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. M. Fisher, M.C., to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lt. J. C. Wakefield, M.C., retires in the British Isles. Temp. Lt. L. Rimmer, M.M., ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.

Manitoba Regiment.—Hon. Lt. (act. Hon. Capt.) A. Hutcheon relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. on ceasing to be Asst. Dir. Estates and Legal Servs. Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—J. Whitford, S. M. Gibson. Temp. Lt. J. Whitford is secd. for duty with the C.A.F. as Lt. (Flying).

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) J. P. French, D.S.O., to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) H. L. N. Salmon, M.C., to be temp. Maj. Temp. Maj. C. Moss retires in the British Isles. Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) P. E. Colman, M.C., to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) F. Spencer to be temp. Capt. Cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) C. McEwen, M.C., D.F.C., temp. Lt. W. L. Rutledge, M.M., temp. Capt. R. Duncan, M.C. Temp. Lts. are secd. for duty with the C.A.F. as Lts. (Flying):—Act. Capt. C. McEwen, M.C., D.F.C., W. L. Rutledge, M.M. Temp. Capt. J. C. [illegible], M.C., retires in the British Isles.

Alberta Regiment.—Temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—J. S. Russell Rigby, H. G. [illegible].

British Columbia Regiment.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) R. B. Mc[illegible] Cameron to be temp. Maj. Temp. Capt. (act. Lt.-Col.) C. B. [illegible] retires in the British Isles.

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Capts. (act. Majs.) to be temp. M[illegible] M.B.E., C. T. Wallbridge, C. A. Davies. Temp. Lts. to be [illegible] J. E. Wadsworth, M. A. Wittick. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) D. G. K. Turnbull, M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. Retire in the British Isles:—Temp. Capt. D. G. K. Turnbull, M.C., temp. Capt. A. B. Roberts, temp. Capt. R. H. Fisher, temp. Maj. G. J. Gillam, temp. Capt. A. [illegible], Hon. Maj. F. Lessore, temp. Capt. G. More, Hon. Capt. F. White. Temp. Lt.-Col. (act. Col.) R. St. J. MacDonald relinquishes the act. rank of Col. Temp. Majs. (act. Lt.-Cols.) relinquish the act. rank of Lt.-Col.:—[illegible] L. [illegible], W. H. Lowry. Temp. Capt. R. D. Cowan retires in the British Isles. Temp. Capts. (act. Majs.) relinquish the act. rank of Maj.:—C. B. Kidd, H. B. Van Wyck, R. F. Slater, A. Sterling, H. G. Murray, G. S. Gordon, E. P. Lewis.

Corps Canadian Railway Troops.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) F. H. Emra to be temp. Maj., and to remain secd. Temp. Lt. G. Sproule retires in the British Isles. Temp. Capt. E. A. W. Turbett, O.B.E., to be act. Lt.-Col. Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) A. T. Le Fevre, D.S.O., ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office.

Ordnance Corps.—Temp. Lt. C. Eaton retires in the British Isles.

Cyclist Corps.—Temp. Lt. H. L. Holland, M.C., ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. Temp. Lt. H. L. Holland, M.C., is secd. for duty with the C.A.F. as Lt., Flying.

Tank Corps.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) O. L. Metler to be temp. Capt.

C.A.D.C.—Temp. Capt. W. Kennedy retires in the British Isles. Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) B. L. Neiley to be temp. Lt.-Col.

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Capt. C. C. Thomas, O.B.E., to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. Bourke to be temp. Capt. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) T. H. Durham ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office. Temp. Capt. D. Carruthers ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F., and is secd. for duty with the C.A.F. as Lt. (Flying).

Forestry Corps.—Temp. Capt. (act. Lt.-Col.) R. M. Beckett to be temp. Lt.-Col. Officers retire in the British Isles:—Temp. Maj. D. E. Sprague, temp. Capt. H. C. H. Sprague, temp. Capt. G. C. Edridge, Hon. Capt. and Qr.-Mr. W. Waldron, temp. Lt. H. D. Williamson, temp. Capt. W. J. Leclair, temp. Lt. W. Livingstone, temp. Lt. A. G. Read, temp. Lt. J. G. Walklate.

Imperial Forces.

Commands and Staff.—A.G.'s and Q.M.G.'s Staff.—D.A. and Q.M.G., and to be temp. Brig.-Gen. whilst so empld.:—Bt.-Col. G. R. Frith, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E., vice Bt.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) H. M. de F. Montgomery, C.B., C.M.G., R.A. Attached to Hd. Qr. Units.—Staff Capt.:—Temp. Capt. J. M. Coote, Gen. List, relinquishes his appt. Hd. Qrs. of Admin. Servs. and Depts.—Asst. Cont. of Labour (Cl. BB):—Maj. C. S. G. Rogers, Can. Res. of Off., relinquishes his appt. Dept. Asst. Dir. of Roads (Cl. BB):—Capt. R. W. H. Palmer, 1st C. Ont. Regt., relinquishes his appt. and the temp. rank of Maj.

R.A.F.—Administrative Branch.—Lt. W. M. Long to be Lt., from Unempld. List. Sec. Lt. W. I. Parke relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health contracted on active service, and is permitted to retain his rank.

R.A.M.C.—Temp. Capt. N. M. Grace, M.B., relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. Temp. Capt. R. Millar, M.D., relinquishes his commn., and is granted the rank of Maj. Temp. Capts. relinquish their commns., and retain the rank of Capt.:—P. B. Belanger, M.C.; G. E. Charters, M.D.; J. W. Coulter, M.B.; J. A. Dickson, M.B.; C. Harris, M.C., M.B.; C. D. Kean, M.D.; J. G. Lee, M.C., M.B.; I. D. Ramsay, M.D.; R. Stipe, M.D.; C. S. Tennant, M.B.; H. C. Wert, M.D.; C. R. Young, M.C., M.B.

R.E.—Maj. H. S. Rogers, D.S.O., late act. Lt.-Col., to be Lt.-Col., Gen. Res. of Off. Temp. Capt. (temp. Lt.-Col.) H. H. Betts, O.B.E., to be temp. Maj., and to retain his Staff appt. and higher temp. rank.

R.G.A.—Capt. G. M. Carrie, Can. Art., to be act. Maj. whilst comdg. a Siege Batt. Lt. J. S. Stratton is secd. for duty with R.E.

M.G.C. (Infantry).—Capt. (act. Maj.) C. B. Costin, M.C. (W. York. Regt.), to be temp. Maj.

Liverpool Regiment.—Maj. J. B. Uniacke retires on ret. pay.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Maj. C. N. Perreau, C.M.G., to be Lt.-Col.

Memorandum.—Maj. H. K. Newcombe, O.B.E., Man. R., to be temp. Brig.-Gen. whilst specially empld.

Indian Army.—Lt. G. S. Carstairs, Can. Forces, is admitted to the Indian Army as Lt. on prob., to rank from Sept. 4, 1916.

MRS. M. C. KAY.

MISS ELSIE WILLIAMS.

MRS. H. G. MONGER.

Mrs. M. C. Kay, of Regina, represented Canada in the detachment of members of the Overseas St. John's Ambulance Brigade in the Victory March through London.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Wm. Baird, General Agent, Passenger Dept., C.P.O.S., Liverpool, to Miss Elsie Williams, of Liscard, Cheshire, who during the war was attached to the American Forces. The marriage is to take place in the autumn.

Mrs. H. G. Monger, wife of Capt. H. G. Monger, M.C., is about to return to Canada. She came to England soon after the outbreak of the war, and did good work at the Naval Hospital in Cornwall. She was Matron to the Maple Leaf Club, in Elizabeth Street, and is a Primrose Dame and vice-president of the Women's Coalition Club, Truro. Her good work was greatly appreciated by the members of the Canadian First Contingent, who presented her with a clock, suitably inscribed, and a letter of appreciation.

CANADA AT BISLEY.

Official List of Successes.

The following is a tabulated statement of the prizes won by the Canadian Rifle Team in the matches which were open to Canadians at Bisley. This statement shows the principal prizes won, with the name of the winner, the number of places taken in the money prize-list by members of the team, and the total amount of money won in each event :-

King's, 1st stage.—Lt. J. H. Vincent (Hamilton, Ont.) tied for first place, but lost in the shoot off. Five 200 yards range prizes were taken, totalling £5, and five 500 yards range prizes, totalling £7. Eighteen members of the team qualified to shoot in the second stage.

King's, 2nd stage.—Eleven places taken in the money prize list, totalling £22. Seven members of the team qualified to shoot in the final stage.

King's, 3rd stage.—Seven places taken in the money prize list and seven N.R.A. badges. Total amount, £27.

St. George's.—First prize, the Challenge Vase, Dragon Cup, and Gold Cross, won by Col.-Sgt. N. Newman (Windsor, Ont.). Six St. George's badges and ten money prizes, totalling £31.

The Graphic.—First prize, the cup, won by Lt. J. H. Vincent (Hamilton, Ont.), and six money prizes totalling £10 10s.

Daily Graphic.—First prize, the cup, won by Capt. F. R. Martin (Calgary, Alta.), and six places in the money prize list, totalling £6.

Daily Telegraph.—Lt. W. A. Smelser (Baden, Ont.) tied for first place, but lost in the shoot off. Two places were taken in this event, totalling £7.

Stock Exchange.—Third prize in this event was taken by Capt. F. R Martin (Calgary, Alta.), and ten other places in the money prize list, totalling £19.

Queen Mary's.—Four places taken, totalling £4.

Corporation of the City of London.—Thirteen places taken, totalling £14

Duke of Cambridge.—Nine places taken, totalling £11.

Alexandra.—Fifth, seventh, and fourteen other places taken, totalling £28.

Grand Aggregate.—Third prize, the Bronze Cross, won by Capt. F. R. Martin (Calgary, Alta.), and two other places, totalling £2.

Donegall Cup.—One place taken, total £1.

Prince of Wales.—Three places taken, totalling £6.

Wantage.—Seven places taken, totalling £7.

Secretary of State for War.—Five places taken, totalling £5

Wimbledon Cup.—One place taken, total £1.

Association Cup.—Fourth and six other places taken, totalling £12 10s.

Conan Doyle.—Two places taken, totalling £2.

Armourers.—Five places taken, totalling £6.

Cortis.—Third, fourth, and one other place taken, totalling £4.

B.S.A.—First, second, and one other place taken, totalling £9.

Dewar.—One place taken, total £1.

Bystander.—Sixth place, prize of two framed sketches.

Revolver Matches.—Maj. A. McArthur (New Glasgow, N.S.) won a bronze badge and £1.

Sweepstakes and Pools.—Total in miscellaneous events, £66.

Total cash winnings by the team.—£314

In considering the above returns, the large number of competitors that shot in each of the above matches should be borne in mind. Over 1,000 competitors at Bisley, and there were 1,050 entries for the King's Prize.

The Empire Trophy.

After Bisley proper, which closed on Monday last week, came the shooting for the Empire trophy which was offered by the Commonwealth Council of the Rifle Association of Australia in 1907, and has remained in possession of either Australia or the Mother Country ever since. Ten shots per man at distances of 300, 500, and 600 yards in the first stage, and 800, 900, and 1,000 yards in the second, are the conditions, teams of eight taking part.

At the close of the first stage on Tuesday Canada occupied third position, her total being 987, Great Britain leading with 1,043, and Australia being next with 1,012; but on the following day, at the longer ranges, Canada was obliged to change places with New Zealand and occupy fourth position. This was due not only to a falling-away in Canada's shooting, but to a remarkable improvement in the scoring of the New Zealand team, who were on the previous day 37 behind Canada. Their score was higher than that of Australia, but the Kangaroo Continent had shot too well in the earlier stages to be dislodged from second position. The final scores were :—Great Britain, 2,112; Australia, 2,040; New Zealand, 1,979; Canada, 1,936. the individual scores of the Canadian team being :—

	yds. 300	yds. 500	yds. 600	yds. 800	yds. 900	yds. 1,000		
Lt Balfour	40	43	44	45	42	29	=	243
Major Utton	37	46	44	44	39	34	=	244
Major Richardson	37	45	43	43	41	39	=	248
Capt. F. R. Martin	40	43	42	44	35	41	=	245
C.S.M. Goodhouse	38	41	43	44	38	35	=	239
Sgt McInnes	41	42	38	40	38	27	=	226
Sgt. Hay	34	41	46	45	36	41	=	243
Major Morris	34	43	42	45	43	41	=	248
Total	301	344	342	350	312	289		1,936

* *

Major F. T. George has been appointed A.P.M., Canadians, London, vice Lt.-Col. E. S. Clifford, D.S.O., O.B.E.

Among the passengers who landed last week on the remote island of St. Kilda was Lt. Robert Lester McNeill, of the O.M.F.C., who is the 45th hereditary chief of the McNeills of Barra.

At a pageant held at Dewsbury (Yorks) to celebrate the restoration of Peace, the part of Canada was taken by Carlton Road Council School, one tableau representing Canada as Ceres and the other showing an Indian wigwam.

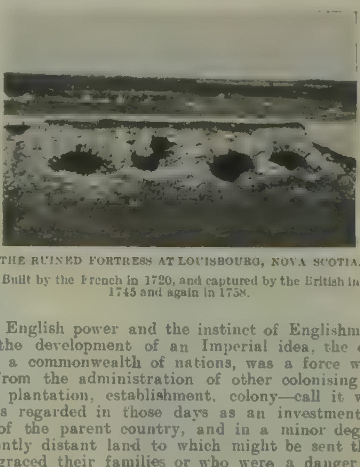
The Dominion Government has arranged for a $25,000,000 credit for France for purchases in Canada. Of that amount, 10 millions will be spent on foodstuffs, 10 millions on manufactured articles, including textiles, and the balance on miscellaneous goods

CAPE BRETON 200 YEARS AGO.

Senator McLennan's History.

"Louisbourg, from its Foundation to its Fall. 1713-1758" (London, Macmillan & Co., 25s. net), is a monumental work from the point of view both of its scope and its bulk. So thorough and wide-angled has the author been in his investigations that, in addition to being a history of Louisboug itself, it is a volume full of information regarding the politics, commerce, customs, and naval adventures associated with the colonies of North America during that period. The struggle between the French and English for mastery is admirably and justly recorded, and the provision in a pocket at the end of the book of reproductions of old plans is a valuable aid to an intelligent understanding of the attacks upon the port. In addition to these are given as appendices extracts from the logs of ships taking part in the various attacks, the quaint sailor language with its honest impress making an appeal to the English heart. Wolfe's strictures upon the troops under his command and his criticisms show the anxious leader, impatient of anything which might hinder the success of the enterprise in which he was engaged.

France's paramountcy in North-East America before the readjustment of territory in 1713 was undeniable, but the growing English power and the instinct of Englishmen which led to the development of an Imperial idea, the establishment of a commonwealth of nations, was a force which was absent from the administration of other colonising Powers. For the plantation, establishment, colony—call it what you will—was regarded in those days as an investment for the benefit of the parent country, and in a minor degree as a conveniently distant land to which might be sent those who had disgraced their families or who were a danger to their country.



THE RUINED FORTRESS AT LOUISBOURG, NOVA SCOTIA.

Built by the French in 1720, and captured by the British in 1745 and again in 1758.

Many interesting sidelights upon the difficulties of the time are revealed in Senator McLennan's history, among them being excessive drinking (two-third of the population were tavern-keepers, complained the officials) and illicit trading, concerning which he cities an amusing letter from a Customs official, written in 1759:—"I shall not Concern myself abt any other Coaster, let 'em bring up what they will, but this Capt. Ober has Cheated me"; and he warns other law-breakers that if they ship goods by the prescribed captain the penalty, presumably confiscation, must be suffered—but the letter as a whole suggests that the official was the possessor of a very useful bind eye.

The study of original documents has led the author to modify views held by him in the early stages of his investigations, and as a consequence some of his views differ from those usually held. Among these are the relative success of the French fisheries as compared with those of New England, the weakness of British outposts and slackness of their personnel, while new light is shed upon the origin of the 1745 expedition, and its adoption by the Legislature of Massachusetts at the instance of William Pepperrell.

A pathetic touch about the book is its dedication to the memory of the author's son. It was printed in the spring of 1914, when Hugh McLennan was a student at the Beaux Arts, Paris. He enlisted in the Canadian Field Artillery, and was killed in action near Ypres on April 27, 1915. Thus the holding up of the publication of the volume owing to the difficulty of war conditions, enabled it to bear upon its dedicatory page its silent tribute to one of Canada's brave sons.

* *

The Dominion Co-operative Building Association, Ltd., just incorporated by special Act of the Legislature of Newfoundland, is to "provide for the erection of dwelling-houses for working-men soldiers and sailors in the City of St. John's, Newfoundland. It is capitalised at $2,000,000, and its shareholders' list includes the names of practically all the leading citizens of that city.

Company Meetings.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY: The Year's Business and the Outlook.

A General Court of the Hudson's Bay Company was held on Monday, July 28, at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C. Sir R. M. Kindersley, K.B.E. (Governor), presided.

The Secretary (Mr. F. C. Ingrams) read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The Governor, after a full commentary on the leading items in the accounts, referred to the various departments in detail.

In 1914-15, he said, if the prices ruling at the moment were maintained, as seemed probable, the directors looked forward to a satisfactory return from the fur branch of the business next year, and they were specially concentrating on the organisation and development of this side of the business. The Stores Department continued to show satisfactory progress, particularly in the larger centres, where their modern stores were situated. In the prairie centres, where they depended largely on the farming community for support, the results obtained were not so good, the effect of the bad harvest of last year being generally and severely felt. The Victoria store remained uncompleted, and until there was some indication of more settled conditions the committee in Canada did not consider it advisable to proceed with the work. It was proposed that the foundation stone of the new Winnipeg store building should be laid next year on the date of the 250th anniversary of the signing of the charter of the company.

The Land Department.

Although they had not maintained the records established in the Land Department last year, he thought they would agree that the results attained were very satisfactory in the farm land section, being the second highest in the history of the company. The reduction in price was accounted for by reason of increased demand for grazing and pasture lands in districts where farmers realised that mixed farming must be carried on to a greater extent than in former years. The sales were largely confined to areas where crop conditions during 1918 were satisfactory. The increased demand for the company's lands in Manitoba continued, particularly in the central and northern portions of the Province. For the months of April, May and June of the present year—that is, since the closing of the land account—67,650 acres had been sold for £236,300, an average price of £3 9s. 10d. per acre, against 119,500 acres for £445,300, an average of £3 14s. 6d. per acre. He regretted to say that the immediate outlook for activity and demand for town properties remained much the same as last year, and they must look to their farm lands to produce their principal revenue for their land department during the next few years. Taxation continued to press heavily on the Hudson's Bay Company, and he could not hold out any great hopes of relief from the tendency of increasing burdens in this direction. Taking into consideration adverse crop conditions over such a large area in the West, collection of matured principal and interest might be regarded as satisfactory. After allowance had been made for probable cancellation of townsite sales, the company was in an extremely sound position to face any difficuties that it may meet. In view of the heavy burden of taxation the directors had decided to inaugurate an active campaign for the sale of the company's lands, and they would continue their policy of developing as far as possible the trading departments of the company so that the income from these sources should steadily increase.

In view of the ever-increasing duties which devolved upon Sir Augustus Nanton and other members of the advisory committee in Canada, the Board recently secured the services of Mr. Edward Fitzgerald. For many years Mr. Fitzgerald was assistant purchasing agent for the Canadian Pacific Railway. He would occupy the post of Deputy Chairman of the advisory committee in Canada, devoting his whole time to the interests of the company.

The Outlook

"With regard to the future," proceeded the Governor, "the prosperity of this great company is, of course, intimately bound up with the future of Canada. The Dominion during the last five years has proved her capacity for production in a marvellous degree. It is this value of her production per head of her population, coupled with a not too exaggerated consumption, which has placed the country in such a sound position in spite of her sacrifices of men and material during the war. So long as her citizens continue to produce on the scale they have been doing while exercising a reasonable restraint in expenditure, so long will she prosper, and with her this company. She cannot expect to escape all the troubles that Europe is suffering from, and her fortunes will always vary according to the conditions of her crops, but each decade is bound to see her making great strides in development and prosperity, and it will be the effort of your directors to keep pace with that development so that you may reap the full advantage of it. To do this we must be financially sound, and I venture to say that at no period in the history of this great company has her position in this respect been as satisfactory as it is to-day."

New Reports.

The Governor concluded by reading the following cablegrams:—*From the Fur Trade Commissioner*:—"Returns already received from trading posts indicate fur collection equal to last year, except in foxes and lynx, in which there will evidently be material shortage. Low water delayed delivery of freight between McMurray and Fort Smith, but it is expected season's work will be completed without much inconvenience. Influenza caused many deaths among natives in districts inaccessible from civilisation, and trade in these districts suffered correspondingly. Notwithstanding this, very favourable results of trade of outfit 1918 are probable." *From the Stores Commissioner*:—"Sales for the first six months this year show satisfactory improvement over corresponding period last year, and the net trading result will compare favourably. Calgary and Vancouver again show large increases in profits and sales fully taxing present facilities. Crop conditions, with the exception of Manitoba, are discouraging, particularly in South Alberta, but notwithstanding look forward to the coming half-year's trading with confidence. Company's stocks at the different points have been purchased to advantage, and we are in a position to compete successfully for the business offering."

The Deputy-Governor (Mr. Charles V. Sale) seconded the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously.

* *

MOND NICKEL.

Company's Services to the Nation—Prospects in Peace.

The fifth annual general meeting of the Mond Nickel Company (Limited) was held on July 24 at the Central Hall, Westminster, Mr. Robert Mond, J.P., presiding.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said that the directors from the very first day of the war fully realised the important part nickel would play, and at once placed the whole of the output at the disposal of the Government, and took immediate steps to increase the production as rapidly as possible. In spite of the difficulties both of obtaining labour and material, they were able to double the output between 1914 and 1917, and if it had not been for the exceptional difficulties of obtaining further labour and material the plant for trebling the pre-war output would have been completed. The make of their other main product, copper sulphate, which the company [illegible] proportion as in [illegible] during the war.

In common with other manufacturing concerns throughout the world their cost of production [illegible] increased in the course of the war. In Canada the cost of mining and of the production of Matte had practically doubled, and at their works in South Wales the wages of their process men had risen by 180 per cent. to 215 per cent., the wages of the tradesmen on shift work had increased by 137 per cent., and of the day labourers by 112 per cent.

The cost of coal had more than doubled, and that of sulphuric acid, which next to coal was their most important raw material, had increased by more than 170 per cent. Timber had increased by 400 per cent., steel work by 180 per cent., bags by 190 per cent., and casks by 170 per cent. In spite of this large increase in the cost of production, they had succeeded in selling nickel during the war to the Government at only comparatively slight advances over pre-war prices.

The balance carried forward to profit and loss account was £320,428, as compared with £531,845 for the previous year. The directors had already distributed £34,300, being the half-yearly dividend on the old Preference Capital, and £45,000 Interim Dividend on the Ordinary Capital of 1s. per share, making, therefore, a total of £79,300. They now proposed to allocate the balance as follows:—£34,300, half-yearly dividend on the old Preference Capital, subject to deduction of income-tax; £28,500, dividend on the new Preference Capital at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, subject to deduction of income-tax; and £112,500, dividend on the Ordinary capital, at the rate of 2s. 6d. per share, free of income-tax.

These amounts made a total distribution in the shape of dividends on the Preference and Ordinary shares of £254,000, leaving a balance of £168,056 6s. 1d., which the directors proposed to carry forward.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

* *

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Canadian Pacific and Allan Lines.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, August 1—*Metagama.*
Friday, August 8—*Corsican.*
Saturday, August 9—*Pretorian.*
Tuesday, August 12—*Tunisian.*
Friday, August 15—*Melita.*
Saturday, August 23—*Scotian.*
Tuesday, August 26—*Minnedosa.*
Thursday, August 28—*Scandinavian.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, August 2—*Caronia.*
Wednesday, August 6—*Carmania.*

Southampton to New York.

Thursday, August 14—*Royal George.*
Saturday, August 23—*Mauretania.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

August—*Megantic.*

Liverpool to New York.

Friday, August 1—*Lapland.*
Friday, August 8—*Baltic.*

Manchester Liners, Ltd

Manchester to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, August 7—*Manchester Division.*
Monday, August 11—*Manchester Importer.*
Thursday, August 21—*Manchester Mariner.*

Manchester to St. John.

Thursday, July 31—*Manchester Port.*
Monday, August 11—*Manchester Importer.*

* *

The Ontario Railway Board, which has taken over the Windsor Street Railway System, announces that the certificates of their motor men will be cancelled unless the striking carmen return to work.

Owing to a long spell of dry weather, forest fires are raging in various parts of British Columbia, causing a heavy loss of timber. In some cases serious danger threatens life and property, notably in the Kootenay Valley.

FARM in CANADA—To be SOLD one of the best FARMS at LOUGHEED, ALBERTA. Two miles from main line C.P.R. station and village. 320 acres, all fenced; 200 acres under cultivation, wheat, oats, &c. 120 acres pasture. Two wells, water abundant. Large six-roomed house with bath room, good farm buildings and motor shed, telephone in house. Soil black loam on clay. Price 16,000 dollars. Terms can be arranged.—Apply, Sherran, 37, Warwick Lane, London, E.C. 4.

UNION BANK OF CANADA
Incorporated 1865. Head Office: WINNIPEG.
Paid-up Capital - $5,000,000. Rest and Undivided Profits - $3,600,000.
Total Assets Exceed - $143,000,000.
The Bank has over 350 Branches in CANADA, and AGENTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN AMERICA.
MONIES TRANSFERRED to and from Canada and the United States by CABLE, LETTERS OF CREDIT, BANK DRAFTS, etc.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED at favourable rates, which may be ascertained on application to:—
LONDON OFFICES: 6, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2, and 26, HAYMARKET, S.W. 1.
NEW YORK AGENCY: 49, WALL STREET.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Canada.—C.P.R. [illegible] p.c., 1938, 76½; 3½ p.c. 1958 Reg. [illegible]; 4½ p.c. 19[illegible], 9[illegible]; 3½ p.c. Ins. Stk., 1909-34, 80½; 3½ p.c. Ins. Stk. 1930-0, 76[illegible] 4 p.c. Ins. Stk., 1940-60, 80¼; 3 p.c. 1938, 72

Alberta.—4½ p.c., 1924, 101½.

British Columbia.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1941, 88¾; 3 p.c. Reg., 1941, 67⅝.

Manitoba.—5 p.c., 1888, 97¼; 4½ p.c., 1953 Reg., 83½.

Newfoundland.—4 p.c. Reg., 1913-38, 81½.

Ontario.—3½ p.c. Reg., 72¼; 4½ p.c. Reg., 81½; 4 p.c., 1939 102; 4 p.c., 1941, 101½.

Quebec.—4½ p.c. Reg., 83¼; 3 p.c., 71¾.

Saskatchewan.—4½ p.c. Reg., 83; 5¾ p.c., 1924, 104½.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42 84; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 85.

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1923-33, 86; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 84; 5 p.c., 1953, 81; 4½ p.c., 1932-42, 80½.

Maisonneuve.—5 p.c., 87.

Montreal.—4 p.c., 1932, 86½; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 75¼; 4½ p.c., 1951-53, 86.

Moose Jaw.—5 p.c., 84⅝.

New Westminster.—5 p.c., 1943-63, 73

Ottawa.—4½ p.c., 81¾.

Point Grey.—5 p.c., 84½.

Port Arthur.—5 p.c., 84.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923 94.

Regina.—5 p.c. Stock, 82½.

Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-61, 82; 4½ p.c., 1940, 73¼.

S. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 77½.

St. John.—4 p.c., 1946-51, 82⅞.

Toronto.—3½ p.c., 82¾; 4 p.c., 1944-48, 75¼; 4 p.c., 1922-28, 86¼; 4½ p.c., 83¾.

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1960-51-2 69; 4 p.c., 1931, 81¼; 4 p.c., 1932, 79; 4 p.c., 1926-47, 71; 4½ p.c. 1953, 74¾.

Victoria.—4 p.c., 1962, 65½; 4 p.c., 1920 60 75¼.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 80½; 4 p.c., 1940 60, 75; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 84¾.

Railways.

Algoma Cent. and Hudson Bay.—Stamped, 38; Termls., Stamped, 54.

Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 101.

Buffalo and Lake Huron.—1st Mort. Perp., 94⅞.

Canadian Northern.—Ontario 3½ p.c., 1938, 68¼; 4 p.c. Perp., 62¼; 3½ p.c. Guar. Deb., 68⅝; Pacific 4 p.c., 1950, 74; 4½ p.c., 1950, 81; Quebec 4 p.c. Perp., 54¼; 4 p.c., 1930, 85½; 4 p.c. Perp., 62¼; 3 p.c., 1963 60½; 4 p.c. Cons. Deb., 1930, 85½; 4 p.c. Land Grants, 99½; 4 p.c. Alberta, 1939, 73¼; 4 p.c. Saskatchewan, 1939, 74½; 4 p.c. Gtd. Deb., 1934, 86½; 6 p.c. Inc. Chrge 41¾; 4 p.c. Manitoba, 1930, 86½; 5 p.c. Land, 1923, 91⅜; 5 p.c. Notes, 1921, 101; Western 4½ p.c., 1942, 86¼.

Canadian Pacific.—186¾; London Register, 184; 4 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 71½; 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 75⅝; Algoma 5 p.c., 1937, 93¼; 6 p.c. 10-yr. Notes, 115.

Dominion Atlantic.—4 p.c. 1st Deb., 72¼.

Duluth Winnipeg.—4 p.c. 1st Mort. 70.

Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 1942, 72¾.

Grand Trunk Pacific.—Branch 4 p.c. 1st Mort., 83; Alberta, 1939-42, 83; 3 p.c., 1962, 62¾; 4 p.c., 1955 "A," 58¾; 4 p.c., 1955, "B." 58; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 1955, 64; 4 p.c. Deb. Stk., 58; 5 p.c. Secured Notes, 1921 92½.

Grand Trunk.—8½; 4 p.c. Guar. Stk., 47; 5 p.c. 1st Pref. Non-Cum., 48; 5 p.c. 2nd Pref. Non-Cum., 36½; 4 p.c. 3rd Pref. Non-Cum., 19⅞; Borrd. Cap. Perp. 5 p.c., 82½; Perp. 4 p.c. Cons., 64¾; Northern of Canada 4 p.c. Deb., 65¼; 5½ p.c. 5-yr. Notes, 1920, 96¾; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Notes 1921, 96½; 6 p.c. 3yr. Notes, Oct., 1921, 97¾; Western Dollar Bds., 69.

New Brunswick.—5 p.c., 1934 91½.

Ontario & Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm. Debs., 92

Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 1942, 81¼.

Qu' Appelle.—4 p.c., 1936, 66⅛.

Que. & Lake St. John.—4 p.c., 63½.

Que. Central.—4 p.c. Deb., 72.

St. John & Quebec.—4 p.c., 69½.

Toronto Grey & Bruce.—4 p.c., 71.

Miscellaneous

Asbestos Corp. of Canada Pref., 90; Com., 80; 1st Mort 30 yr. 5 p.c. Bds 82.

Bell's United Asbestos. Ord., 40/-.

Can. Explosives, 7 p.c. Cum Pref., 104¾

Can Cement Bds., 108; Pref., 110¼.

Can. Steamship.—Debs., 87¼; Pref., 93¼; Com., 62½; Voting, 62¼.

Can. Western Lumber.—5 p.c. Inc. Debs., 8¼.

Can. Car.—Bonds, 103.

Can. Cotton.—Bds., 90½.

Can. Fairbanks Morse.—6 p.c. Pref., 91¼.

Dom. Glass.—Pref., 101; 6 p.c. Bds., 110¼.

Forest Mills of B.C.—Ord., 1/4½; Debs., 24¼.

Furness Withy.—5 5-32; Pref., 8 7-16.

Imp. Tob. of Canada.—28/3; Pref., 19/3.

Lake Superior Paper.—Bds., 96.

Marconi of Canada.—16 9.

Montreal Cotton.—Debs., 97.

Ogilvie Flour Mills.—Com., 262.

Penman's.—Bonds, 100½.

Price Bros.—Bonds. 92⅜.

Spanish River Pulp.—Pref., 116½.

Riordon Pulp.—7 p.c. Pref., 105¼.

Western Canada Flour.—Bds., 108¼.

Light, Power, Traction, etc.

Brazil Traction.—Com., 64; Pref., 92.

B.C. Electric.—5 p.c. Cum. Pref., 56¾; 4½ p.c. Perp. Cons. Debs., 59⅝.

B.C. Telephone.—Debs., 79.

Can. Gen. Elect.—Com., 122; Pref., 112½.

Cedars Rapids.—Bds., 96.

Cities Service.—Com., 647.

Kaministiquia.—Bonds, 97.

Montreal L. H. & Power.—300.

Montreal Water & Power.—Bds., 74¼.

Shawinigan.—4½ p.c. Perp. Mort. Debs., 96; Bonds, 109.

Toronto Power.—4⅛ p.c. Debs., 83¼

Vancouver Power.—4½ p.c. Guar. Debs., 60¾.

Winnipeg Elect. Rly.—Debs., 66.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—Bds., 67½.

Can. Iron Foundries.—Bds., 58½.

Can. Collieries.—Bds., 25.

Dominion Iron & Steel.—Bds., 89¼; Steel Corp., 75; Pref., 90¼.

Lake Superior.—27.

Nova Scotia Steel.—6 p.c. Deb., 88.

West. Canada Collieries.—Deb., 88.

Financial, Land and Investment

Anglo-Canadian Finance.—8/-.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—Debs., 91½.

Bank of Montreal.—46.

Brit. Can. & Gen. Invest.—42.

Brit. Col. Fruit Lands.—Debs., 25

Calgary & Edmonton.—8/3.

Can. Northern Prairie.—31/-.

Can. Bk. of Commerce.—43½.

Can. Land Irrigation Co.—7/6; 6 p.c. Debs., 55¾

Hudson's Bay.—8 13-16; Pref., 90/-.

Western Canada Land.—Com., 2 3.

Mining.

Casey Cobalt.—2/-.

Kirkland Lake.—34/-.

Le Roi No. 2.—8/4½.

Mining Corp. of Canada.—10/3.

Mond Nickel.—Ord., 66/-; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 21/10½; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 20/1½; 6 p.c. Red. Deb., 100; 7 p.c Non-Cum. Pref. (fully paid), 19/3.

* *

STANDARD RELIANCE MORTGAGE CORPORATION.

The majority of the 500 depositors and debenture-holders in the Standard Reliance Mortgage Corporation, which recently closed its doors with total losses estimated at $3,708,000, at a meeting at Chatham, expressed confidence in the proposal to reorganise the company (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*).

Mr. Clarkson, the official liquidator, stated that the liquid assets of the company alone were sufficient to pay 40 cents in the dollar, and that provision had been made for new directors to make advances up to 50 per cent. in cases of real hardship. The meeting asked for an investigation by a Royal Commission into the causes of the failure.

CANADIAN EXPORT TRADE.

Opportunities for British Importers and Canadian Shippers.

Many opportunities now exist for Canadian manufacturers to secure representation in the United Kingdom, and for British firms to form connections with Canadian shippers anxious to create and develop export trade to Europe. We shall be pleased to insert in this column enquiries from British importers and Canadian shippers with the object of bringing them into direct touch with one another.

Replies should bear the number of the enquiry, and be addressed to the Manager, *Canada* Trade Department, Craven House, 115, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, England.

CANADIAN STEEL, ETC.—Long established merchants require special offers of bars, angles, plates, and channels; also machine tools and shippers' requisites of all kinds Delivered Cardiff. Send lists and terms (Enquiry No. 127.)

* *

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ended July 31.

Canadian Northern, $923,500; inc., $137,200.

Canadian Pacific, $3,202,000; inc., $558,000.

Grand Trunk, £270,576; inc., £41,508

* *

BUSINESS PROSPECTS YEAR-BOOK.

This important little book, now in its thirteenth year of issue, discusses what will happen to:—Coal, iron, copper, tin, tinplates, spelter, oil, shipping, the money market, wheat, cotton and rubber. Its forecasts of the course of supplies and prices have generally proved remarkably close to the actual facts, but whether the author's conclusions are accepted or not, their estimates are well informed, and the data being fully set down in the book readers may form different conclusions if they can. This year the world-wide unsettlement makes prophetic anticipations impossible, but the facts given and arguments set forth must help business men to obtain a clearer vision of the commercial outlook. Price 10s.; published by *The Financial Times*, 72, Coleman Street, London, E.C.2.

* *

The Cobalt silver miners struck work on Wednesday of last week.

Capt. S. G. S. M'Neil has been appointed marine superintendent of the Cunard Company at Southampton, consequent upon the inauguration of the company's Channel service to New York.

Dr. Lyttelton's article on "Education and Religion" in the *Anglo-French Review* for July calls for special remark in an issue which contains much interesting and informing matter. "*En Alsace et en Lorraine*," by Prof. Felix Boillot, gives the writer's impressions of a visit to the district now in French hands. Premier position is given to "Mougli Revient du Front," described as "fantaisie à la manière de Kipling," by André Lichtenberger.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days :—

Ticket Day.	*Pay Day.*
Wed., Aug. 13.	Thurs., Aug. 14

LONDON, Tuesday.

On the Stock Exchange general business has not been wide, general operations being held in check by the coal strike difficulty. There has been irregularity among industrials, with cheerfulness in places.

In the Canadian section business has only been of moderate proportions. The gilt edged section of the Dominion shows no material movement. Canada 4½ per cents. held firm at 95, the Fours at 80¼, and the 3½ per cents. at 71. Among municipal bonds, Calgary Fives have been lifted to 87½, and the rest of the group is firm.

In the railroad group, Canadian Pacifics have fluctuated considerably with the American exchange, but the quotation at 185 is without material change on balance Grand Trunks mark many falls of 1 to 2 points. It is understood that the chairman of the company is about to leave for Canada to resume negotiations relative to the general financial situation with the Government. Canadian Northern Income debs. have fallen ½ to 41½, and Grand Trunk Pacific debs mark a similar fall.

Hudson's Bays, in the land group, have shed a fraction at 8¾.

Among industrials, Canadian Cars have jumped another 3 to 52, but the pref. is ½ easier. Canada Cements at 77½ are 2 up, but Canadian General Electrics at 120½ have shed a point. Dominion Steels have receded 2 to 74 Lake Superiors at 27½ are 1½ to the good. Cities Services, after their recent spectacular rise, have reacted 15 to 547. Shawinigan Waters at 136½ are 2 up.

South American tractions are without material change, and Canadian silver mining shares are about the same

* *

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, July 12.

The undoubted success of the Canadian Government $75,000,000 loan in the United States has been the principal feature in finance during the last week. J. P. Morgan & Co., Brown Bros. & Co., and Harris Forbes & Co. were among the heads of the syndicate which handled the flotation in the States, and while the issue was not offered officially until the morning of July 9, the subscription books were closed shortly after noon. The total subscriptions received practically doubled the actual amount of the loan, and although there is a tendency in some circles to feel that the interest rate was too high, the general attitude is that the unqualified success of the offering is the justification for the rate. Sir Thomas White's attitude in regard to the matter is expressed in his message of congratulation to J. P. Morgan & Co., in which he states that he is much pleased with the result. He adds the success of the loan fully attests the high credit in which Canadian securities are held by the American investing public, and has an important bearing upon the question of future Canadian financing in the United States. The bonds were offered at a price which would yield the investor about 5.90 per cent. The Finance Minister further points out that all the Dominion's external maturities are now arranged for a long time to come. On July 1 a sterling obligation of about $20,000,000 was paid off in London, and there are no further maturities in the next year or two. The maturity of $75,000,000 due on August 1 would be paid for from the proceeds of the loan which has just been successfully floated in New York

5½ PER CENT. DEBENTURES.
CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY (*Incorporated* 1884).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £513,698
PAID UP 359,589
RESERVE FUND [illegible]
TOTAL ASSETS (including uncalled capital) 2,024,800
This Company is at present receiving
LOANS on Debenture at 5½ per Cent.
for One, Two or Three Years.
FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKECHNIE, Writers,
Chief Agents in Great Britain,
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On the Stock Exchange there has been a marked activity and strength, encouraged perhaps, by cooler weather. Trading, throughout the period, was on a broad scale, and there seemed to be no particular specialties in the way of favourites. Dominion Steel's leadership gave way to Maple Leaf, which in turn was succeeded by Locomotive, Spanish River, Atlantic Sugar, Tucketts, Brazilian, and some of the paper stocks. The speculative movement has gained in force, and the bears, for the nonce, are completely out of the running. The volume of sales is particularly high for what is supposed to be a summer market, and there is considerable curiosity among brokers as to how long the conditions will last. There has not been a bull market since 1916. Since that time, of course, prices fell away until the signing of the Armistice when they again took to the upward course. Some of the gains since Armistice are worthy of note, and are as follows :—Brazilian up 1¾ to 57¾; Cement 6½ to 70¼; Gen. Elec. 7½ to 112; Locomotive 15 to 82: Dominion Canners about 18 to 53¾; Dominion Steel 7¾ to 70; Maple Leaf 39⅜ to 175⅛; Monarch 14 to 60; Penmans 13½ to 94½; Spanish River 25½ to 41½; Tooke 18 to 40.

The most notable changes during the past week are as follows :—Atlantic Sugar down 1½ to 52; Brazilian up 1⅞ to 60½; B.C.F. up 2 to 56; Cement up 1⅛ to 70; Dominion up 1⅝ to 72¾; Mackay up 1¾ to 80; Maple Leaf up 7 to 174; Sawyer Massey Pf. up 7 to 61; Spanish River up 3 to 47; Steel of Canada down 1 to 75; and Tucketts up 5 to 45.

Banking issues were steady with a half point rise in Commerce to 205. The war loans were fractionally easier, with the greatest decline in '37 5's—that issue dropping 1⅜ to 100⅝. The Victory loans, also, worked fractionally lower.

Reasons for individual appreciations are few and far between. In the case of Maple Leaf, however, such street gossip as there was seemed to be rather of a derogatory character, inasmuch as the dull season for milling companies is approaching and the idea seems to prevail that the company proposes to operate at a reduced rate for some weeks. Locomotive, at one point, rose to 82 on a 3-point rise, simply on a mysterious tip that it was a good buy. Tucketts 5-point rise was made in a day for no apparent cause.

The mining market was fairly active in sympathy with the other exchange, but price changes during the week were negligible.

* *

Out and Away (2s. 6d. net) is the title of a new quarterly magazine which will be welcomed by all lovers of out-of-door life in England. Among contributors to its pages are "The Londoner," of the *Evening News*, G. K. Chesterton, Max Pemberton, G. C. Harper, W. Heath Robinson and Harry Tate (whose subject is, of course, "Motoring"). Besides a dozen coloured plates, mounted for framing, are over a hundred illustrations in black and white.

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FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Brazilian Traction Light and Power. The [illegible] earnings for May were 5,217,000 milreis, [illegible] milreis.

Bank of Montreal. A dividend of 3 per cent. has been declared for the quarter ending July 31, payable September 1.

Kaministiquia Power. A dividend has been declared of 2 per cent. ($2 per share), less income tax, for the quarter, payable August 15.

Canadian Bank of Commerce. Branches have been opened at Georgetown, P.E.I.; St. Jacques, P.Q.; Bloor Street and Runnymede Road, Toronto; and Ottawa Street, Walkerville, Ont. The branch at Whitecourt, Alta., has been closed.

Mining Corporation of Canada. Results for four weeks ended May 20:—Total number of standard ounces silver produced 93,902; operating cost at mines, £10,648; special (capital) expenditure, £380; total tonnage, 2,361; total footage, 84.

Dominion Bank of Canada. The London office announces the appointment of Sir Augustus M. Nanton, of the firm of Osler, Hammond, and Nanton, Winnipeg, and Mr A. W. Austin, of Toronto, as vice-presidents of the institution, in succession to the late Mr. W. D. Matthews.

Saskatchewan Debentures. — The London office of the Union Bank of Canada announces that the Province of Saskatchewan 5¾ per cent. Debentures, 1924-1934, are now ready for delivery. Fully paid scrip certificates should reach the bank for exchange through a London agent.

Mond Nickel. -The directors of the Mond Nickel Company recommend dividends for the year ended April 30, 1919, of 7 per cent. on the cumulative and non-cumulative preference shares, less tax at 6s. in the £, and 3s. 6d. per share on the ordinary shares, free of tax, less interim dividend already paid.

Montreal Light, Heat and Power.—The Montreal Trust announces that the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated, operating the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, have declared a dividend of 2 per cent. (being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum) for the quarter ending July 31, payable to holders of record at that date. The Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated have declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent. (being at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum) for the quarter ending July 31, payable to holders of record at that date. In each case dividend cheques will be mailed on August 15.

Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Sault Ste. Marie.—The report of this company for 1918 shows gross earnings (compensation), $10,547,428.70; corporate expenses, $89,252.52; net earnings, $10,458,176.18; income from other sources, $687,386.16; total income, $11,145,562.34; miscellaneous income charges, $1,038,574.44; fixed charges, taxes, etc., $5,848,825.82; surplus income, $4,258,162.08. During Federal control the Director-General has made advances to the company, to apply upon the compensation due, in amounts sufficient to pay interest, Car Trust obligations, taxes and dividends. Interest will be allowed and paid by the Government on the amount of compensation withheld.

Spanish River Pulp and Paper Co., Lake Superior Paper Co., Ontario Pulp and Paper Co.—Notice is given under date of August 1, 1919, that after February 1, 1920, the postponed interest coupons exchanged for the interest which fell due on January 1 and July 1, 1915 and 1916, on the 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Co., on September 1, 1914, March 1 and September 1, 1915, and March 1, 1916, on the 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Lake Superior Paper Co., and January 1 and July 1, 1915 and 1916, on the first mortgage bonds of the Ontario Pulp and Paper Co., as also the promissory notes issued in lieu of interest on the 6 per cent. sterling notes of the Lake Superior Paper Co. and the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Co., will be paid at a discount of 6⅜ per cent. per annum calculated from February 1, 1920.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

Those of our readers who have followed the weekly letters which we have published from our Toronto correspondent will have noticed for months past the continual upward trend of prices on the Canadian Stock Exchanges. There have been periods of dulness and hesitation and others when profit-taking deprived some specially active security of part of its previous gain, but on the whole the end of each month of this year has found prices higher than they were at its commencement. The result of this steady upward movement is shown in the following list, in which we contrast the prices at which a number of representative stocks were quoted in Montreal in the closing weeks of 1918 with the closing quotations for the same stocks on July 12, 1919:—

	End of 1918.	July 12, 1919.	Rise.
Dominion Steel	62½	71⅞	9⅜
Steel Co. of Canada	64	73½xd	9½
Canada Cement	65	70xd	5
Canadian Locomotive Co.	63¾	83	19¼
Canadian Car	30½	41	10½
" " Pref.	84¾	98	13¼
Canadian General Electric	104	112	8
Abitibi Power & Paper	48	48	—
Brompton Pulp & Paper	61½	64½	3
Laurentide	196¾	222xd	25¼
Riordon	117½	141	23½
Spanish River	18	44½	26½
" " Pref.	64½	108xd	44
Wayagamack	54½	53	-1½
Lake of the Woods	166	180	24
Maple Leaf	136½	175¼xd	38¾
Ogilvie	220	255	35
St. Lawrence Flour	96	112½	16½
Canadian Cottons	68	86	18
Montreal Cottons	58½	69	10½
Dominion Textile	100½	118½	18
Wabasso Cotton	61	88	27
Penmans	79½	94	14½
Laurentide Power	61½	74	12½
Montreal Power	87½	92¾	5¼
Shawinigan	117¼	123	5¾
Ames-Holden Pref.	65¾	99	33¼
Canada Steamships	45¼	51⅞	6⅝
" " Pref.	78½	83¼	4¾
Dominion Canners	34½	57	22½
" " Pref.	70	76	6
A. MacDonald	20½	35	14½
Consolidated Smelters	23½	31¼	7¾

It will be noted from this comparative table—which includes stocks representative of the steel, pulp and paper, flour milling, textile and power groups, as well as miscellaneous industrials—that the increase in value has not occurred in one or two groups, but has been general, the only exceptions in our list being the Common stocks of two comparatively young pulp and paper enterprises. As has been pointed out by our correspondent, the improvement in market valuation has been due very largely to investment buying by Canadians, speculative operations having been restricted by the shortness of money for this purpose.

The underlying cause is thus obviously the confidence reposed by Canadians in well-tried domestic enterprises. This confidence has been stimulated and encouraged by the annual reports issued by concerns of every kind during the past six months. All have the same tale and have, though in varying degree, presented the same picture of increased assets and profits, increased liquidity of finances, increased working capital, and decreases in floating debts. Meanwhile, as a general reassurance, the monthly bank statements have indicated rapidly increasing deposits, despite the absorption of money in the national loans.

* * *

Of course, in numerous cases there have been direct reasons for the advance in value, as, for instance, the reflection of increased profits in the distributions to shareholders either by increased dividends or by the declaration of bonuses. In other cases, Preference dividend payments have been resumed after having been withheld for a long period. The latest instance of this is the Ames-Holden-McCready Co., which has just paid its first Preference dividend for five years. In this case interest in the stock is quickened by recurring rumours that the five years' arrears may be capitalised by the issue of fresh Preference shares, and that control ofthe company is sought by an important U.S. enterprise, which desires to enlarge the scope of its Canadian business. The arrangements recently announced for liquidating the two years of funded interest on the bonds of the Spanish River, Lake Superior Paper, and Ontario pulp and paper companies, and for issuing to Preference shareholders warrants entitling them to receive dividends presently, have undoubtedly been considerably responsible for the recent strength of the shares of the Spanish River Co., which controls the other two through ownership of their shares. In other cases pleasing prospects are descried by shareholders of participation in the prosperity of their property, as, for instance, the Dominion Textile Co., which in its last completed year earned over 31 per cent. on its Common stock, after making all necessary and advisable deductions, including one item of $1,100,000 placed to reserve.

* * *

Doubtless many of our British readers have watched with pleasure this appreciation of their capital invested in Canadian undertakings, and probably many of them would have profited in larger measure had it not been for the regulations preventing the investment of fresh capital overseas. To some the question will be of direct interest whether the current rate of exchange does not afford an opportunity too favourable to be missed for profitably realising selected Canadian securities and re-investing the money in Great Britain. At the rate of exchange now current between London and Montreal, £1 is only worth about $4.56. Turned the other way about, this means that it costs about $30 less to buy £100 now than it did at the old par of exchange, viz., $4.86, which represents an increase of about 6 per cent. in the sterling capital.

* *

TRADE ITEMS.

The Belgian Government has ordered 8,000 tons of rails from the Algoma Steel Corporation.

The F. W. D. Truck Co., of Cliftonville, Wisconsin, proposes to erect a Canadian factory at Kitchener, Ont.

There are now about 300,000 motor cars in use in Canada, compared with 67,415 in 1914.

A new direct service of cargo steamers is being started by the Head Line between Canada and Belfast.

Capt. A. S. Brown has been appointed manager of the new Canadian office of Messrs. William Anderson & Co., Ltd., of Glasgow.

The Peabody Manufacturing Co. proposes to erect a factory at Walkerville, Ont., for the manufacture of textiles. Hitherto this firm has been engaged in garment making.

We understand that Mr. W. W. Oswald, district manager in Montreal and director of the Imperial Oil Co., Ltd., has resigned, and that he will shortly take up important duties in London and Paris.

Mr. E. S. Romilly Smith, general manager of the Montague Gold Mining Co., Ltd., is paying a visit to England. While on on this side he will arrange for the installation of a new stamp mill and other machinery.

The Dominion Textile Co. proposes to build the largest mill of its kind in Canada. It will cost seven million dollars, and will add ten thousand spindles to the company's equipment

One of the leading wholesale paper dealers in Vancouver states that just as soon as labour conditions in the West settle down there will be great activity in all lines of paper in British Columbia, and this will apply to all grades of paper.

Mr. J. A. Martin, formerly of London, Ont., has been appointed manager of the Dominion Tire Co., Toronto. Work is being rushed on an addition to the plant of the company at Kitchener, Ont.

Canadian manufacturers will be represented at the Athens Fair in October. The exhibits will not be large, but will be specially selected. Samples of ores, hardware, agricultural implements, and manufactured asbestos will be included.

Following the recent extension of tariff preference in Great Britain to certain products of the Dominions, there has been a marked disposition on the part of the United States automobile and tyre companies to establish plants in Canada.

The National Union of Manufacturers is sending six prominent British manufacturers to Canada to investigate trade possibilities in the Dominion. Negotiations are proceeding with the Board of Trade to obtain official recognition so that the results may be made available to all British manufacturers.

Mr. R. J. Simpson, general manager of the Arnprior Cabinet Co., has returned to Canada after a trip to investigate the British market. The results are understood to be very satisfactory, and the company is making additions to their plant to cope with the export business.

More than 8,000 tractors were shipped into Canada by United States manufacturers during December and January. During the year 1918, 21,691 American-built tractors were exported to Canada, as compared with 12,805 in 1917, and only 3,693 in 1916.

Major J. T. Stirrett, formerly editor of *Industrial Canada*, who has recently returned from overseas service, has been appointed general secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Mr. W. A. Craick, who was acting editor of *Industrial Canada* during the absence of Major Stirrett, has been appointed editor, and will assume full charge. Mr. Craick was formerly connected with the *Financial Post* of Toronto.

Following the announcement by the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine, to the effect that a new contract had been entered into between the Dominion Government and the Dominion Steel Corporation for the delivery within a five-year period of 250,000 tons of ship plates at the price of $3.65 per 100 lbs., Mr. Mark Workman, president of the Steel Co., stated that work on the big mill at Sydney would be resumed immediately. At the new price of $3.65, the contract involves an outlay on the part of the Dominion Government of over $20,000,000, or some $4,000,000 annually, and represents a saving to the national Treasury of approximately $2,800,000

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THE CHURCH IN WESTERN CANADA.

The Archbishops' Western Canada Fund, whose ninth annual report has been recently published, carries on its work nobly, in spite of the great difficulties with which it has been faced. Owing to constantly diminishing number of its workers, some of the stations have had to be closed, but the workers that remain have bravely shouldered additional work at great personal sacrifice, one man covering the ground that was worked by three men a few years ago.

It had always been hoped (the report declares) that when the fund closed in 1920 the Church in Western Canada might be in a position to take over and maintain the missions started by the fund, but the sacrifices entailed by the war, both in men and money, have made this practically impossible. It was therefore thought advisable to make a special appeal for £50,000 as an endowment that the missions might be of permanent benefit to the Church in Western Canada. Towards this sum £17,400 has been subscribed, and it is hoped that the coming months may see it largely augmented. This sum is, of course, in addition to the fund's yearly income, which is absorbed by the regular mission expenses.

EX-SOLDIERS AS CIVIL SERVANTS.

A memorandum received by Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-Genera for British Columbia in London, states that there are at the present time in the Civil Service of the Province 160 Civil Servants who had been absent on military duty, and who have been reinstated in the Service. These 160 men are receiving on an average of $17 per month more remuneration than they were receiving at the date of their enlistment. There are also in the Civil Service, in addition, 110 returned soldiers who were not prior to enlistment employed in the Civil Service.

In addition to the Civil Service, the Government are employing men in connection with the land clearing work of the Land Settlement Board, the fire protection work in the Lands Department, and in the Public Works and Railways' Departments. On this work 996 returned soldiers are employed.

Every man who was formerly in the Civil Service, and who went overseas, who has applied for reinstatement has, it is stated, been given a position in the Service as good as, or better than, the one that he left.

* *

Lt. General Sir Arthur Currie will, it is announced, receive a fitting national reception at Ottawa on his return home.

Banking and Finance.

The Canadian Industrial Situation. Although the general unrest of Canadian labour has, according to a recent circular letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, reached an acute stage, there does not, *prima facie*, appear to be any substantial reason why the differences between employers and employed should not be composed and adjusted. While farmers all over the Dominion complain of inability to obtain help, it is noteworthy that, although many men are returning from military to civil life, the number of unemployed is not large when compared with the number out of work when the war began. The prevailing unrest is due largely to the demands by the various classes of workers now on strike for higher wages, a forty-four hour week, and recognition of the right of "collective bargaining." It is a hopeful and encouraging sign that the employers are adopting a conciliatory spirit, it being their desire to allay the existing unrest as much as possible. No antagonism exists on the part of industrial employers to the principle of bargaining with organisations and their own work-people, but there is the strongest objection to the demand that they should deal with councils of working men representing other industries. "Collective bargaining," a form of "compulsory arbitration," is in much favour in some industrial centres, but in 1902 the Trades Labour Congress of Canada specifically eliminated from their platform the clause "compulsory arbitration," and substituted the word "voluntary." In the interest of the readjustment of industries to a peace basis it is to be devoutly hoped that the representatives of labour will be imbued with the same spirit of "sweet reasonableness" as is attributed to employers, but, as the circular referred to says, "such a readjustment cannot proceed satisfactorily until employers can confidently depend upon the faithful observance of contracts made with their employees, and are assured that efficiency and wages of labour will remain on a basis that will enable Canadian products to be marketed in competition with similar products of other countries."

* * *

The Hudson's Bay Meeting. In recent issues of *Canada* the annual financial statement of the Hudson's Bay Co. has been dealt with in detail. At the meeting of the company on Monday (a report of which is published in another column) the Governor, Sir Robert Kindersley, after explaining the accounts, dealt most interestingly with the various departments of the great company's business. The Fur Department realised the very satisfactory profit of £160,382 in 1918-19, and, despite the ravages of influenza among the aboriginal tribes, from whom the company's fur hunters are principally drawn, the directors look forward to a satisfactory return from this department next year. The Stores Department yielded profits of £206,543, and continues to show satisfactory progress, particularly in the larger centres, where the company's big, modern stores are located. In the prairie centres, the results, owing to the bad harvest of last year, were not so good. The loss of business in liquor, due to the enforcement of prohibition, has now been entirely made up for by energetic development of other sources of revenue. In the Land Department results, though hardly up to those of last year, were the second highest in the history of the company, 285,561 acres being sold for £1,023,071, or an average of £3 11s. 8d. per acre. Sales were greatest in Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba following in the order mentioned. The demand in Manitoba continues, being stimulated by the comparative scarcity of Government homesteads in that Province. Owners of town lots in the West will note with interest the slightly increasing, though still small, sales of this class of property. Sales concerned mainly the cheaper lots at town sites of lesser importance, and Sir Robert held out little prospect of any great revival of demand for city property for the next few years. Dealing with the outlook in Canada, Sir Robert pointed out that each decade is bound to see the Dominion making great strides in development and prosperity. To keep pace with and to reap the full advantage of that development the company must be financially sound, and he stated that at no period in its history has the company's position in this respect been so satisfactory as it is to-day.

* * *

Mond Nickel Co. At the meeting of the Mond Nickel Co., on July 24, the chairman, Mr. Robert Mond, indicated the great progress which the company has made during the war, despite the difficulties in connection with labour and the increased cost of production, with which, in common with all other manufacturing concerns throughout the world, this company has had to contend. Thus between 1914 and 1917 the output of nickel was doubled and, could labour and material for plant have been obtained, it would have been trebled. The output of copper-sulphate was also doubled during the war. Both in Canada and at the works in Wales the cost of labour increased enormously, as did also that of coal, sulphuric acid, timber, steel work, bags and casks, all items which importantly affect the production costs of the company. On the other hand, there had only been a comparatively slight advance in the price paid for nickel by the Government, at whose disposal the whole output of the company was placed. Still, the company was able to disburse £254,000 on the Preference and Ordinary shares, and to carry forward a balance of £168,058, a result which, in such times, the shareholders can only consider to be eminently satisfactory.

* * *

An Anglo-Canadian Oil Organisation Mr. D. Elliott Alves, who has done so much to secure the valuable oil deposits of Venezuela for the British Empire, had a very encouraging statement to make to the shareholders of the Bolivar Concessions (1917) at last week's meeting, a report of which appears on another page. Mr Alves was not only able to speak in very hopeful terms of the prospects of the company with which he has been so prominently associated, but he was able to report developments of the highest importance in connection with the British Controlled Oilfields, which Anglo-Canadian organisation, it will be remembered, has entered into a contract to take over the assets of the Bolivar Concessions. Mr. Alves took advantage of the opportunity afforded him to give the shareholders of the Bolivar Concessions information with regard to the British Controlled Oilfields, its organisation and the scope of its operations. Vast concessions have already, or are being, acquired from a number of Mid-Central American Republics and private owners. These properties concessions stretch from the frontier of Mexico right away to Brazil, forming an almost uninterrupted chain of properties encircling approximately two-thirds of the Caribbean Sea with numerous ports on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The highest technical knowledge has been requisitioned in the examination of certain properties, and the results have been so encouraging that those best qualified to judge are of the opinion that the British Controlled Oilfields will eventually control an oil-producing position unequalled in the history of the industry.

* *

LEADER OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTES HONOURED.

In connection with the work of the Women's Institutes in this country, a number of presentations have been made to Mrs. Alfred Watt, M.B.E., M.A., and to Mrs. Tyrell Godman, on the eve of their return to Canada. During a fête held on July 15 by the Chailey Heritage Women's Institute, a telegram was read from Princess Louise to Mrs. Watt, which read:—"Accept my congratulations on success of Women's Institute movement in England. Best wishes for prosperous journey to Canada, and assurance of how our thoughts are with them there."

* *

CANADIAN Y.M.C.A. WORKERS AT WITLEY ENTERTAINED.

A farewell conversazione was given by the officers of the Y.M.C.A., Witley Area, on Wednesday of last week, to 150 ladies and gentlemen who have been associated with Canadian "Y" work in that area.

In the absence of Brig.-General A. H. Bell, Lt.-Col. Spry, A.A. and Q.M.G., voiced the thanks of the Canadian military authorities. Lt.-Col. Wells (senior chaplain) and Major Beaton (chief supervisor) seconded the eulogy of the ladies by Col. Spry. The Rev. E. J. Newill, vicar of Witley, acknowledged the tributes paid to the lady workers.

* *

BUXTON'S FAREWELL TO CANADIANS.

The officers of the Canadian Discharge Depôt at Buxton were entertained at a farewell dinner by the Mayor (Ald. W. F. Mill, J.P.) on July 18. Col. Burnett and Major Boyd replied to the toast of "Canada." Lt.-Col. P. R. Hanson, O.B.E., proposed "The Imperial Forces," and also replied to the toast of the *personnel* of the C.D.D., proposed by the Mayor.

* *

Sec. Lt. Harty Morden, of the Canadian Liaison Office, Repatriation Centre, Winchester, was the principal speaker at a "Canada Night" meeting held in the Canadian Y.M.C.A. Theatre there on July 27.

Brig.-General R. Manley Sims, C.M.G., D.S.O., Agent-General for Ontario in London, has received advices from Mr. W. M. Jones, Provincial Superintendent of the Soldier Settlement Board in Ontario, in which the Superintendent says that the Inspectors of the Board are at present reporting on a large number of Ontario farms which have been offered to the Board for soldier settlement. Already several hundreds of farms have been purchased in Ontario, and returned soldiers are actually at work on them.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

M.A.C. (Coventry).—We have passed on your request to the Agent-General for New Brunswick

"BLACK DEVIL" (Weymouth).—An assisted passage for the young man is quite out of the question.

C.A.M.C. (Sidmouth).—A soldier's wife can draw the current and the following month's pay when leaving for Canada.

CANADIAN WIFE (Ripon).—(1) It is not a Canadian hospital. (2) We cannot say. Write to the Registrar of the hospital.

R. T. (Hammersmith).—Highest and lowest prices reached by the shares in Montreal in 1918 were 162 and 120. The quotation on July 16 this year was 185.

S. T. B. (Dundee).—The official Canada Year Book gives the total wheat production of Canada in 1916 as 262,781 bushels, 1917 233,743 bushels, and the five years' average, 1911-1915, as 244,877 bushels.

J. W. (Portslade).—The Canadian military authorities have authorised the wearing of the British War Medal riband. For the actual medal, you must apply to the Director of Records, Militia Headquarters, Ottawa. The Victory Medal will also be issued later on.

J. W. (Ashby-de-la-Zouch).—For two and under three years' service you are entitled to £71 18s. 4d., or, with the gratuity payable to your wife, £102 14s. 9d. The extension of the War Service Gratuity mentioned in *Canada* does not apply to you.

R. W. K. (Oxford).—The late King Edward, when Prince of Wales, arrived at Quebec to lay the corner stone of the first Parliament Buildings at Ottawa and open the G.T.R. Victoria Bridge at Montreal on September 1, 1860. The present King and Queen, when Duke and Duchess of York, visited Canada September 16—October 21, 1901, and in July, 1908, the King, when Prince of Wales, attended the Tercentenary celebrations in the city of Quebec. The Houses of Parliament at Ottawa were burnt in April, 1916, and the new buildings are now approaching completion.

SHAREHOLDER.—The income derived from investments, whether in mortgages, bonds, shares, or the like in Canada by anyone—whether Canadian or not—who resides permanently elsewhere than in Canada, is not liable to Dominion income tax. If, however, he is (*a*) either a partner in, or sole owner of, a business carried on in Canada; (*b*) if he receives a salary or other payment, such as directors' fees, for services which may be deemed by the income tax authorities to be performed in Canada; or (*c*) if he is the owner of revenue-producing realty situated in Canada, the portion of his income derived from such sources is subject to the Dominion income tax. (2) The interest payments on bonds of the Canadian Victory Loans are entirely free from Dominion income tax deductions.

B. B. (Exeter).—In 1867 the area of the Provinces which formed the Dominion of Canada was 377,045 square miles. Nova Scotia, 18,660; New Brunswick, 27,105; Quebec, 210,020; Ontario, 121,260. The present area of the Dominion of Canada covers 3,729,665 square miles, as follows: Alberta, 255,285; British Columbia, 355,855, Manitoba, 251,832; New Brunswick, 27,985; Nova Scotia, 21,428; Ontario, 407,262; Prince Edward Island, 2,184; Quebec, 706,834; Saskatchewan, 251,700; Yukon Territory, 207,076; North-West Territories, 1,242,224. The total population taken at the first official decennial census of the Dominion in 1871 was 3,689,257, and at the last census 7,206,643; made up as follows:—Alberta, 374,663; British Columbia, 392,480; Manitoba, 455,614; New Brunswick, 351,889; Nova Scotia, 492,338; Ontario, 2,523,274; Prince Edward Island, 93,728; Quebec, 2,003,232; Saskatchewan, 492,432; Yukon Territory, 8,512; and North-West Territories, 18,481.

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* *

COBALT'S SILVER OUTPUT.

For the first half of this year the output of silver from the mines of Northern Ontario was approximately 7,000,000 ounces. This would appear to indicate a total output of about 14,000,000 ounces for the whole year. It is expected that the value of the 1919 production will amount to $15,400,000, which, compared with 1918, would indicate a decline of about $2,000,000, but an increase of over $2,000,000 compared with 1916.

* *

Sir Chas. B. Gordon and Mr. Herbert Molson have been added to the board of directors of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co.

Mr. Hugh A. Allan has been elected a director of the Royal Trust Company, in succession to Sir Montagu Allan, who recently resigned from the Board in view of the fact that the Merchants' Bank of Canada, of which he is president, has formed an affiliated trust company.

Mr. A. S. Maynard has been appointed general purchasing agent of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Mr. E. C. Brown has been named purchasing agent at Montreal in succession to Mr. Maynard.

Branches of the Union Bank of Canada have been opened at Black Diamond, Alta (sub. to Okotoka, Alta.); Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Elphinstone, Man.; Kentville, N.S.; Moncton, New Brunswick; and Truro, N.S.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.—DIVIDEND No. 130.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of three per cent. has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending August 31 next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, September 1 next to shareholders of record on August 16, 1919.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By order of the Board.
CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager
2, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.
July 21, 1919

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 708. August 2, 1919.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Toronto or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

OTTAWA—

ORDE, POWELL, LYLE & SNOWDON, Solicitors, &c., 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

REGINA, SASK.—

ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street

INCORPORATED IN CANADA 1851
FIRE & MARINE
WESTERN
ASSURANCE COMPANY
British & Foreign Offices
14, CORNHILL-LONDON.
Paid-up Capital - £513,698
Head Office: TORONTO.
W. B. Meikle, *President & Gen. Man*
LONDON BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Rt. Hon. Sir John H. Kennaway, Bart., C.B. (*Chairman*).
Sir Ernest Cable (Bird & Co.)
Alfred Cooper, Esq. (Grahams & Co.)
Sir Charles Johnston, Bart. (Wingate & Johnston, Ltd.
C. C. Turner, *Underwriter*
W. A. Miles, *Manager*

Company Meeting.

BOLIVAR CONCESSIONS: Prospects of a Great Oilfield.

The first ordinary general meeting of the Bolivar Concessions (1917), Ltd., was held on July 24, at the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Moorgate Place, E.C., Mr. D. Elliott Alves (Chairman) presiding.

The Secretary (Mr. H. S. Jones) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors, the directors' report and audited accounts were adopted.

The Chairman's Speech.

The Chairman said:—

The Buchivacoa concession, which, you will remember, is the name of the concession owned by this company, covers an area of over 3,000 square miles, and is considerably the largest concession in existence in Venezuela. This vast property has in parts been geologically investigated by a series of expeditions, under the command of eminent geologists and engineers; in the first instance by Mr. E. H. Cunningham Craig, again by Mr. G. B. Reynolds, and, since we last met, by Mr. David Alex. Sutherland, who had the assistance of Mr. B. F. N. Macrorie, together with a fully-equipped and efficient staff. In each instance we have been assured that great deposits of oil exist in this concession. Mr. Cunningham Craig assures us that this fact is very definite, and Mr. Reynolds himself points out that abundance of oil exists within the area.

All these expeditions were only enabled to cover a small portion of this vast concession, but Mr. Sutherland, who made the last examination, had instructions to continue his investigations much farther afield, and his report, coupled with that of Mr. Macrorie, has given the greatest satisfaction to the directors, and, I am sure, to the shareholders.

Briefly, their information advised us that petroleum occurs in the concession in commercial quantity in virgin areas of very large extent and in positions where drilling can soon establish production. They concluded their remarks on that occasion by expressing the opinion that this concession included not one but many oilfields.

Prospect of a Great Oilfield.

I may briefly say that the reports of all the geologists are of such a nature as to make it definitely clear that in all probability one of the world's great oilfields will be opened up on this concession by British energies. I am glad to be able to report that, in spite of the abnormal conditions prevailing in respect to the manufacture and delivery of machinery, we have been enabled to procure complete drilling machinery for the Buchivacoa concession. Two complete drilling rigs, with the necessary casing sufficient to drill to between five and six thousand feet, have already reached the field. The first sites where drilling will take place are on that portion of the anticline known as El Mene, at its south-west extremity. These locations are approximately 37 miles from the seaboard, where plant and machinery were landed. Complete roads and bridges have already been constructed to enable the rigs to be readily moved to the sites of drilling. To hasten forward rapid transport of material our own motor tractors are being employed. Every facility has been afforded by the Government to expedite operations, and we are so fortunate as to enjoy to the fullest extent the goodwill of the inhabitants of the country, as has been so well established in connection with the Venezuelan Oil Concessions, Ltd., the adjoining oilfield.

Taking all the features into consideration as they apply to this extensive property, we may with confidence hope for quick results following drilling operations, which will very shortly be commenced. Shareholders will be regularly advised of the progress of operations.

For reasons of policy it has been decided that the present company—that is, the Bolivar Concessions (1917), Ltd., will continue for the time being to open up the field and carry on the whole organisation and development of the business. Shareholders in the present company—that is, the Bolivar Concessions (1917), Ltd.—are entitled under the above-mentioned contract entered into with Messrs. Speting & Co. to 800,000 shares in the British Controlled Oilfields, Ltd., equal to a division of four Seven per Cent. Preference Convertible shares at par, which are convertible at any time, in the British Controlled Oilfields, Ltd., for each share held in the present company. Therefore, until the liquidation of the present company and the consent of the Treasury to an issue by the British Controlled Oilfields, Ltd., has been obtained, it has been determined that existing certificates of the present company may be endorsed to that effect.

The British Controlled Oilfields.

It is well that shareholders should realise what the constitution of the British Controlled Oilfields, Ltd., in which you are so largely interested, really is. This corporation has been organised in such a way as will enable it, I am advised, in due course to occupy a position in the oil world probably second to none, and a brief outline of the magnitude of its operations and its immense potential future will at this stage be of value to the shareholders in the present company. It is known to a number of shareholders of this company that vast concessions have been acquired from, and others are at the present moment being negotiated with, the Governments of a number of Mid-Central American Republics and private owners. These concessions stretch from the frontier of Mexico right away to Brazil, forming an almost uninterrupted chain of concessions and properties encircling approximately two-thirds of the Caribbean Sea, with numerous ports on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The areas comprised in these great possessions already amount to over 18,000,000 acres, and will at the conclusion of satisfactory negotiations, now in progress with various Republics, exceed this figure many times over. The greatest care is being taken to ascertain which areas are likely to be most lucrative for the operations of the British Controlled Oilfields, Ltd., and various expeditions have been sent to Mid-Central America, and are at present operating and investigating there, under the leadership of some of the most eminent British oil engineers and geologists, with fully-equipped staffs to assist them in arriving at these conclusions.

Under British Control.

Machinery has already been created, as I had occasion to mention at a previous meeting, which places the whole of the oil supplies which may be obtained from this vast chain of territories, should they each, or, in fact, any number of them, prove of the value anticipated, absolutely under British control. A voting trust had been created, which will be permanent, and the result of which will be that, no matter who may acquire controlling share interests, however financially powerful they may be, can ever divert a single barrel of oil from national or Imperial requirements. For all time in some instances, and in others for the full life of the concessions, adequate supplies of oil, we may confidently assume, should the fields develop at the ratio we are led to believe they will, will be at the disposal of either the Imperial Government or the nation.

* *

Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, M.C., who is a director of the Bank of Montreal and the Royal Trust, and President of the Molson Breweries, has been elected a director of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co.

Messrs. Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson, Ltd., have just completed another ocean-going torpedo-boat destroyer, H.M.S. *Whitshed*, being the twenty-eighth vessel built by them for the British Navy since the outbreak of war.

The Secretary of State for India notifies that the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint at Ottawa has been authorised to sell immediate telegraphic transfers on India, without limit of amount, against the deposit at the Ottawa Mint of gold coin and bullion at the rate of one rupee for 9·4168 grains of fine gold.

CANADIAN CHEESE PRICES.

Producers' Strong Protests

A lively time was experienced last week by Sir Thomas Clement, the chairman of the Butter and Cheese Import Committee, which was appointed by the British Ministry of Food to handle dairy products in England, says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*.

Accompanied by Mr. F. Warren, director of butter and cheese supplies under the British Food Ministry, with Mr. James Robertson, the Canadian Director of Food Supplies in Europe, and a number of Montreal cheese exporters, Sir Thomas visited Brockville, the centre of the great Ontario cheese district, to meet representatives of many of the cheese boards to discuss a proposition for fixing the price of cheese. Sir Thomas and Mr. Warren told the cheese producers that the British Government, owing to the heavy burdens borne by the British taxpayers, had fixed the price of cheese there at 1s 6d per lb. Consequently, not more than 25 cents per lb. could be paid for Canadian cheese less the cost of freight from Brockville and other cheese boards to Montreal. This offer was greeted with indignant disapproval by the large meeting of cheese producers, who considered the price altogether insufficient.

After much heated discussion, the cheese producers passed a strongly worded resolution, setting forth that the price offered by the British Government was only 22 cents net, after the costs of shipment to Montreal were deducted, while this margin would be eased if better shipping rates and more favourable rates of exchange were secured. It was resolved to urge the Dominion Government to take action to reduce the cost of exchange, even if it involved large credits to the British Government for the purchase of Canadian cheese, as they were dissatisfied with the price offered, and considered it would have a depressing effect on the Canadian cheese industry. It was decided to send copies of the resolution immediately to Sir Robert Borden.

* *

THE WESTERN CROPS.

The Bank of Montreal has received the following cable:—"Crop conditions Manitoba continue satisfactory; Alberta, Western Saskatchewan, unsatisfactory, no improvement; Governments and railways co-operating relieve live-stock feed situation, which continues cause anxiety in dry districts."

Trading in wheat was resumed on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange on Monday, July 21.

* *

A movement is on foot to purchase for the Province of Ontario all the electric power within its boundaries.

IMPORTANT SALE of DENTAL EQUIPMENT and MATERIAL
and other Effects of Special Interest to Dentists, Doctors, Jewellers, and Barbers.

G. R.

By ORDER OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.
13, BERNERS STREET,
OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1.
Within a few minutes' walk of the Tube Stations at Tottenham Court Road and Oxford Circus.
24 STAND LATHES.
18 VULCANISERS, 20 FLASK PRESSES,
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ASH'S ELECTRIC LATHES,
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BACTERIOLOGICAL INCUBATOR
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suitable for Dentists or Research Work).
[illegible] Hydrochloric, and other Acids, etc.

MESSRS. GEERING & COLYER will SELL the above by AUCTION on the [illegible] on Monday, August 11, 1919, com[illegible] 11 a.m.
[illegible] may be had [illegible] at the Auctioneers, Ash[illegible] Kent) and [illegible] (Sussex).

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Offices.—19, Victoria Street, S.W.1 High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G. Secretary, Mr. W. L. Griffith. (Telephone: Victoria 8350.)

Emigration Office.—Commissioner of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith, 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 395.)

Province of British Columbia

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. Wade, British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of New Brunswick.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. W. Sumner, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 1581).

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. John Howard, 57a, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—Brig.-Gen. R. Manley Sims, C.M.G., D.S.O., 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 5793.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. Pelletier, King's House 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 6512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir Edgar R. Bowring, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically

A

Alexander, Lillias (V.A.D.), Toronto—66, Ennismore Gardens.

Anderson, P. M., Regina—Queen Anne's Mansions.

Anderson, Gordon P., St. John—116, Middlesex Street.

Arnold H. E., Vancouver—Hambrook, Emsworth, Hants.

Augustine, Capt. A. P. (R.E.), Vancouver—34, Bedford Place

Avard, N. T., Amherst, N.S.—Bull and Bush Hotel, Hampstead, N.W.

B

Beck, J. E., Vancouver—Midland Grand Hotel.

Beckingsale, W. D. (R.G.A.)—3, Cliff Road, Cowes, I.W.

Benson, Victor, Ottawa—Sports Club, S.W.

Blais, P., St. Césaire, P.Q. Russell Hotel.

Boyd, Rev. T. Hunter Waweig, N.B. Overseas Club, Aldwych.

Brown, Lt. L. L. (R.A.F.), Westmoreland Point N.B. 74, Pollard Road, Whetstone, N.

Bungay Norah (V.A.D.), Toronto—66, Ennismore Gardens.

Burford, H. W., Toronto—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

C

Cameron, Major J. D., Vancouver—44, Harrington Gardens Kensington.

Cameron, Major R. B. M., Fernie, B.C.—22, Monson Road, N.W.

Cochrane, R. B., Toronto—South Kensington Hotel.

Condy, R. L., Prince George, B.C.—Oxford Circus House.

Craddock Capt. A. E., Victoria, B.C.—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL.
Top of St. Martin's Lane.
In the centre of all Theatres.
One Price No Extras.
6/-

Crebbin, Jean and W. C., Vancouver—Egham, Surrey.

Creed, Frank O., Halifax—c/o Creed & Co., Croydon.

D

Duncan, J. M., Toronto South Kensington Hotel.

Dyment, A., Barrie Ont.—100, Fleet Street, E.C

F

Fabb, Christine L., Edmonton—Cambridge.

Fisher, C. E., Vancouver—Palace Hotel.

Forest, J. O., and Mrs., St. Roch, P.Q.—Russell Hotel.

Fuller, F., Vancouver—316, Brixton Road S.W.

G

Ganong, Lt. C. K., Long Point, N.B.—Y.M.C.A., Witley

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	1918.	1917.
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Silver	2,601,000	2,265,749
Lead	2,945,000	2,951,020
Copper	15,682,000	16,038.256
Zinc	2,500,000	3,166.259
Coal	11,460.000	7,524,913
Coke	1,335,000	959,430
Miscellaneous products	1,000 000	1,241.575
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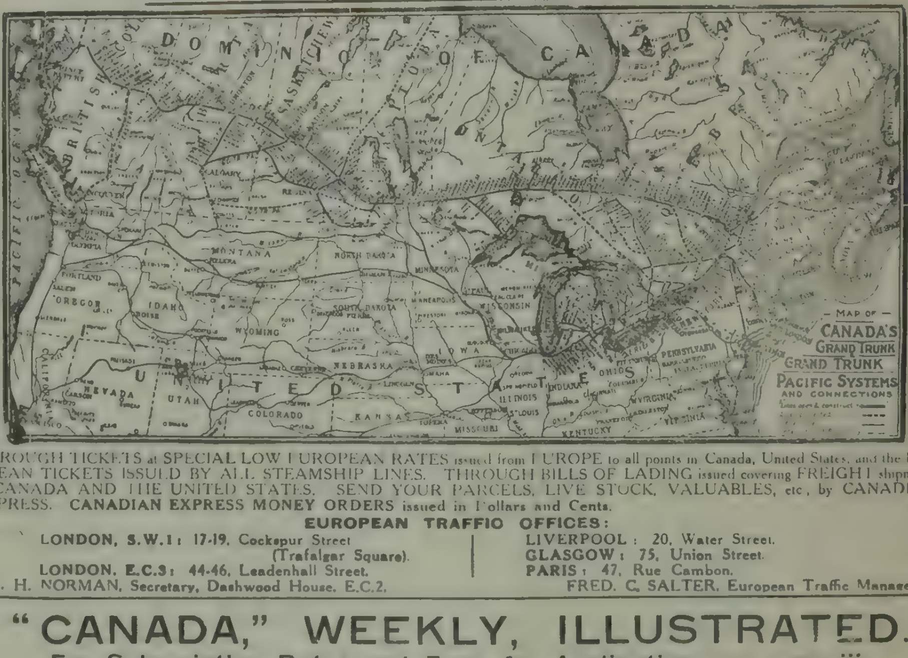
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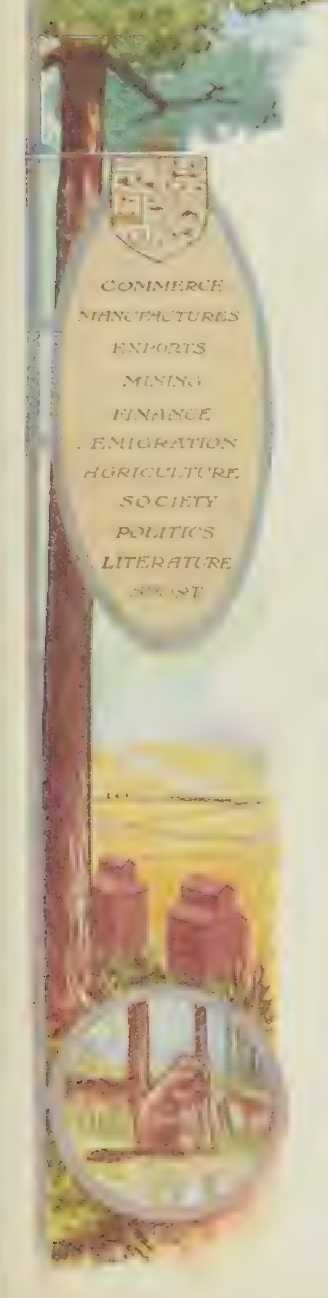

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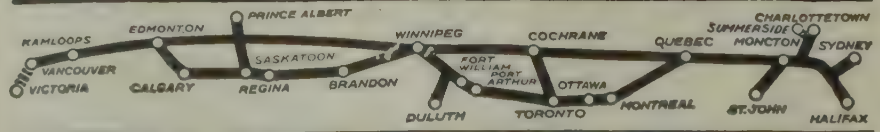

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CANADA

No. 709. SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1919. Vol. LV. 9D WEEKLY

"FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD."

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The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signatures are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

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THE RETURN OF THE CORPS COMMANDER.

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE has sailed for Canada this week, and carried back with him the respect and warm esteem of all the Staff officers and Government officials, among both British and Allies, with whom he was brought into close contact as Commander of the Canadian Corps. It is not necessary here to refer again at length to the military qualities of this great citizen soldier, but now that he is returning home we may express the general feeling of pride and pleasure of his countrymen, in the rare and notable qualities of which he has given proof since he assumed the heavy burden of his high command. His quality of thoroughness in attention to detail meant much to the efficiency of the Corps, and this is one of the qualities picked out by Sir Robert Borden in the fine tribute which he paid to Sir Arthur at the prorogation of Parliament.

Up to the time of the Armistice, General Currie had proved himself to be a strong man, who fully realised his grave responsibilities, and who was not to be led into hazardous adventure against his better judgment, or into hasty speech by momentary irritation. When fighting ceased he showed other qualities, which gave promise of statesmanship. His speeches were marked with a forceful insight into the needs of the moment, both in regard to the duties of Canadian citizenship and to the place which Canada had won, and should increasingly hold, within the Empire.

These thoughtful addresses made by the Corps Commander during the last few months profoundly increased his reputation and prestige in the Mother Country, and there is now keen interest on both sides of the Atlantic in regard to his future activities. It is the belief of many who have watched his career since the outbreak of war that, given the opportunity, General Currie will serve Canada as helpfully in days of peace as in the days of war. We do not believe that this opportunity is to be found in the Inspector-Generalship of the Canadian Forces. We would wish that the strong admiration and respect which he has left behind in the Mother Country should be turned to the fullest account, whether it be in Ottawa or in London.

* *

LORD MORRIS ON HOME RULE.

THE late Prime Minister of Newfoundland is well known to the British and the Canadian public for his vigorous and sturdy common sense on all questions affecting relations between the Dominions and the Mother Country. In an article in the *Times*, Lord Morris supports the scheme of Home Rule for Ireland suggested by that newspaper, on the grounds that half a loaf is better than no bread, and that if some such scheme is given a fair trial, it will ultimately lead to the restoration of harmony in the disturbed island. Something obviously has to be done, and as the statesmanship of the present Government seems bankrupt, it is good that a compromise scheme such as put forward by the *Times* should be seriously considered.

The stumbling-block is, of course, the determined hostility of the Sinn Feiners to anything except total independence, which, owing to the contiguity of Ireland, is totally inadmissible, even were there no question of the desertion of Ulster. Mr. T. H. Blacklock, who, as special commissioner of the Montreal *Gazette*, visited Ireland and wrote a series of very able articles on the Irish question, put his finger on the real difficulty when he pointed out that there was no hope of a peaceful and united Ireland until the whole of the people were sufficiently educated to understand the facts, and be able to decide for themselves as to the truth or falsity of the propaganda of their leaders.

* *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The New Ministers. The Ministerial changes reported from Ottawa this week will cause little, if any, surprise. Since Sir Thomas White tendered his resignation one of the names mentioned for his portfolio was that of Sir Henry Drayton, who has made a mark for himself as Chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners. He has given his name to the report on the Grand Trunk Railway's position, and his appointment as Minister of Finance at a time when this and kindred railway matters are before the Cabinet is perhaps significant. Sir Henry's place at the Railway Commission's board is taken by Mr. Carvell, who, as was expected, has resigned the office of Minister of Public Works, leaving it vacant for the present.

The name of Mr. Tolmie—a well-known livestock breeder—had also been mentioned as Mr. Crerar's successor at the Department of Agriculture, it being recognised that further possible Cabinet changes made British Columbia's representation desirable.

* * *

The Needs of Europe. The seriousness of the economic situation in Europe is so obvious that it does not require to be dwelt upon. It is the inevitable legacy of the war, and, under the most favourable circumstances, can only find a final remedy in time. The brightest ray of hope is the placing of the Supreme Economic Council upon a more or less permanent basis, by the setting up of a small Standing Committee in London. In the formation and early work of this joint Allied body Canada took an important part, and, realising that upon a properly reconstructed Europe depends the stability of the world, she will heartily approve the continuance of the Council.

The subjects discussed by the members of the Council during sittings in London last week are a good indication of the present situation. The general position in respect to coal production was described as being of the utmost gravity, and it was emphasised that the deficit can only be met by increased production and considerable improvements in the organisation of distribution. The lifting of the blockade has made possible the bringing to an end of the work of the Inter-Allied Food Commission at Rotterdam, which has been in charge of the supply of food to Germany. Other subjects considered were the combating of typhus in Poland, the relief of the immediate and pressing needs of German-Austria, the repatriation of prisoners of war still detained in the East, the maintenance of traffic on the Danube, and the temporary allocation between the Allied and Associated Powers of ex-enemy tonnage.

* * *

The Bolshevist Plot.

The character of the correspondence seized by the North-West Mounted Police at Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, and Vancouver, and now made public in connection with the trial of the strike leaders at Winnipeg, gives a better idea than before of the sweeping character of the Bolshevist plot, of which this and other particular disturbances were but the local manifestations. The aim of the revolutionists, it is clear, was to organise riots in every city, town and village of the Dominion at one time with the object of seizing control of the Government.

Letters from various leaders of the One Big Union movement declare frankly their object to form a Soviet Government for Canada and to demonstrate once for all that the workers were the only power in the country. One of the chief agitators, we are told, saw in the prospects of unemployment "a glorious opportunity to show that the only solution of the question is the situation in Russia." Other letters disclose a deliberate plan to pack the Western Conference with Reds, and the Alberta Federation Labour Convention is described as giving the Bolshevists "the finest boost that has been accomplished for some time." One of the strike leaders is quoted to have stated in a speech that the Parliament buildings at Winnipeg would make a good Labour Temple, and to have added, "From the way things are going we shall soon move in." Happily, this prediction was a little too previous.

* * *

The Irish Question in Canada.

Those Irishmen who are so anxious to sever all connection with Great Britain vociferously claim that their hopes are encouraged in Canada as much as in the United States. There is at least one body of Canadians who most vehemently repudiate Sinn Fein in all its aspects. At the annual meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of British North America, the Grand Master, Mr. H. C. Hocken, M.P., stigmatised the agitation to place Ulster under the heel of Sinn Fein as "the blackest crime ever committed by any Parliament." "Home Rule," he said, "is a dead issue. It was made so by the treason and rebellion of its advocates." Somewhat similar sentiments have even been expressed by prominent citizens of the United States.

* * *

Pension Rates for Ex-Imperials.

In the course of the long statement which he made in the House of Commons on Thursday of last week, Sir L. Worthington-Evans, the Minister of Pensions, made an announcement which will be received with satisfaction by many ex-soldiers resident in Canada. Under present circumstances the disparity in pay between members of the Canadian and Imperial Forces is reflected in the difference between the amount of pensions paid by the respective authorities. Those who came from Canada to join the Imperial Forces, or who transferred to them from the O.M.F.C., and who are now disabled and discharged, are in receipt of a much lower pension than they would have received had they been discharged from the Canadian Corps, and the disparity is still greater in the case of widows of Canadians who served in the Imperial Forces.

This matter had been taken up by the Great War Veterans' Association, and was very rightly brought to the notice of the Ministry of Pensions by the Canadian Department of Soldier Civil Re-establishment, and the Minister, recognising that it would be a reproach to the Mother Country if this state of affairs were allowed to continue, was able to announce last week that negotiations were in hand for its adjustment.

* * *

Removing "A Great Scandal."

If these are carried through [illegible]fully, as is hoped, pre-war residents in Canada and the United States, who enlisted in the Imperial Forces, or reservists who joined from these countries, will be given the option of taking pensions and allowances, medical treatment and training, and all other privileges at the same rates and upon the same terms as are provided by the Canadian Orders in Council, instead of the rates of pensions accorded by the Royal Warrants.

In bringing the matter to the notice of the Ministry, the Canadian authorities have conferred an Empire-wide benefit, for steps are being taken to make similar arrangements in respect of other self-governing Dominions. The cost of the pensions will be refunded to the Dominions, but Sir L. Worthington-Evans rightly recognises that some such plan is necessary to remove "what otherwise might be a great scandal, harmful to the best interests of the Empire."

* * *

Re-Burying Dead Heroes.

Among the comparatively few troops left in France and Flanders are the burial companies who are engaged in the task of locating the graves of those who have fallen on isolated spots of the battlefield, and re-burying the dead heroes in central cemeteries. They are thus performing this troublesome work in a manner which is destined to bring comfort to thousands upon thousands of bereaved parents. Already many Canadians are among those who have found their way across the Atlantic and across the Channel to the land where their loved ones lie, and a letter which appears in Tuesday's *Times* is typical of the feelings which their experiences must have inspired in many.

This Canadian father travelled 4,000 miles to locate the bones of his son, a lieutenant in the Princess Pat's, killed at Sanctuary Wood in June, 1916. To the great surprise and joy of himself and his wife, they found the grave and regimental cross five minutes after their arrival on the scene, in a cemetery by the roadside at Hooge, two miles east of Ypres, on the Menin road. In this letter, in which he makes certain criticisms and suggestions, he pays a warm tribute to the officers and men who are so persistently and faithfully doing this by no means attractive work, and bespeaks for them a little greater recognition and consideration from the public at large:—

> In a dogged, unostentatious way, they are labouring day after day to reclaim the mortal remains of many a beloved son, reported as missing or given up as lost to sight for ever. In countless spots here and there in nameless graves they lie. These trained men go out, search the ground, discover, and, with tender hands, re-bury thousands whose graves no one ever expected to find. Sixty per cent. of identifications, too, is the record, so carefully do they do their work.

The letter writer's appeal for better treatment of the members of these Labour Companies, as well as better arrangements in other respects, should fall upon sympathetic ears.

* * *

Canada and the West Indies.

The revival of discussion of the question of a political union between Canada and the British West Indies has not as yet called forth any fresh expression of opinion from Dominion statesmen. It may be remembered that the report of the Royal Commission appointed in 1910 only dealt with improved trade relations, and that its report was dissented from by Jamaica as well as by Grenada, British Honduras, the Bermudas, and the Bahamas. Moreover, to the conference held at Ottawa in 1912, Jamaica sent no delegate. Upon that occasion Sir Robert Borden, in addressing the delegates, pointed out that one of the greatest problems was closer and more advantageous relations between different parts of the Empire. The Duke of Connaught, upon the same occasion, said, "Your sole object in coming here is to endeavour to establish the maximum benefit at the minimum mutual sacrifice; the West Indies have products which we need in the Dominion, and it can supply commodities which you need and do not produce."

In the recently published correspondence it is suggested that "Commercial union only cannot permanently establish free interchange of commerce," but surely the essential preliminary to closer political union must be mutual agreement as to tariffs and general commercial, as well as political, policy. Hitherto Jamaica seems to have felt that her trade interests were more intimately bound up with the United States than with Canada, and until that most important island comes into line in favour of Federation, it seems premature for Canada to make a move. The conference to be held at Barbados next year, at which all the British West Indian Islands and territories are expected to be represented, may clear the air, but until the British West Indies is itself in agreement, it is difficult to see how Canada is to make a move in the direction of Federation, a policy in regard to which, indeed, parties in the Dominion so far show no sign of being in common agreement.

* * *

Sugar. With the present high price of cane sugar, and the unlikelihood of any return to pre-war prices, it is interesting to note that sugar may be furnished from the British Columbian forests. Canadian maple syrup has, of course, long been known, but the total production to-day only reaches a value of approximately half a million sterling. The Douglas fir, however, has a property under certain climatic conditions of distilling a sugar which has great commercial possibilities. In summer time, when the climatic conditions are favourable, sugar deposits form on the tips of the branches of these great forest trees, and it is believed by scientists that experiments may show some method of stimulating this flow of sugar in such regularity and quantity as to become an important industry.

* * *

Northern Ontario. The Ontario Government, in drawing attention to the vast territory in the northern portion of the Province open to settlement, makes claims for this district which may make intending settlers hesitate before they go further west on to the prairies. The land has to be cleared, but this ensures ample fuel and profitable employment during the winter months. As against the open lands of the prairies, the advantages claimed for Northern Ontario are, no wind storms in summer, no blizzards in winter, less frost, and no hail. These are very definite advantages to be weighed against the attractions of open land quite ready for the plough. Mixed farming and small holdings are the general rule among the bush farmers of Northern Ontario, and the relative attractions between this and the prairie district of Canada should be carefully weighed by the intending settler.

* * *

Next Year's Bisley Team. According to cable advices, there will be no Dominion Rifle Association meeting in Canada this year. The importance of this decision can be better realised when it is remembered that one of the primary objects of the D.R.A. annual competition is to select the following year's Bisley team. Selection cannot be made the same year because of the climatic conditions obtaining in Canada, for rifle shooting at the ranges is impossible in Canada in winter, and it is generally well on into summer before the ground is in a fit state for practice. This year's Bisley meeting will, however, furnish an admirable criterion of the quality of the leading Canadian marksmen, and the D.R.A. authorities, in making a tentative selection for the 1920 Bisley, cannot do better than base their finding on the full Bisley scores of the present year, which have already been sent over

In this connection, a word may be said in praise of the manner in which the 1919 Bisley team was handled. To begin with, there were forty shots on the team, as against twenty in normal years. This naturally meant double work for the Commandant and his Adjutants, for the result of every cartridge fired had to be scored, and checked to ascertain the accuracy of the scoring. The task was not made any easier by the fact that the arrangements had to be put back one day. The work of the team executive was, consequently, of an excellent nature, and Lt.-Col. W. W. Burland, D.S.O. (Commandant), and his Adjutant, Major W. O. Morris, and Assistant-Adjutant, Capt. W. J. H. Ellwood, M.C., are deserving of all praise.

* * *

The Olympic Games. During four-and-a-half years of war the physical fitness of the Canadian soldier was thoroughly tested on the battlefields of Europe, and as "storm troops" the Canadians proved that they were at least the equal of any troops on the Western Front. The further chance to prove the outstanding quality of the Canadian physique will come with the resuscitation of the Olympic Games, at Antwerp, in 1920. For that international sports meet Canada will furnish a team fully representative of every branch of athletics in the Dominion. To finance the undertaking Parliament has voted a credit of $15,000, the same amount as was provided for the Canadian Olympic Team of 1912. Canada is assured of a warm welcome from the Belgian people, who will foregather at Antwerp for the week's sport, and the Dominion must not lose sight of the fact that the Games will afford Canada a unique opportunity for advertising.

Clean sportsmanship, as the Toronto *Globe* rightly emphasises, is a fine advertisement for any country. In these days of speeded-up competition, the power of advertisement has increased in ratio to its necessity, and if, as is suggested, the money grant of Parliament is insufficient to guarantee the best representation for Canada, then Canada should, purely as a business proposition, make such increase in the grant as is found necessary.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

MAYNARD.—On 30th July, at Toronto, Canada, the wife of Major J. Maynard, C.A.M.C., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BAIRD—RAMAGE.—At Parish Church, Tranent, on the 24th July, by the Rev. James Gellarty, Johnstone Chambers Baird, 75th Canadians, fourth eldest son of Mrs. Baird, Tranent, to Jeanie Ramage, eldest daughter of Mrs. Ramage, Bankton.

ELLIOT—GREENE.—On the 31st July, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, by the Rev. R. French, Lt.-Col. Henry Charles S. Elliott, O.B.E., C.A.M.C., eldest son of Dr. Charles S. Elliot, of Toronto, to Margaret Kathleen Mary, daughter of the late Charles Temple Greene, and granddaughter of the late Samuel Nicholson Greene, of Penang, Straits Settlements.

GORMAN—SCATTERGOOD.—At St. Giles'-in-the-Fields, London, on July 16th, by the Rev. Wilfred Davies, Rector, Alfred David Gorman, Capt. R.A.M.C., youngest son of Mr. J. Gorman, Glenboig, Lanarkshire, to Daisie Amy Scattergood, V.A.D., Canadian Imperial Detachment, and late of Calgary, Alta.

JACKSON—SLADE. On July 23rd, 1919, by special licence, in Dover Castle Chapel, by the father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. A. S. Cuthbert Harrison, Chaplain, R.A.F., Major James Lee Jackson, M.C., R.A.F., and the Connaught Rangers, elder son of the Rev. Canon Jackson and Mrs. Jackson, The Rectory, Belmullet, co. Mayo, to Rosamond Tudor, second daughter of Edward Slade, Esq., and Mrs. Slade, The Tudor, Boston, U.S.A., and The Lake House, Quebec.

DEATHS.

BORTHWICK.—On the 2nd Aug., at 164, Westmorland-road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Mary Elizabeth (Mariella) Macdonald, widow of George Borthwick, and only sister of the late Sir John H. A. Macdonald, G.C.B., in her 85th year.

MCHARDY. At 42, East Princes-street, Helensburgh, on 19th July, Isabella Reid, aged 50 years, wife of Alexander McHardy, and eldest daughter of James Reid, Westville, Nova Scotia. Canadian papers, please copy.

WOODS.—On the 27th July, of pneumonia, at Royston Vicarage, Yorks, Philip Dundas Woods, Priest, son of the late Charles Woods, Archdeacon of Columbia.

WOLLEY DOD.—On the 24th July, of enteric, at 49 Hospital, Chanak, Frederic Hova Wolley Dod, of Midnapore, Alberta, Sec. Lieut., Yorkshire Light Infantry, attached Macedonian Labour Corps, aged 47.

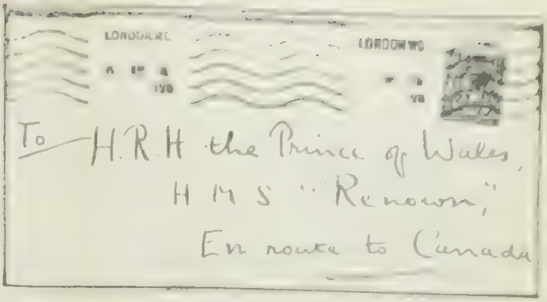
IN MEMORIAM.

In proud and affectionate memory of the Canadian soldiers—officers and men—who fell on the field of honour in the great and successful Allied attack, east and south-east of Amiens, August 8th to 19th, 1918. "They advanced 15 miles, lifted the menace to Amiens, and rendered futile the enemy effort to divide the British and French forces."

"Fear not that ye have died for nought
The Torch ye threw is caught;
Ten million hands will hold it high,
And Freedom's light shall never die"

In Memoriam notices can be prepaid at the following rates A minimum of three lines, or 36 words, $5 for five years. Each additional word, 10 cents for the period. Rates for prepayment for longer periods or perpetuity will be quoted on application

AN OPEN LETTER



To H.R.H the Prince of Wales,
H M S "Renown,"
En route to Canada

LONDON, August 5, 1919.

SIR,—May I, with propriety, venture to bid you God-speed on your interesting visit to the Dominion, and incidentally the United States of America? Your grandfather, when Prince of Wales, made the same trip, but in what different circumstances! His visit to Canada and the States was an event long remembered. It inaugurated that more generous view of the Old Country which scholarship and common sense have combined to promote in the interval. Your father, as Duke of York, went to Canada on the completion of his famous Empire tour, undertaken for the purpose of opening the first Commonwealth of Australia Parliament, on the morrow of the birth of the new century, whose two decades had been more closely packed with mighty events than perhaps any twenty years in history.

Your Royal Highness is "going west," as, with a touch of grim humour, you like to put it, whilst the world is still perturbed by the aftermath of Armageddon. The world of 1919 is not the world of 1901—or even 1914. Empires have been resolved into their elements; crowns have surrendered their place on potentate brows to the fugitive's cap; Hapsburg and Hohenzollern retain not a vestige of the power which held a world in awe. The British monarchy emerges from the struggle the one solitary survival of Imperial Sovereignty in Europe. The British Empire emerges a League of Nations in itself. In 1914 there was much talk of the virtual independence of the Dominions; in 1919 their independence in effect, if not in fact, is recognised by no less a person than his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and by one of those paradoxes which have made the British Empire what it is, the Dominions, with their voice in the Imperial Cabinet, are more closely allied with the Mother Country than ever before.

A sea voyage is the best of all thought-incubators. The Atlantic has probably been more responsible for the philosophy-that-matters than all the schools put together. Your Royal Highness will have an opportunity during the present week of reflecting on some of the happenings of the period in which you have found your manhood. You have shown in a dozen different capacities these last few months that you think, and think hard, and act accordingly. As a freeman of London and other cities, as a Freemason, as a landlord, as a patron of the arts, as the recipient of many tributes of love and respect, you have been called upon to give utterance to your thoughts, and every speech you have made, whether to your tenants, to the liverymen of London, to Canadians, or to the Royal Academy, has been stamped with a spontaneity, a vigour, a sympathy, and a sincerity which mark you down as a man of action and a philosopher. I may be permitted to congratulate you on their manner and their matter without inviting cheap reference to sycophancy or toadyism.

Why is it that so often the best soldier is the best speaker? Your soldierly qualities we knew all about long before the war came to an end. Your speechmaking gifts up to that time had been reserved for those little visits to officers' quarters, to rest camps, hospitals, and other places which made you so popular. I am not going to recount some of the things which came to my notice from unchallengeable sources. May I say they were all to your credit, not merely as Prince, but as man? You have clearly inherited the essential qualities alike of your grandfather and your father, and in combination I can imagine nothing finer. With the gift of doing the right thing in the right place, and saying the right thing at the right moment, you will find your way to the heart of every Canadian in Canada, just as surely as you found your way to the heart of every Canadian in Flanders and in England. In Canada you will meet with the direct, even blunt, but courteous speech of the man who has won preferment without privilege. Canada, under Providence, is the creation of Men. Its growth towards nationhood has depended as little on the favours of princes as the development of the United States. The Canadian loves a Man. Above all he loves the man who, having acted, can talk as a man. You, sir, have begged to be let off speechmaking. I hope you will modify your wishes. Things you will say in private will be of minor effect and importance. Talk to the Canadians in Canada as you talked to them at the Canada Club and the Canadian Officers' Club in London. Those who heard you on this side will like to hear you again, and those who have not heard you, but had relatives and friends in the war—that is to say, the whole of Canada—will just swell with pride and satisfaction as you pay your tribute to the heroes who came to Europe to help crush the monster menace to civilisation. They will appreciate it fully because they know that you are neither Prince Windbag nor Prince Bombast, but merely Prince Earnest.

We live in an age when hereditary Princes, like elected Presidents and Premiers, must derive their power from the people. A monarchy must be "broad based upon the people's will" if its foundations are to be secure. You will find in Canada a spirit more truly democratic than in the United States, and for a very good reason: democracy in Canada is concerned with the affairs of the people, and is not torn every few years by the delicate and disconcerting question as to who shall be its constitutional head. In the United States, half the people are always in opposition to the President. "A crowned democracy" would strike one as absolutely impracticable—indeed, an absurdity—were it not the fact, well established, that that is precisely what we are in the British Empire. In Canada, loyal to the finger tips though it be, you will discover much occasion for those "curious abrupt questionings" which came to Walt Whitman's democratic soul, and the answer will always be that the Crown is the symbol and pledge of the unity of Great and Greater Britain. As you give thought to the trend of things, you, I am sure, will never be insensible to the obligations which devolve on Princes, even when they are the object of such popular favours as Canada—Dominion and Democracy—will shower upon you.

Your visit, judging from the itinerary which I read in last week's issue of *Canada*, will make a heavy call on your energy. You will be busy from the time you reach St. John's till you take your departure for New York, and I dare prophesy the very happiest results from your movements. In no direction will they be of greater benefit than in regard to emigration. The Heir Apparent to the Throne is bound to be a most effective Emigration Agent! I am sorry that your opportunity for seeing another side of Canada will be so slender. Your programme does not appear to include any interval for sport of the big game order, but you have at least shown a nice appreciation of possibilities by taking your fishing rod with you. May yours, Sir, be the catch of Canada's season!—I am, Your Royal Highness's Humble and Dutiful

CARNEADES, Junior.

THE PRINCE OF WALES LEAVES FOR CANADA.

Royal Farewell at Portsmouth.

The Prince of Wales left Portsmouth for Canada on Tuesday afternoon on board the battle cruiser *Renown*, one of the finest ships in the British Navy. She was built on the Clyde by the Fairfield Company in 1916, her design being kept secret, and she has been beautifully decorated for the Prince's voyage.

The Prince left Victoria Station by special train at 11.20 a.m., and was accompanied to Portsmouth by the King and Queen, Princess Mary, Prince Albert, and Prince Henry.

Mr. Lloyd George was among those who said good-bye to his Royal Highness at the station.

At Portsmouth the Duke of Connaught joined the Royal party, who at once boarded the *Renown*. They had luncheon in the Admiral's quarters, and afterwards made an inspection of the vessel.

The Prince accompanied his parents and brothers and sister ashore, and took leave of them in their special saloon.

The *Renown* cast off about 6 o'clock, and soon got under way, being picked up by her escort, the light cruiser *Dragon*.

At Conception Bay, Newfoundland, on August 11, the *Dauntless*, which left Devonport on the morning of August 2, will meet the other two vessels, and the Prince will then transfer from the *Renown* to the *Dragon*. All three vessels will leave Conception Bay on August 11.

The *Dragon*, with the *Dauntless* in company, will arrive the next morning at St. John's, and remain until noon on the following day. The next port of call for the two light cruisers will be St. John, N.B. The Prince will arrive there on the morning of August 15, and will make one day's stay.

In the meantime the *Renown* will go on to Halifax alone, arriving about August 14, and there she will be joined by the *Dragon* and *Dauntless* on August 17. The Prince is only to spend one day at Halifax, and the two light cruisers will arrive at Charlottetown, P.E.I., on the morning of August 19, and leave in the afternoon of the same day for Quebec.

The *Renown* will not leave Halifax until August 20, and will meet her consorts off Charlottetown, where the Prince will re-embark in her. All three ships will reach Quebec on August 21, and there the Prince will disembark for his land tour.

His Royal Highness is attended by Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, Chief of Staff; Sir Godfrey Thomas, Private Secretary; Lord Claud Hamilton and Capt. the Hon. Piers Legh, Equerries; Col. Grigg, Military Secretary; Commander North, Naval A.D.C.; Chief Inspector Parker, of the Special Branch at Scotland Yard, and Inspector Burt.

The Prince will be away for about three months.

The Dominion Parliament meets on September 1, and the Prince will lay the corner stone of the tower of the new Parliament Buildings on the same day.

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OBITUARY.

At Westmount, P.Q., Mr. James B. McKay (83). At Toronto, Rev. Manley Benson, D.D. (77), for 55 years a minister of the Methodist Church in Canada; Mr. J. A. McFadden, general agent of the New York Life Association in Toronto; Mr. T. C. L. Armstrong, as the result of a motor accident; Mr. F. W. Nicholson, formerly manager of the Union Bank branch in Lethbridge. At Brampton, Dr. David Heggie (83).

Sir Simon Fraser, late Commonwealth Senator for Victoria, who died at Melbourne on July 30, was born in Nova Scotia in 1832, and went to Australia when 20 years of age. After experiences in gold-digging, contracting for bridges, etc., he, with his partners, built several railways, including one in South Australia, 200 miles long, which was the first section of the transcontinental railway. With the exception of three years spent in travelling round the world, he was in the Victorian Parliament for 40 years, and was a member of the Federal Senate from its beginning until he retired in his 81st year. He received his knighthood in 1918.

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Newfoundland celebrated peace with religious services on Sunday, and on Monday sports were held, while military and naval parades took place on Tuesday, when the festivities closed with a picnic for 6,000 children.

The *Sea-Gull* is the title of the typewritten journal published on board the Canadian hospital ship *Araguaya*. All the contents are original, and speak well for the literary talent available. A Souvenir Peace Number was issued in mid-Atlantic. The journal is edited jointly by two chaplains—Capt. A. Beausoliel and Capt. George Pringle—one a Roman Catholic, the other a Presbyterian. Capt. Beausoleil was born in France and went to Canada a few years before the war. Being refused admittance to the Canadian Forces because he was over age, he sailed for France, where he entered the French army as a private. In it he served for three years, finally winning a commission and the Croix de Guerre. He then entered the Canadian Chaplain Service, and was attached for duty to the First Canadian Division.

DOMINION CABINET CHANGES.

New Ministers of Finance and Agriculture.

Sir Henry Drayton, Chairman of the Railway Commission, was sworn in on Saturday, August 2, as Minister of Finance, succeeding Sir Thomas White.

Sir Robert Borden announced that Mr. S. F. Tolmie, M.P. for Victoria, and one of the leading livestock breeders of the Dominion, will become Minister of Agriculture, in succession to the Hon. T. A. Crerar, who recently resigned. He also announced that he had accepted the resignation of the Hon. F. B. Carvell, Minister of Public Works, who had been appointed Chairman of the Railway Commission, in succession to Sir Henry Drayton.

The appointments involve three by-elections.

The Hon. Sir Henry Lumley Drayton, K.C., was born at Kingston, Ont., on April 27, 1869, was educated at the Jarvis Street Collegiate Institute, Toronto, and in England, and was called to the Ontario Bar in 1891. He was appointed counsel to the Railway Committee of the Ontario Legislature in 1902, for the Corporation of the City of Toronto in 1910, Commissioner for the Ontario Government on the Toronto Power Commission in 1911, and Chairman of the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners in 1912. He was knighted in 1915. Lady Drayton is a daughter of Mr. Joseph Cawthra, of Toronto.

The Hon. Simon Fraser Tolmie was born at Victoria, B.C., on June 25, 1867, and was educated at the Victoria High School, Ontario, and the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto (from which he holds the diploma of V.S.). He is well-known as a farmer and breeder of pure-bred live stock, and is a representative on the B.C. Live Stock Commission. He has been Unionist member for Victoria City in the Dominion House since 1917.

Major W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., Overseas Representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, is at all times pleased to give to all members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or any persons interested in Canada, any information dealing with Demobilisation, Re-Settlement, and Re-Establishment of soldiers in civil life, either by letter or by personal interview at his office, 6, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

WAR SERVICE GRATUITY.

Medical Treatment to Count as Active Service.

In future all officers and soldiers of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who have been transferred to the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment for medical care are to be counted, for the purpose of payment of war service gratuity, to be still on active service until the time of their complete discharge from the strength of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment. This will work out so that at the conclusion of treatment the gratuity pay will be computed upon the length of military service, plus the entire period of medical treatment.

This ruling will apply to all officers and men coming within the scale of gratuity payments who have been since February, 1918, or who may hereafter be retired or discharged from either the military or naval forces.

* *

CANADIAN AID TO FRANCE.

The British Committee of the French Red Cross announce that the Canadian Red Cross Society and the Canadian Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire have jointly undertaken to maintain in France one of the civilian relief sections, and have chosen that sector where Canadian soldiers specially distinguished themselves—Vimy Ridge and the regions near Arras. In addition to funds, they are sending 1,500 cases of food, and 500 cases of clothing, for the men, women and children who are labouring to reconstitute their homesteads, all traces of many of which have been obliterated

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THE OVERSEAS PURCHASING COMMITTEE.

The Overseas Purchasing Committee, the Disposal Board, and the Salvage Department have, in consequence of the progress of the Canadian demobilisation scheme, been merged into one body, under the title of the Overseas Purchasing Committee. The chairman is Lt.-Col. T. Gibson, C.M.G., D.S.O., the other members being Col. W. R. Ward, C.B.E. (Accountant-General), and Major P. V. Saylor.

The new body will now control the work of all three departments, but the work of each section will be reported on separately.

The merging of all three departments will allow of a considerable reduction in *personnel*, and the Accountants' Branch of the Purchasing Committee will further be transferred to the Accountant-General's Branch.

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The Rev. W. W. Perrett, superintendent of the Moravian Mission in Labrador, who has returned from that country to his home at Malmesbury, tells a moving story of harrowing experiences during the influenza epidemic on the Labrador coast.

PREVIOUS ROYAL VISITS TO CANADA.

When King Edward and King George Were in the Dominion

IN visiting Canada the Prince of Wales is following in the footsteps of his grandfather and father.

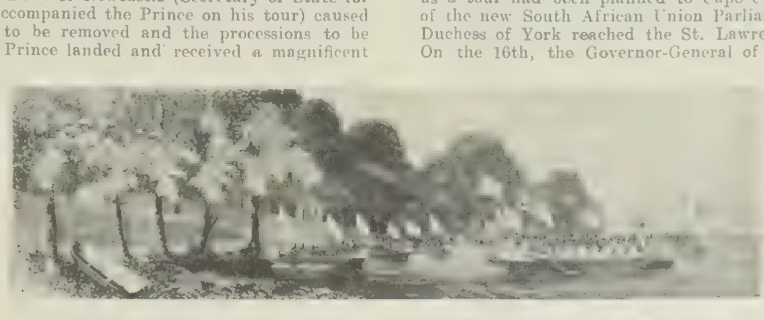
King Edward VII. was the first Heir Apparent to visit Canada. This was in 1860, when the future Dominion consisted of separate Colonies. The tour occurred in the interval between the young Prince's career at Oxford and his graduating at Cambridge. It was undertaken at the suggestion of Queen Victoria as a means of showing her appreciation of the self-sacrifice and heroism of a regiment which was raised in Canada for service in the Crimean War. Her Majesty, in reference to an invitation to visit Canada herself, promised that as soon as the Prince of Wales should be of sufficient age he should visit the Colony. In 1860 a fitting opportunity arrived—the formal opening of the great Victoria Bridge, which had been built to carry the Grand Trunk Railway lines across the St. Lawrence to enable that railway to reach Montreal from Quebec.

The Prince was then in his nineteenth year, and, as always, a tactful, gracious and engaging personality, won all hearts during his first Colonial tour. He made the voyage in H.M.S. *Hero*, and first landed at St. John's, Newfoundland, on July 24, 1860. There he was welcomed with enthusiasm, and was presented by the people with a large Newfoundland dog, which he named "Cabot." From Newfoundland his Royal Highness proceeded to Halifax, N.S., where great preparations had been made to receive him. While in Nova Scotia the Prince visited Windsor and Hantsport. Leaving Nova Scotia, the Prince sailed for St. John, New Brunswick, and at that city and at Fredericton had a repetition of the welcome he had received in the Colonies already visited.

A Royal Progress.

On August 18 the Prince had a grand reception at Quebec, where he spent five days and got through a large programme. From Quebec he proceeded to Montreal, where he opened the Crystal Palace, and formally opened the Victoria Bridge by laying a memorial stone. Among other functions, he held a levée, witnessed some Indian games and a canoe reception, and attended a grand ball. On August 31 the Prince left Montreal for Ottawa. The passage up the Ottawa River was indeed a Royal progress. Every village along the banks was decorated, and the people rang bells and fired salutes in his Royal Highness' honour. Finally, as he neared Ottawa, a flotilla of 150 bark canoes, manned by 1,200 lumbermen, escorted the Prince's vessel to the city. Prince Edward was particularly delighted with one entertainment that was offered to him. He shot one of the timber shoots, and was taken over the rapids on a raft, from which he also witnessed canoe races. On September 1 he laid the corner-stone of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa.

From Ottawa his Royal Highness went to Brockville and to Kingston. At Kingston he did not land, however, owing to an ill-judged demonstration by the Orangemen. At Belleville, which he reached next morning, a similar demonstration was made, and he did not land. At Cobourg, which was the next place on the programme, Orange preparations had been made, but the Duke of Newcastle (Secretary of State for the Colonies, who accompanied the Prince on his tour) caused the Orange arches to be removed and the processions to be given up, and the Prince landed and received a magnificent welcome. At Toronto, similarly, party feeling ran high, and the Duke of Newcastle had to intimate to the Orange Lodges that if they persisted in their demonstrations the Prince would not land. A compromise was arrived at, it being agreed that the Orangemen would have a special private procession, at which the Prince would not be required to be present. The Orangemen did not, however, strictly keep their word, for on one occasion the carriage in which his Royal Highness was seated had to be diverted from its course in order to avoid an Orange arch.

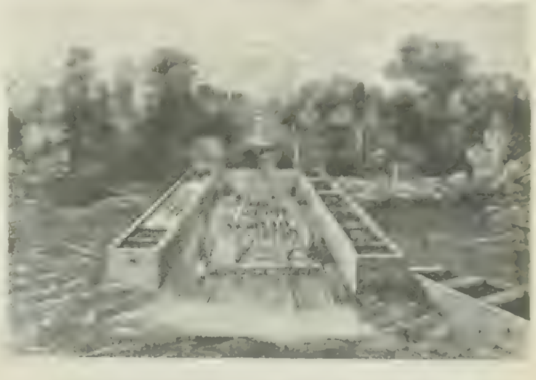

THE CANOE RECEPTION GIVEN IN HONOUR OF KING EDWARD ON THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

By courtesy of the "Illustrated London News."

A lengthy programme was got through at Toronto, and his Royal Highness left for London (Ontario), on September 12. Guelph and Sarnia were also visited. At the Niagara Falls the Prince witnessed Blondin carry a man over the falls on a tight rope. On September 18 Prince Edward laid the crowning stone of Brock's Monument on Queenston Heights. He then journeyed to Hamilton, where he opened the great Agricultural Exhibition of Upper Canada. From there he went by rail to Windsor, on the Detroit River, and brought his tour in Canada to a close. A visit to the United States followed.

King George's Six Visits.

King George V. has visited Canada six times. His Majesty began his travelling forty years ago, when, with his brother, he joined the *Bacchante*, a cruiser-corvette, as a middy in 1879. The first cruises in which the vessel engaged after his appointment to her lasted three years, and took her the best part of the way round the world, touching at each continent with the exception of the North American. The midshipman Prince, however, was destined soon to see the youthful Dominion, for his next ship—the *Canada*—was commissioned for service on the North America and West Indies station. The vessel remained on the station for some time, so that the future King must have become very well acquainted with the eastern part of the Dominion. In 1890, the Prince (then Duke of York) spent a year on the same station as commander of the gunboat *Thrush*, during which he renewed his acquaintance with the Canadian people.


KING EDWARD DESCENDING A TIMBER SHOOT AT OTTAWA.

By courtesy of the "Illustrated London News."

In 1901 came the famous Empire tour on the *Ophir*, made principally to open the Australian Parliament on May 9, just as a tour had been planned to Cape Colony for the opening of the new South African Union Parliament. The Duke and Duchess of York reached the St. Lawrence on September 14. On the 16th, the Governor-General of Canada (the Earl of Minto) and Sir Wilfrid Laurier (Prime Minister) received the Royal party in Quebec, amid scenes of the greatest enthusiasm. Here, also, the Duke was made an LL.D. of the Laval University. He reviewed the troops on the 17th, and was enthusiastically welcomed at Montreal on the 18th, where his Royal Highness opened the Medical Hall at the McGill University, and received a deputation of Iroquois chiefs with their squaws. On the 20th the Royal visitors were received by the Governor-General at Ottawa, and presented with a loyal address in Parliament House. The Duke of York unveiled a statue of Queen Victoria and presented South African war medals to the troops who had returned from the Front.

From Ottawa to Winnipeg, where great celebrations and festivities were held, thence to Regina, *viâ* Calgary to Vancouver and Victoria, their Royal Highnesses continued their journey, and arrived at Toronto on October 10. On the following day 11,000 troops were reviewed. Niagara was visited on the 12th, St. John, N.B., was reached in the 17th, and Halifax, N.S., on the 19th. On October 20 the Royal party re-embarked on board the *Ophir*, and sailed for Newfoundland, where the little fishing smacks testified to the loyalty and enthusiasm of their crews with innumerable lights, whilst the neighbouring hill-tops were ablaze with bonfires. On Friday, October 25, the *Ophir* headed eastward and homeward

His Majesty's latest visit to the Dominion was made eleven years ago in connection with the tercentenary celebrations at Quebec. To celebrate the anniversary, the famous battlefields of the Plains of Abraham and St. Foye were cleared of lately-built and disfiguring buildings, enclosed, and preserved for ever as a public park. The scheme was warmly approved by King Edward.

THE QUEBEC TERCENTENARY CELEBRATIONS: TROOPS MARCHING PAST KING GEORGE.

On July 15, 1908, the Prince of Wales left Portsmouth on H.M.S. *Indomitable*, in order to represent the Sovereign. On the 22nd he reached Quebec, and was received by the Governor-General and by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Prime Minister of the Dominion. On the following day, Thursday, July 23, a pageant representing the arrival of Champlain in his ship, *Don de Dieu*, took place. An address of welcome from the French-Canadians was then read to the Prince, and his Royal Highness held an investiture, knighting Col. Hanbury-Williams, Earl Grey's Military Secretary; the Hon. Lomer Gouin, the Premier of the Province of Quebec; the Hon. J. P. Whitney, Premier of Ontario; and Mr. J. G. Garneau, the Mayor of Quebec. In the evening Earl and Countess Grey entertained at a State banquet. On July 24 his Royal Highness reviewed some 12,000 Canadian troops and the sailors of the ships in the river, deposited a wreath at the base of the Wolfe monument, and presented to Earl Grey the sum of $450,000 collected in all parts of the British Empire, in France, and in America, to swell the fund for acquiring the Quebec battlefields. The Saturday witnessed a naval review, and in the afternoon a State performance of the Pageant took place. On the Sunday the Prince attended morning service at the Anglican Cathedral, and on the Monday morning enjoyed a motor trip among some old Quebec villages, witnessing a regatta in the afternoon. A naval display took place in the evening. On July 28 the Prince gave a farewell dinner party on board the flagship *Exmouth*, and on the Wednesday sailed for home.

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During July 915 letters were received at the British Columbia Offices, 1, Regent Street, W., the visitors numbered 524, and 1,080 persons used the reading room. The Agent-General, Mr. F. C. Wade, had 306 special interviews with callers.

The July issue of the *Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin* (Baltimore) was made an "Osler Number," in honour of Sir William Osler's seventieth birthday. It contained a notable series of articles upon Sir William Osler's connection with the medical school and hospital of the Johns Hopkins University.

The dormitory for soldiers passing through London in the basement of British Columbia House was closed on July 31. Since it was opened in December last the beds have been occupied 4,348 times, and the Agent-General, Mr. F. C. Wade, has received many expressions of appreciation of the boon which the accommodation has proved in many individual cases.

A CANADIAN LETTER.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

MONTREAL, July 23

The National Industrial Conference, which is to assemble at Ottawa on September 11, will confront a big task in considering the recommendations which were recently put forth by the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, though it will only be some of the outstanding recommendations that will be taken in hand. Among these will be the proposal to establish a bureau to promote the formation and development of Joint Industrial Councils, the recommendations as to hours of labour, the application of democratic principles to Government-controlled plants, the right of employees to organise and to bargain collectively, and so forth. It cannot be said that there is any great enthusiasm about this forthcoming conference on either side. The Montreal *Gazette* has thrown cold water upon it, and some of the Labour organisations have been discussing whether they shall attend or not. The original request for such a conference, however, appears to have been made by a Labour publication, the *Canadian Railroader*, published in Montreal.

Canadians in the Victory Procession.

The fact that, at the eleventh hour, Canadian troops were fitted into the great Peace procession in London, averted what would certainly have provoked much discussion and criticism on this side, for it was one of those things that no one here understood, that the Canadian Army, which had played so conspicuous a part during the war, should be unrepresented on so important an occasion. However, as the necessary arrangements were made, the promised debate in Parliament next session will be unnecessary.

Alien Enemies in Canada.

The question of how far peace conditions are now to prevail in Canada seems to be variously determined by different official quarters. A few days ago a registrar of alien enemies told a Montreal reporter that the alien enemies would remain in internment camps probably until the autumn, as they would not be released until the Canadian Parliament had ratified the Peace Treaty. Almost immediately there came from Ottawa a despatch stating that a party of these alien enemies were to be repatriated forthwith, and there is now due to sail from Montreal on the *Sicilian* a party of 900 of these prisoners of war. The same official had stated that if a German merchant ship were to come up the St. Lawrence just now, he would go down to the harbour and intern the whole crew. On that statement there has been no comment from Ottawa, but the ordinary presumption will be that as soon as the blockade is lifted by Great Britain it will apply to the whole Empire.

Express Companies' Rates.

The judgment of the Board of Railway Commissioners on the application of the express companies for leave to increase rates has been given out. Permission is refused to make higher charges on perishable foodstuffs, and on this point the Chief Commissioner lays down a curious ruling. "From past experience," he says, "it would appear that the increase in charge to the customer would be much greater than the increased cost per pound or per pint of the commodity. The cost of living is still mounting, and, as I see it, it is not to the public interest, or in the interest of the express companies themselves, to afford the excuse that a rise in the price of transportation of these essential commodities would give for still higher charges against the public." The judgment admits that the railway and express companies are carrying on business at a considerable loss. In order to increase receipts, increases are to be allowed in the general merchandise scale and in special scale "N." These increases give an average increase in Eastern Canada of 49.54 per cent., for the Middle West of 23.75 per cent., and for British Columbia of 11.48 per cent. Delivery areas in big cities are also to be extended.

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REJECTED IMMIGRANTS.

A report issued by the Director of Immigration at Ottawa shows for the 10 years ended March last the following numbers of (1) rejected intending immigrants, and (2) persons deported from the Dominion:—Rejected at ocean ports, 8,756; rejected at U.S. border, 162,523; persons deported—British, 4,795; ditto—American, 3,234; ditto—other nationalities, 2,126.

Immigration into Canada during May showed an increase of 100 per cent. over the figures for May, 1918.

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The Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council has, by a large majority, reaffirmed its allegiance to the "One Big Union."

It is announced from Ottawa that Canada's two hospital ships will have to make only two more Western trips each, after which the hospital fittings will be taken out and the vessels used for regular trade.

DECORATIONS FOR SAILORS.

British and Mercantile Marine War Medals

THE King has signified his pleasure that the British War Medal which has been granted to His Majesty's Forces be granted also to the British, Dominion, Colonial, and Indian Mercantile Marine.

In the United Kingdom the Medal, in silver, will be given to those who can supply such evidence as may be approved by the Board of Trade of having served at sea for not less than ix months between August 4, 1914, and November 11, 1918, nclusive; and those entitled to receive it will include licensed pilots, fishermen, and crews of pilotage and lighthouse uthorities' vessels, and of post office cable ships.

In other parts of the Empire the qualifying service will be the same, but all details will be determined by the several Governments.

The King has also signified his pleasure that a Mercantile Marine War Medal be granted to the persons specified in the above paragraph, who are qualified for the British War Medal, and who, in addition can supply such evidence as may be approved by the authorities referred to in that paragraph of having served at sea on at least one voyage through a danger zone.

For this purpose a voyage through a danger zone means:—(a) A voyage on a ship which entered or cleared a United Kingdom port, or a French port, or a Mediterranean port; (b) such other voyages in other parts of the world as shall be specified in a further notice.

IN LAST MONDAY'S RIVER PAGEANT.

The C.P.O.S. boat was manned by seamen who have been continuously in the service of the company during the last four years, and who have in some cases been torpedoed two or three times. The boat was one of the lifeboats of the type used on C.P.O.S. ships, which have been the means of saving lives of many passengers and seamen whose ships were torpedoed, often in mid Atlantic.

The Medal will be in bronze, and the riband will be green and red arranged vertically, with a narrow white line between them.

Officers, men, and women referred to in this announcement who, whilst serving at sea, were captured by the enemy or lost their lives through enemy action or were precluded by disablement through enemy action from further service at sea, before being able to complete their qualifying service for one or both of the medals, will be deemed to have qualified.

The Medals earned by deceased officers, men, and women will be issued to their legatees or next-of-kin entitled to receive them.

Instructions as to the submission of claims and other particulars will shortly be issued.

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CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS AT THE INVESTITURE.

At the Investiture on July 31 the following Canadian and Newfoundland officers were decorated by the King:—

C.B.—Major-General William Lindsay.

C.M.G. and D.S.O.—Colonel Stratton Osler, Engrs.

C.M.G.—Colonel William Mackinnon, Lt.-Colonel Allan Rankin, and Lt.-Colonel Ervin Stone, C.A.M.C.

C.B.E.—Colonel Perry Goldsmith, C.A.M.C.; Lt.-Colonel William Buell.

D.S.O.—Major David Corrigal.

O.B.E.—Colonel Henry Elliot, C.A.M.C.; Colonel Donald McGugan, Inf. (also received the M.C.); Lt.-Colonel Owen Lobley, C.A.P.C.; Lt.-Colonel Arthur Myatt, W.Ont.; Lt.-Colonel Sydney Tinner, Gen. List; Lt.-Colonel Robert Wodehouse, C.A.M.C.; Major Frederick Davy, C.A.P.C.; Major Vivien Graham, C.A.S.C.; Major Thomas Ker, Que.; Major John Robson, B.C.; Major Simon Tate, W.Ont.; Major William Taylor, C.A.P.C.; Major John Thomson, C.A.M.C.; Major Frederick Utton, Inf.; Major Edward Weyman, Que.; Capt. Cyril Carlisle, C.A.P.C.; Capt. [illegible] George, Que.; Capt. John Jack, C.A.S.C.; Capt. Herbert Martin, C.A.M.C.; Capt. James Still, C.A.P.C.

M.B.E.—Major Frank Smythe, E.Ont.; Capt. Hugh Anderson, R. Newfoundland Regt.; Capt. Thomas Currie, C.R.T.; Capt. George Dean, C.F.A.; Capt. Robert Lott, W.Ont.; Capt. Frederick Marshall, R. Newfoundland Regt.; Lt. William Gault, C.F.A.; Lt. John Sheff, W.Ont.; Lt. Stanley Smith, Gen. List; Lt. William Thom C.A.P.C.

TWO BARS TO M.C.—Capt. George B. McLeish, R.A.M.C. (Winnipeg).

M.C. AND BAR.—Major Edwin Day, 5th Bn.; Capt. Henry Thomas, 44th Bn.

M.C.—Lt.-Colonel Robert Thackeray, C.F.A.; Capt. Hector Jackson, Engrs.; Capt. Frederick MacDonald, 25th Bn.; Capt. Allen Richmond, Cyc.; Capt. John Roper, 85th Bn.; Capt. Jesse Skinner, C.M.G.C.; Lt. Joseph Boyer, C.F.A.; Lt. Douglas Cunnington, 50th Bn.; Lt. Joseph Farrell, 4th Bn.; Lt. John Mackenzie, N.C.; L Hugh Manning, C.M.R.; Lt. William Ross, 85th Bn.

At the Investiture on Saturday last Col. Lawrence Dowie (Gen. List) was invested with the C.B.E.; Major Fred J. Mulqueen, R.E., of Toronto, was decorated with the D.S.O. and M.C.; and Major Wm. Inglis, C.A.P.C. with the O.B.E.

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CANADIAN NURSES AWARDED DECORATIONS.

A *London Gazette* Supplement announces the award of the Royal Red Cross to the following members of the Canadian Army Nursing Service:—

BAR TO R.R.C.—Miss A. J. Hartley, R.R.C., matron, No. 4 C.G.H., Basingstoke; Miss M. H. Smith, R.R.C., matron, No. 16 C.G.H., Orpington.

R.R.C. (1ST CLASS).—Nursing Sister T. Bloomquist, C.R.C. Officers' Hospital, London; Matron M. Cornell, No. 10 C.G.H., Brighton; Nursing Sister E. F. Hudson, A.R.R.C., and Matron S. C. MacIsaac, A.R.R.C., Granville Can. Special Hospital, Buxton.

R.R.C. (2ND CLASS).—Matron M. R. Fitzpatrick, Perkins Bull Con. Hosp., Putney Heath; Matron H. Hardinge, Massey-Harris Con. Hosp., Dulwich; Assistant-Matron B. A. Merriman, C.R.C.O.H. London; Nursing Sisters E. E. V. Alexander; E. W. Ode H.M.A.T. *Essequibo;* J. I. Bell, H.M.A.T. *Araguaya*; M. Bastedo, A. M. Christie, E. L. Moore, M. I. Richardson, and M. S. Townsend, No. 4 C.G.H., Basingstoke; L. J. Brand, E. B. Burpee, M. H. Gagre, B. H. Mack, F. Munroe, M. B. Patterson, and E. Sinclair, No. 15 C.G.H., Taplow; J. S. Calder, C.R.C.O.H., London; H. C. Claxton, No. 5 C.G.H., Liverpool; A. V. Gamble, and M. E. Osborne, West Cliff Eye and Ear Hospital, Folkestone; D. L. Gray, No. 11 C.G.H., Moore Barracks, Shorncliffe; G. Holland, and H. M. Kendall, No. 16 C.G.H., Orpington; F. M. Kelly, Can. For. Hospt., Beech Hill, Englefield Green; L. Macdonald, No. 12 C.G.H., Bramshott; R. McCulloch, Can. Spec. Hosp., Lenham; F. L. Pyke, Can. Con. Hosp., Northwood, Buxton; H. L. Stark, Granville Can. Spec. Hosp., Buxton.

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SASKATCHEWAN EX-PREMIER'S ADVENTURE.

According to despatches (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*), Mr. Walter Scott, ex-Premier of Saskatchewan, while on his way from Victoria, B.C., *via* Winnipeg, to Detroit Lakes, Minnesota, was ordered from the Northern Pacific train by the United States immigration officer at Mannomen, Minnesota, and locked up for three hours. Mr. Scott says he liberated himself by breaking through a plastered wall and escaping through a window.

The immigration officer became angry over Mr. Scott's answers to questions. Mr. Scott said with perfect truth that he was a Canadian citizen, that he had had no fixed residence during three years past, and that if he now followed any business it was farming. The officer insisted that Mr. Scott should return to Canada.

It is understood that Sir Robert Borden will be asked to make a protest to Washington against the way in which Mr. Scott was treated.

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EX-SOLDIERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Mr. G. C. MacNeill, Dominion Secretary of the Great War Veterans' Association, states that the membership is now nearly 200,000, while the branches total 510. Everywhere, he says, the determination is expressed to keep the organisation aloof from politics, but Veterans everywhere are exhibiting the keenest interest in finding a solution of the present industrial trouble.

Mr. W. J. Tupper, of Winnipeg, was unanimously re-elected president of the Army and Navy Veterans' Association, held at Montreal, the other remaining officers being:—Col. McCausland (Toronto), first vice-president; Commander Cook (Halifax), second vice-president; Major W. Gordon (Montreal), third vice-president; Bishop Bidwell (Ontario), Cardinal Begin (Quebec), joint chaplains; and Mr. R. C. Irving, secretary-treasurer.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

"APPOINTMENTS AND DISAPPOINTMENTS."

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—I was interested to see in last week's *Canada* a short paragraph with reference to my letter which appeared in your paper on July 19, under the above heading.

Decision 423 has undoubtedly a bearing on the subject, but not such a direct bearing as your informant would have you believe. In para. 1 of this decision the words, "Unless the Minister otherwise directs," are noticed. How often the Minister has "otherwise directed" may be determined by a close scrutiny of recent copies of the *London Gazette*. From para. 2 of decision 423 it appears that I was in error in assuming Major "X.'s" acting rank would be substantiated, since I was guided by H.Q. C.R.O. 5480, para. D.2, dated 15-4-19, decision 423 being then unknown to me.

It is comforting to know, however, that in the case I quoted —which, although glaring, is not by any means isolated— A/Major "X" cannot become Temp. Major. He may be promoted Temp. Captain, though, I see, and will continue to draw the pay of a Major—in spite of the fact that he has relinquished the appointment for which he was granted his acting majority—until demobilised, and wear the rank badges as such; this in itself is very painful encouragement for the subalterns and captains of two and three years' service whom I referred to, and amongst whom, needless to say, may be numbered yours very truly,

CAMEL (Captain).

August 4, 1919

INCREASE OF PAY TO CANADIANS AT HOME.

To the Editor of CANADA.

Sir,—Would you be good enough to inform me, together with many other Canadians who came overseas in 1914, as to whether the increase in pay now granted to those serving at home in Canada is to apply also to those who are serving overseas?

I have questioned many staff officers in London and have received practically the same answer, viz., "I know nothing about the matter as far as the overseas troops are concerned."

The Government may have a reason for granting this increase to the home service man and not the man who fought and suffered in overseas service, but, if so, why in the name of commonsense is not a statement made so that the overseas man may not be kept groping in the dark as to the reason for such action, and at the same time souring his mind against the Government for what he considers a most ungracious and unjust act.

If you could clear up the situation in the minds of many of us who are still serving in England and just as anxious to be at home as any others, I can assure you that your efforts will be greatly appreciated.—Yours sincerely,

ONE OF THE FIRST CONTINGENT.

* *

"CANADIAN DAILY RECORD'S" LAST NUMBER.

After an existence of two and a half years, the *Canadian Daily Record* said good-bye to its readers on the last day of July. During that period it has been a welcome and useful friend of the Canadian soldier overseas, and has fully justified its publication by the Canadian War Records Office.

As Lord Beaverbrook (to whose initiation and support the success of the *Record* was so largely due) says in a message of appreciation: "For the first time a newspaper was brought into existence to give the Army at the Front the news of its folks at home, instead of telling the people the news of the Army. The precedent set is being followed by the Imperial authorities in supplying a news-sheet to the Army of the Rhine. In every war to come, until, if ever, war ceases, the armies of the future will have their own Press, and the curious, looking backward, will trace this new development to the bold example of the *Canadian Daily Record*."

The final 16-page number contained, among other features, an interesting record of many of the activities of the Canadians in the field.

* *

Amongst the Army honours and grants approved by the King, Canadians will be specially interested in the baronies and grants of £30,000 each given to Generals Byng and Horne.

For the next few days there will be open to public inspection at British Columbia House (1, Regent Street, W.) an exhibition of work by members of Women's Institutes in England. Mrs. Watt will take the collection to Canada for exhibition there.

Mr Geoffrey Neville. Anxious to hear news of you.—Miss H. Lloyd, 55, Lancaster Gate, London, W.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

Government Ownership of Railways.

"Whatever may be one's views on the question of Government ownership of railways in Canada, and notwithstanding the soundness of the general principle of public ownership of public utilities, which by their very nature must of necessity be largely monopolistic in character, it is open to very serious question whether any Government, elected to office on a purely war issue, has any right irrevocably to commit the country to such a large enterprise as Government ownership of the railways of Canada without first asking for and receiving a mandate direct from the people."—*Regina Leader.*

Quebec and the Cabinet.

"We would say for the last time to Sir Robert Borden that, as far as concerns the Province of Quebec, the solution depends solely upon him. Nobody here dreams of dominating the Cabinet at Ottawa. We ask only one thing: to be equitably represented in the Ministry in order to exercise there our just portion of influence. For that, Sir Robert Borden has only to choose as colleagues from the Province of Quebec men who possess respect and confidence, and not mere time-servers or marionettes whose wires he could pull as he willed, and whom he could chloroform according as he desired."—*Le Soleil* (Quebec).

Political Patronage.

"Sir Sam Hughes said that members of Parliament to-day had no say whatever in making appointments; the men who are responsible to the people, members of Parliament, were not considered, and, so far as he was concerned, he would fight any policy of depriving the member of Parliament of his responsibility in nominating members of the people for office. There will have to be a great deal of 'plain speaking' of the above description before the people of Canada will be inclined to revive the bad old system of political patronage, which Sir Sam rather naively shows to be either on its last legs or altogether defunct. He may seek to cover up the obnoxious term by fine phrases about the 'responsibility of members of Parliament in nominating members of the people,' but in plain letters it spells patronage, and patronage is something no forward looking Canadian ever wishes to see revived. Sir Sam must be growing a little old or he would not give away his intentions in such a child-like manner. He should realise that patronage is gone for ever: that the days of he local dispenser of jobs are at an end."—*Manitoba Free Press.*

The Price of Food.

"Do the people desire the Government to set about fixing prices of all staple food commodities? The rise of prices of other foods in Canada is also common to other countries, and it appears that any effective action must be international. We can conceive of legislation and regulations which will fix prices of foods in Canada one-third lower than they are now and therefore one-third lower than they are in the United States. We can imagine the thoughts of the farmers if they are compelled to sell so much lower than the United States, and are forbidden to ship their goods over the border. We can also imagine the fate of a Government which should establish this state of affairs."—*Vancouver Daily Province.*

Winnipeg's Courage and Confidence.

"While the strikers are doing what they can to give Winnipeg a bad reputation, the Board of Trade has been issuing a 'folder' explaining the meaning of a great work just completed designed to add to the city's fame and attractiveness. Winnipeg is in a plain with two rivers of moderate size flowing through its area, and neither giving a water supply it was safe to use. Deep wells could not longer be depended upon. The waters of the Lake of the Woods, 96 miles away, offered the nearest sufficient supply that could be brought by gravity. To them resort was had, and at a cost of $14,822,000 an aqueduct was constructed. The aqueduct can deliver 85,000,000 gallons of wholesome water a day. This will suffice to supply not only domestic wants but the needs of industry. The work is one of the greatest of its kind undertaken in America, and shows the courage as well as the confidence in their city of the Winnipeg people."—*Montreal Gazette.*

Bird Life in the West

"Those of us who have lived in the East among the feathered songsters that make their summer homes among the leafy bowers of forest trees realise how few and far between are the bird notes in the West. One may travel the prairies for days and meet with less than half a dozen varieties. Especially in this part of the country is it desirable that we should conserve what we have left of the feathered tribes and seek to induce others to visit us. A birdless country is something difficult to picture; it is not an impossibility should we fail to respect the laws now provided for the perpetuation of the migratory and other species."—*Calgary Herald*

* *

A conference on the Church in Western Canada was a feature of the University Extension Summer Meeting at Oxford on Monday.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication

The Hon. C. J. Doherty has again taken over his duties as Minister of Justice. The Hon. N. W. Rowell has left Ottawa for British Columbia with his family.

* *

The Hon. A. L. Sifton was a guest at the Government banquet to the Supreme Economic Council, held in London on Friday of last week.

* *

The Hon. A. K. Maclean, K.C., M.P., left on Saturday for France.

* *

Lt.-General Sir Arthur Currie sailed for Canada on Thursday.

* *

Lt.-Gen. Sir Richard Turner, V.C., Major-Gen. Seely and Sir Campbell Stuart were among those present at the reception and dinner given to Marshal Foch by the Lord Mayor.

* *

Major-General W. E. Ironside, who was at one time G.S.O.1 at Fourth Divisional Headquarters, has been made a K.C.B. for "valuable services rendered in connection with military operations in North Russia."

* *

Sir William Peterson, late Principal of McGill University, arrived by the *Melita*, accompanied by Lady Peterson, and will settle down in the United Kingdom. On the eve of leaving Montreal he was the recipient of an illuminated address and a travelling rug in minx, from the professorial and executive staff of the University.

* *

Col. A. W. Pryce-Jones, O.B.E., has been awarded the Territorial Decoration.

* *

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Stringer, Bishop of the Yukon, and Brig.-Gen. L. L. Wheatley and Mrs. Wheatley, sailed for Canada by the C.P.O.S. *Scandinavian* last week, and Mr. W. P. Bull by the *Metagama*.

* *

Brig.-General C. M. Perreau, Mrs. Perreau and their three children have arrived in England from Kingston by the R.M.S. *Megantic*.

* *

Brig.-Gen. Critchley and Sir Herbert B. Rowell were among the arrivals from Canada by the R.M.S. *Aquitania* last Saturday.

* *

Mr. William Henry Moore, the author of "The Clash," which deals with racial strife in Canada, has received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Laval University, Quebec.

* *

Dr. R. Ruggles Gates, now Reader in Botany at the University of London, is a native of Middleton, N.S. He was educated at Mount Allison and McGill Universities, and in 1905-6 was Demonstrator in Botany at the latter, later going to the University of Chicago. Dr. Gates came to England in 1911.

* *

Count and Countess della Faille have arrived from Canada *en route* to Belgium. The Countess, during her two years' residence in Montreal, gave much of her time to war relief work in connection with Belgian sufferers.

* *

The Hon. N. A. Belcourt, of Ottawa, is staying at Garland's Hotel.

THE HON. SIR HENRY L. DRAYTON, K.C.
The new Dominion Minister of Finance.

Brig.-General Frederick Gordon Guggisberg, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E., who has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast, is the son of the late Mr. Frederick Guggisberg, of Toronto, where he was born on July 20, 1869. He has already seen much service in West Africa under the Colonial Office. He has written several books and stories and a one-act play (in collaboration with his wife, who is best known as Miss Decima Moore, the founder of the Leave Clubs in Paris and Cologne).

* *

The Rev. R. Combe, B.A., Missioner Priest of St. John, Kennington, Chilcotin, B.C., has been appointed vicar of St. Margaret, Leeds, England.

THE HON. S. F. TOLMIE, M.P.,
The new Dominion Minister of [illegible]
British Colonial Press Phot[illegible]

[illegible] C. C. Birchard, M.B., [illegible] a member of the R[illegible] College of [illegible]

* *

[illegible] Blaylock, O.B.E., Chief Canadian [illegible]

* *

Major Harold P. Snelgrove (T[illegible]), Capt. Winfield B. Sifton (Ottawa), M[illegible] Percy A. McElwaine (T[illegible]), Donald de C. Ross-Ross and [illegible] Ross (Montreal) have joined the R[illegible] Colonial Institute.

* *

The Hon. J. W. de B. Fa[illegible] General of British Colu[illegible] Smithers, chairman, Grand Trunk [illegible]way, and Miss E. Smithers, Col. Sir Charles A. Hanson, M.P., Lt.-Col. and Mrs. F. Scott Kerr and Mr. and M[illegible] Watson-Sime left for Canada last wee[illegible] by the C.P.O.S. *Minnedosa*. Lady Colville and Hon. Margaret Colville sailed by the same steamer *en route* for Victoria, B.C.

* *

Mrs. Jonathan Rogers has left Vancouver for France and England, and will tour the devastated regions in France and visit the French Military hospitals at Bordeaux, Dijon, Toulouse and Orange, where wards are named New Westminster Ward, Vancouver Ward, University of B.C. Ward, and British Columbia Ward. She will also attend the International Red Cross meeting.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The engagement is announced between Lt.-Col. A. N. Stirrett, O.B.E., M.C., son of Mrs. C. Stirrett, of Calgary, and Miss Desirée Ellinger, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ellinger, of Manchester.

* *

The engagement is announced of Lt. Paul Whitney Earl, R.N.V.R., son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Earl, of Montreal, and Emmie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Flower, of Sharrow, Sheffield.

* *

Mrs. Frank J. Hart, Montreal, announces the engagement of her daughter Muriel to Capt. Rennie O. McMurtry, M.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. McMurtry.

* *

The marriage took place on July 30, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, of Capt. C. S. Wilkie, Canadian Military Forces (late Major C.E.F.), son of the late Mr. D. R. Wilkie, of Toronto, to Dora, daughter of the late Mr. John Lambert and Mrs. Lambert, of Chesterton, Cambridge.

* *

The wedding took place in Toronto, at Bloor Street Baptist Church, of Elsie Madeleine Macdonald, daughter of the late Duncan Archibald Campbell Macdonald, of the Civil Service, Ottawa, and Mrs. Macdonald, Lowther Avenue, and grandniece of Sir Archibald Campbell, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, to Mr. Sidney Frances Hull, son of Richard W. Hull.

* *

At Victoria, George B. Williams, only son of S. A. C. Williams, of Leicester, was married to Lillian Mary Freda, eldest daughter of Major and Mrs. Barnett Harvey, of Beach Drive, Victoria.

* *

Miss Margaret Bannerman, the Canadian actress, who has been "starring" in various London productions during [illegible] past two or three years, was, last S[illegible]day, married to "Mr. Pat Somer[illegible] [illegible] Capt. Holmes-Sumner, R.N. [illegible] and bridegroom have prominent pa[illegible] "Three Wise Fools," at the Comed[illegible]

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—One of the principal resolutions to be passed by the Grand Black Chapter of the Orange Order will be for a national memorial to Orangemen killed in France. The form of the memorial and the city for its erection will be decided upon during the Convention being held here.

Col. E. G. Davis, C.M.G., M.D., has been appointed acting director of Medical Services for the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

In the annual elections for the Trades and Labour Council, and for delegates to the Convention of the Trades Congress, the Socialists have been decisively defeated.

TORONTO.—At the Central Canada Fair its chief feature will be the Canadian war memorial paintings, which will be exhibited for the first time in the Dominion after drawing large crowds in New York.

The steamship *Hessa*, length 261 ft., 3,550 tons, a canal-size steel cargo freighter for trans-Atlantic service, was launched at the Dominion Shipbuilding Company's docks, being the seventh vessel to be launched from this yard during the past nine months, and five more are under construction.

——The Dominion Shipbuilding Company's yards are situated on 15 acres of reclaimed land owned by the Harbour Commissioners. When completed the plant will consist of four buildings worth approximately $2,500,000, with a capacity of about 12 canal-size ships per annum.

——The will of the late Henry Seaton Strathy, who died on April 27, shows estate valued at $79,761. The chief beneficiaries are his widow, Emma Kerr Strathy; his daughters, Frances Donald, of Pitlochry, Scotland, and Mary Theodora Lefroy, of Toronto; and his son, Dr. Henry E. Strathy, of Birmingham, England.

HAMILTON.—J. Douglas Edgar, professional to the Druid Mills Club, Atlanta, Georgia, won the Canadian Open Golf Championship here on July 30 with the remarkable score of 278 for 72 holes. Three tied for second place—James Barnes, the Western open champion; Karl Keffer, of Toronto, who won the Canadian Championship when it was last played for at Toronto in 1914; and Master Bobbie Jones, the Atlanta amateur. Edgar, before leaving England this year, was professional to the Northumberland Club at Gosforth.

KITCHENER.—The F. W. D. Truck Company, of Cliftonville, Wisconsin, are erecting a Canadian factory here.

——The Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company has decided to spend immediately $1,000,000 on their tyre plant here, for the purpose of substantially increasing the output.

KINGSTON.—The Hotel Committee of the City Council has decided to go ahead with the plans for a new hotel. The Chairman offered a $10 prize to any school child who suggests the most suitable name for the new hotel.

MIDLAND.—The plant of the Midland Shipbuilding Company reopened on July 14.

OMEMEE.—Lt.-Col. T. J. Johnston was chairman when citizens assembled to show their appreciation of the service men from this district who went overseas. Mrs. Cameron read an address, and 12 men were presented with a handsome fob and locket suitably engraved.

THOROLD.—The Beaver Wood Fibre Company has plans under way for the expenditure of two and a half million dollars before February in the expansion of the plant here.

WELLAND.—Mr. W. M. German, K.C., has been appointed as Industrial Commissioner at a salary of $5,000 per year and expenses.

FORT WILLIAM.—The assertion that 18 million dollars' worth of capital will shortly be expended at the Canadian head of the lakes on industrial expansion was made at a meeting of business men.

A certain amount of conjecture still surrounds the proposal launched by Mr. J. J. Carrick for the erection of a pulp and paper mill at Port Arthur. It is understood that Mr. Carrick disposed of the Pic River limits to American interests.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

MONTREAL.—Five German guns, four aeroplanes (bearing the Imperial German cross), and a shell-torn Hun tank, captured by the 22nd Battalion, arrived by the s.s. *Batsford*, for transportation to the Controller of War Trophies at Ottawa. The tank, having been captured by Montreal's Own French-Canadian Battalion, is of particular local interest.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The St. John Valley Railway was to be handed over to the Dominion Government for operation as part of the Canadian National Railways on August 1. This will give the C.N.R. a new line to St. John.

ST. JOHN.—Reports from the woods, brought out by survey parties, are that deer are plentiful in all parts of the Province and that moose are numerous in the central section.

The new Scadone bridge at the western entrance to Shediac was formally christened the Foch Bridge, and declared open for traffic to the public by the Hon. P. J. Veniot, Minister of Public Works.

——"I have the greatest faith in what the next five or ten years has in store for New Brunswick's forest products," declared Mr. R. W. McLellan, secretary of the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association, upon his return from a business trip to Great Britain.

——The Dominion Convention of the King's Daughters has re-elected Miss A. M. Brown, of Toronto, president; Miss L. Thorne, of Fredericton, secretary; Mrs. J. E. Austin, of Toronto, treasurer.

ST. GEORGE.—A minimum price of $10 per hogshead for sardines has been fixed by the executive of the Weir Owners Association of St. John and Charlotte Counties. The season has developed an abnormal trade in the sardine industry. The packers will co-operate in maintaining the minimum price.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Outlooks for the apple crop in the Annapolis valley are bright, and it is hoped the output will approach two million barrels. The United Fruit Growers' Association with 31 subsidiary companies, controlling 60 per cent. of the crop and 100 warehouses, has moved its offices to Kentville.

——Each week sees a marked increase in the tourist traffic and nearly every town in the Province has its quota of sightseers from the United States. The new hotel at Digby, under the management of the Dominion Atlantic Railway, promises to be a boon.

——The 114th anniversary of the first Church of England service at Louisburg was commemorated.

YARMOUTH.—Mr. F. J. Oakes, of New York, a regular summer visitor here, who has contributed freely to the Yarmouth Hospital, has given it the valuable farm known as Apple Tree Hill, Yarmouth North, which at one time was owned by the late Mr. B. B. Law, M.P.

TRURO.—Mr. Francis R. Jones, Special Commissioner of the Central Overseas Club and Patriotic League, addressed the members of the Canadian Club and their friends here. Prof. Trueman, president, presided.

GLACE BAY.—Mr. H. J. McCann has been appointed assistant to President Mark Workman, of the Dominion Steel Corporation. Mr. McCann entered the employ of the Steel Co. as a telegraph operator and has occupied positions of increasing responsibility with the Steel and Coal Companies.

The police census of Glace Bay shows a population of 15,563.

"FROM EAST TO WEST"

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG. The city police force is to cost $752,000 for the 1919-20 fiscal year. The estimates allow for 210 men, as at present, with 19 more men to come back from overseas, and $225,000 spent on the special forces enrolled during the strike.

—"A man needs seventeen faces and a rubber neck to represent all classes of his constituents," said Major G. W. Andrews, M.P. for Centre Winnipeg, whose experiences at Ottawa have brought him to the conclusion that the proportional representation system of elections should be adopted.

——Christopher H. Newton, 48 years old, who joined the police force here in 1901, has been appointed chief, in succession to Donald MacPherson. The new chief came to Canada from Lincoln, England, 31 years ago, and started farming at Roundthwaite, south of Brandon.

SASKAT-CHEWAN.

REGINA.—At an organisation meeting of the Regina Regiment here, Col. J. A. Cross, D.S.O., was appointed officer commanding, with Lt.-Col. Rankin second in command.

——Contracts for the construction of the winter fair buildings totalling $89,182 were awarded to Smith Bros. and Wilson.

——Automobile licences issued up to the end of the half-year ending June 30 in Saskatchewan total 50,000, or nearly 4,000 more than the number issued for the whole of 1918.

SASKATOON.—As demobilisation of the Canadian forces is nearly complete, the dispersal station here has been closed, and in future all Saskatchewan men will be demobilised in Regina.

MOOSE JAW.—Work of excavating for the basement of the new C.N.R. and G.T.R. union station here has been started. It is hoped to have the new depôt ready for use by October. The cost is in the neighbourhood of $50,000.

KAMSACK.—Mrs. C. Ramsland has been elected to the Provincial Legislature as successor to her late husband, and is the first woman elected to the Saskatchewan Legislature. She stood as a supporter of the Government, and defeated Mr. Whelan, returned soldier, by 300 votes.

SWIFT CURRENT.—Councils of the city and rural municipalities, in view of the practical failure of 75 per cent. of the crop in the rural municipality of Swift Current, have appointed a committee to meet the Provincial Government with a view to having steps taken to prevent drastic action by loan and mortgage companies.

——The ratepayers approved of the by-law to grant a 20-year franchise to the Great West Natural Gas Corporation for providing a supply of natural gas.

PRINCE ALBERT.—The Porcupine lands thrown open on July 2 were selected by lots drawn for priority in choice. The Soldier Settlement Office at Prairie River was thronged with land-seekers and the plan of drawing was carried out in order to give all an equal chance and prevent confusion and dispute. Only quarter sections could be entered on, and the 80 acres adjoining reserved for future acquisition.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Towns and cities in this Province that have become involved in financial difficulties are to have an opportunity for the investigation of their conditions by a Government Commission. Chief Justice Harvey, Mr. Justice Beck, Mr. Justice Hyndman, and Mr. H. M. Evans have been appointed to the Commission, in accordance with the "Act to ameliorate the financial conditions of certain municipalities" passed at the last sitting of the Legislature.

——Twenty-one returned soldiers left for the Peace River country on July 10. They are locating on the B.C. side of the line, and all expect to settle in townships 78 and 79, range 18, west of 6. The expedition is under the leadership of F. V. Stetchley, an original member of the 31st Battalion who has made repeated trips into the country since his return from overseas, and is enthusiastic over prospects there.

—The City Assessor gives the total valuation $86,688,415 and the property exempt from taxation $6,915,885, making a net valuation of $79,772,530. There is some increase in the building assessments $16,834,470 against $15,400,920 last year.

—Sixty cars of frozen steers were shipped from here in one week by the Swift Canadian Company, consigned to the Italian Government, completing the first contract that the Swift people have with the Italian Government.

CALGARY. Premier Charles Stewart and the Hon. George P. Smith, Minister of Education, have decided in favour of the Riley site, north of the Bow River, as the location for the new Institute of Technology and Art and the new Normal School. The site includes 110 acres on rising ground, just north of Riley Park, in Hillhurst, adjacent to Tenth Avenue, or the Morleyville Trail, and the price paid is $63,000.

—— Approximately 11,500 telephone numbers are found in the new directory for the city. This represents an average increase of more than 200 telephones every month since the last directory was published.

—At the annual meeting of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Alberta the officers elected for the ensuing year were:—Mr. J. B. Sutherland, Calgary, president; Mr. Ed. D. C. Thomson, Edmonton, and Mr. F. M. Harvey, Calgary, vice-presidents; Mr. Cecil E. Rose, Edmonton, secretary.

That the Bow Island gasfield is playing out is the statement by the City Engineer, following exhaustive investigation of the source of the gas supply of this city and other towns in Southern Alberta.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—"I am of the opinion that they are the best wooden steamers yet built either in Canada or the United States," said Capt. F. Tristan, inspector for the French High Commission, in allusion to the 3,000-ton wooden steamships now under construction by the Foundation Company here, to the order of the French Government.

——The Merchants Bank of Canada has opened a new branch at Mission City, under the management of Mr. J. P. Roche, formerly of Sydney, B.C. This makes the ninth branch of the Merchants Bank in British Columbia.

——A delegation waited upon the Premier to discuss with him the case of the doctor who prescribed one quart of rum for a returned soldier a few hours before the latter was found dead. The delegation told the Premier that evidence was available to show that one doctor in the city of Victoria had issued 100 prescriptions for liquor in six days and that another medical man here had issued 525 permits for liquor in 26 days.

—A total of 1,266 returned soldiers are now on the payroll of the Provincial Government, 160 being men who were on the staff of the Permanent Civil Service before they enlisted for service overseas. Their average rate of pay is $17 per month greater than that they were receiving at the time of enlistment.

VANCOUVER. The Union Bank has commenced the construction of a three-storey building at the corner of Hastings and Seymour Streets, to cost $300,000.

——Mr. Mayne Daly, Hamilton, who left this city to take over the management of the Ottawa branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, will return shortly, to become inspector for the Pacific Coast branches.

CLOVERDALE.—According to Mr. H. A. McDonald, the local agent for Messrs. Pemberton and Son, over 100 returned veterans have settled on Surrey and Langley farms from 20 acres upwards, and have good prospects. This means that about $500,000 has changed hands in these two municipalities alone through the agency of one firm.

PRINCE RUPERT. The Board of Trade has endorsed a petition which is to be presented to the Provincial Government asking for a land grant in connection with the building of the proposed new railway from Kitwangah to the Groundhog coalfields through the Naas Valley.

A VIEW OF PORT ARTHUR FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

THE PRIN TOUR IN

SOME PLACES OF THE G OUTWARD

G.T.P.] PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG, LOOKING WEST FROM THE CORNER OF MAIN STREET. [Photo.

TWENTY-FIRST STREET, S

[illegible] RANCH.

C.P.R.] CALGARY, LOOKING ACROSS THE RESIDEN

OF WALES' NADA. II.

LL VISIT WEST LAKES ON HIS EY.

THE HARBOUR AT FORT WILLIAM

THIS WAS PRAIRIE IN 1906.

JASPER AVENUE, EDMONTON.

OWARDS THE ROCKIES, 75 MILES DISTANT. [Photo.

AN INDIAN [illegible]

Gentlemen,

On behalf of the millions of men who, like myself, daily use the

"VALET"

AutoStrop Safety Razor

I propose a vote of thanks to this, the only self-stropping safety razor. It keeps itself sharp. It enables the ordinary user to give himself the shave of a master barber. There is no fiddling; no taking apart.

Seconded, you say?
Then all in favour say "Aye."
Carried unanimously.

STANDARD SET (No. 1), as illustrated, consists of heavily silver-plated self-stropping "Valet" Safety Razor, twelve finest "Valet" blades, and genuine "Valet" strop, complete in durable case, lined velvet and satin.

WALLET POCKET SET (No. 16) contains the same, but in folding wallet case of real hide, most durable and exceedingly convenient for travelling.

Each of above Sets - **21/-**.
Others at **30/-, 37/6,** and **42/-**.

Of all high-class dealers throughout the world.

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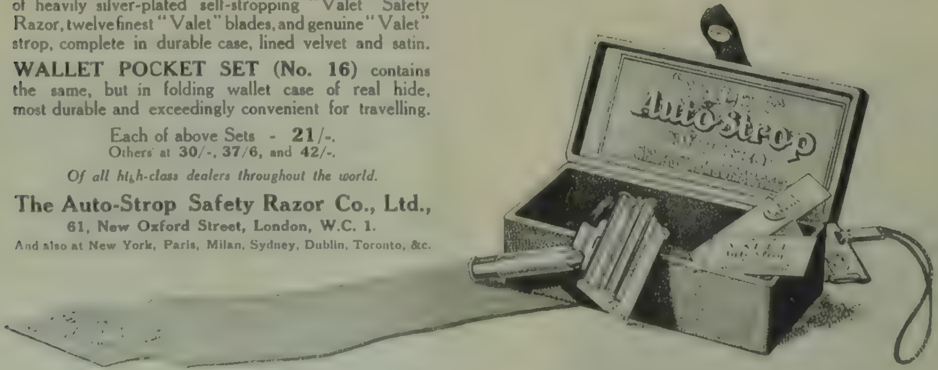

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HOW CANADIAN OFFICERS WON BATTLE HONOURS

Brilliant Work Achieved During the "Last Hundred Days"

("London Gazette" Supplement, July 29. The awards were originally announced in a "London Gazette" Supplement dated Feb. 15, 1919.)

SECOND BAR TO D.S.O.

Lt.-Col. Cameron M. Edwards, D.S.O., 38th Bn. (Ottawa).

On Sept. 2, 1918, during the Drocourt Queant battle, he displayed fine leadership and gallantry. He carried out several reconnaissances under very heavy fire, and the information he gained was most valuable in directing artillery fire into points of resistance and enemy movements. His cool courage was an example to all who came in contact with him, but particularly to his battalion which gained all their objectives in time, thereby creating the desired gap in the Drocourt Queant system of trenches. (D.S.O. gazetted Jan. 10, 1917; first bar June 3, 1918.)

BAR TO D.S.O.

Maj. Robert Bickerdike, D.S.O., 87th Bn. (Montreal).

For great gallantry and devotion to duty, at Bourlon, Blecourt, Cambrai Sector, from Sept. 27 to Oct. 1, 1918. During the night attack made by the battalion east of Bourlon Wood on Sept. 27 he went forward and under heavy fire he gallantly organised the line and held the objective till relieved by troops passing through. On Sept. 30, when troops were driven back, he reorganised the line out of elements of several battalions, and held the front line against counter-attacks till his battalion was withdrawn for reorganisation in the evening. On the morning of Oct. 1 he took signallers and scouts forward and established a report centre at the farthest point reached by our advanced troops. The skill and daring displayed by him throughout the whole operations were admirable. (D.S.O. gazetted Jan. 1, 1918.)

Lt.-Col. William H. P. Elkins, D.S.O., R.C.H.A. (Kingston).

He commanded a group consisting of R.C.H.A. Brigade and a battery of 4.5 inch howitzers during the operations of Oct. 9. He showed exceptional skill and daring in the handling of his guns under heavy fire and was largely responsible for the success of the operations. On Oct. 10 he commanded five batteries working in a very advanced position in support of the infantry attack on Neuville. Finding that his communication was cut between himself and the 4.5 inch howitzer battery, he went forward under very heavy shell fire to ascertain the situation; and superintended from a very exposed position the shooting of this battery when he had been ordered to cover a portion of the infantry advance. (D.S.O. gazetted Jan. 1, 1918.)

Maj. Charles B. Lindsey, D.S.O., 19th Ban. (Bde. Maj. 11th Infy. Bde., A. G.S.O. II, 4th Div.) (Toronto).

For great gallantry during the operations of Sept. 2, 3 and 4, 1918, before Arras. He repeatedly made reconnaissances under very heavy shell fire and machine-gun fire and maintained close touch with all forward units under exceedingly trying conditions. The information which he obtained was most valuable. (D.S.O. gazetted June 4, 1917.)

Lt.-Col. Kenneth M. Perry, D.S.O., 87th Bn. (Montreal).

For conspicuous courage and leadership at Bourlon Wood and north of Cambrai from Sept. 27 to Oct. 1. His work was accomplished with dash and precision, although at the cost of heavy casualties. On Sept. 30 the battalion again had heavy casualties, but, when asked to attack once more the next morning, he, with only 160 men, carried the attack to the very outskirts of Eswars, in spite of the desperate opposition of heavily massed enemy, and in conjunction with the battalion on his left he maintained an advanced position. (D.S.O. gazetted Aug. 19, 1916.)

Lt.-Col. James L. Ralston, D.S.O., 85th Bn. (Halifax).

For conspicuous gallantry and outstanding leadership in operations before Cambrai, Sept. 27/Oct. 2, 1918. He handled his battalion with great skill and successfully accomplished the allotted tasks in face of very heavy enemy resistance, after making frequent reconnaissances of the most forward positions under heavy machine-gun fire. When the enemy counter-attacked, his tactical skill saved a very critical situation. Though wounded in the face on the third day of the [illegible] continued at duty until his battalion was withdrawn. (D.S.O. gazetted Sept. 26, 1917.)

Lt.-Col. Malcolm N. Ross, D.S.O., 4th Bde. C.F.A. (Regina).

For conspicuous gallantry on Sept. 2 and 3, 1918, during the attack on the Queant Drocourt line and on Saudemont, Ecourt St. Quentin, and Rumaucourt. He went forward with his brigade in the support of the infantry, and throughout the operation showed marked dash and courage. He pushed his batteries well forward after close personal reconnaissance under heavy fire, and engaged enemy positions over open sights. His initiative, quick action, and daring offensive methods materially assisted the advance. (D.S.O. gazetted July 26, 1917.)

Lt.-Col. Herbert I. Stevenson, D.S.O., Fort Garry Horse (Brandon).

He led his regiment with great gallantry and determination during the advance from Mametz to Le Cateau on Oct. 19, 1918. He directed the operations from most advanced positions under heavy shell and machine-gun fire and showed a total disregard for all danger. The capture of the Bois de Gattigny was entirely due to this officer's initiative and fine leading, and had a most important bearing on the subsequent advance. His conduct throughout the operations was splendid, and he set an inspiring example to his regiment. (D.S.O. gazetted June 22, 1918.)

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER

Maj. Edwin G. P. Baker, M.C., 47th Bn. (Victoria).

In front of Inchy-en-Artois during the operations Sept. 27-29, 1918, he commanded his battalion in heavy fighting on two successive days, and by his personal example and splendid leadership inspired the officers and men of his command. In particular, on the night of Sept. 28, when it was necessary to again use his battalion in restoring the situation, he led his unit in the attack, defeating the enemy and restoring our line in advance of the position previously held. Throughout the operations his work was of the highest order.

Maj. William E. Davis, 11th Bn. Rly. Troops (Winnipeg).

On Aug. 21, 1918, whilst in charge of a detachment near Bucquoy, he made reconnaissances of the lines in forward areas to be reconstructed under shell and machine-gun fire, and carried out this work under very difficult conditions. Prior to the operations he superintended the reconstruction of the main light railway line through to Bucquoy, after making skilful surveys almost up to the front line trenches. He rendered most valuable service, and at all times has shown complete disregard for personal safety.

Lt. James M. Dunwoody, D.C.M., Fort Garry Horse (Winnipeg).

In the action at the Bois de Gattigny on Oct. 9, 1918, he was sent with his troop to ride down enemy machine guns on the right flank of the position at P.25a. In order to draw their fire and if possible to capture their machine guns, thus enabling the right flank of the enemy's position to be turned, he rode with his troops over 2,000 yards constantly under machine-gun fire, and while he and a number of his troop became casualties, he succeeded in driving the enemy from the guns, of which about fifteen were captured. This officer's great gallantry and determination prevented heavy casualties and by silencing the machine guns at this point made a continuation of the advance possible.

Maj. Orvil A. Elliott, C.A.M.C., attd. 5th Fld. Amb. (Toronto).

At Neuville Vitasse, Wancourt, Cherisy, from Aug. 26 to 29, 1918. As the infantry advanced, he followed up closely and although many times he was forced to pass through heavy enemy barrages he kept in close touch with the battalions and kept establishing collecting posts as far forward as possible. He was the direct means of saving many lives and throughout the operations

THE LAST CANADIAN TROOPS TO LEAVE HAVRE FOR ENGLAND his untiring efforts and disregard for his personal safety were a constant source of inspiration to those about him.

Maj. Charles J. Ingles, 20th Bn. (Toronto).

On the morning of Aug. 26 he handled his company with great skill and daring, working forward under heavy machine gun and artillery fire and taking his objective. On two occasions he organised parties to clean out enemy machine-gun nests that were impeding the advance. He was wounded in the arm but insisted in remaining with his company during the afternoon and night, defending a portion of the line subject to counter-attack. His example was an inspiration to all ranks.

Capt. John R. S. Lough, M.C., 72nd Bn. (Vancouver).

During operations before Cambrai from Sept. 27 to Oct. 1, 1918, he was in charge of a company only numbering sixty during the attack on Sancourt and Blecourt. He mopped-up the village and sent to the rear 200 prisoners out of Sancourt alone; and captured an additional 80 prisoners in Blecourt. Later, he organised his men in defensive posts and reported to battalion headquarters the position, not only of his own posts but also that of the company on his left. His reports throughout were remarkably clear and of the greatest value.

Maj. Edward L. Middlemast, Fort Garry Horse (Regina).

On the morning of Oct. 9, 1918, he was in charge of advanced guard squadron of the regiment, and located the enemy with many machine guns in the Bois-du-Mont Aux-Villes and Bois-de-Gattigny. After successfully sizing up the situation and timing himself with the advancing infantry, he charged the wood with the sword around the enemy's right flank, killing large numbers and capturing approximately 200 prisoners and 20 machine guns. Although wounded in this charge, he, after having his wound dressed, resumed command of his squadron and did valuable work during the remainder of the day. He did splendid work.

Lt.-Col. Alexander T. Ogilvie, 14th Bde. C.F.A. (Quebec).

On Sept. 2, 1918, near Vis-en-Artois, he manœuvred his brigade from the extreme left of the corps front line into a forward position in support of the centre. He made a rapid reconnaissance of the new situation under heavy shell fire, and was in a position to cover the infantry with all his batteries before the former were in position to commence the attack. He was able, through his own reconnaissance and that of his F.O.O.'s to give the infantry brigadier much useful information, and throughout the day rendered very valuable support to the infantry.

Lt.-Col. Stanley Paulin, 11th Fld. Amb. (Vancouver).

He was in charge of the evacuation of the brigade wounded in the operations about Cambrai. For the five days of that battle he worked day and night with very little rest. He was always leading and directing his men, and by his splendid example was responsible for the wonderful work done by those under him. His work under heavy shell and machine-gun fire was admirable.

Maj. Leslie F. Pearce, M.C., 4th Bn., C.M.G.C. (Victoria).

At Bourlon and north of Cambrai, from Sept. 27/Oct. 1, 1918, he displayed marked skill in handling his batteries, particularly on Oct. 1, when he was sent forward with instructions to ensure the machine-gun defence of the ground which had been gained. He made personal reconnaissance under heavy fire and rapidly arranged excellent dispositions. That the brigade held its ground was as much due to his skill in handling his machine guns as to the stubbornness of the infantry defence.

Lt. Ebenezer M. Preston, M.M., 87th Bn. (Montreal).

At Bourlon, Sept. 27, 1918, Cambrai sector, he commanded one of the leading platoons of his company. As they approached the railway embankment they came under heavy machine-gun fire. He at once called for volunteers, and with two men crawled up to within bombing distance and then bombed and rushed the post. He killed two of the crew who had escaped the bombs and sent a third out as prisoner. In all, eight of the enemy were accounted for. His fine action enabled his company to continue the advance

Maj. Eduard J. W. Ryan, 102nd Bn. (Vancouver).

For conspicuous gallantry and able leadership in command of his battalion during the whole of the operation from Sept. 2/5, 1918, between Dury and the Canal du Nord. He led the battalion from the assembly point to the jumping-off place under a continuous barrage of shell and machine-gun fire, and when on arrival it was found that the battalions, through which this unit was to pass, had been held up he withdrew his men into immediate support; and afterwards carried out the relief in pitch darkness over an unknown area, going forward and personally directing the operation. On the following morning he advanced the battalion four miles to the west bank of the Canal du Nord, and finally cleared the enemy out of their last stronghold, a wood on the western bank.

Lt. Philip B. Stairs, C.F.A., attd. T.M. Bty., 5th Div. Arty. (Halifax).

Near Villers-les-Cagnicourt on Sept. 2, 1918, he brought his mortar into action mounted upon a lorry, and engaged at short range enemy who were massing for a counter-attack. The whole of his crew being wounded and his mortar being subject to heavy fire from enemy guns firing over open sights, he kept it in action himself until a direct hit put it out and set the lorry on fire. Though he was wounded and there was ammunition on the burning lorry he then climbed back and rescued his wounded crew, and attempted to extinguish the fire. During this time he was again wounded, but carried on until the ammunition exploded, destroying the lorry. He behaved most gallantly.

SECOND BAR TO M C

Capt. William C. Ross, M.C., 72nd Bn. (Vancouver).

During the operations before Cambrai on Sept. 27, 1918, he handled his company under very heavy machine gun and artillery fire most ably, and organised an attack with remnants of his own company, and others, and relieved the situation, undoubtedly thereby allowing the battalion to gain its objective. He set a splendid example to all under him. (M C. gazetted April 17, 1917; 1st Bar, Feb. 1, 1919.)

Lt. (A. Capt.) James Ward, M.C., D.C.M., C.F.A., attd. 4th Divl. T.M. Bty. (Quebec).

Throughout the operations commencing Sept. 27, 1918, while commanding a battery of six-inch Newton trench mortars, he led his battery forward immediately in rear of the advancing infantry, and engaged all the targets pointed out to him. On Sept. 29 he advanced with an infantry battalion and had his mortars in action in the Chateau grounds at Sancourt immediately after the capture of this place. At this time the "mopping up" was not completed, and his men captured thirty prisoners as they emerged from cellars. From here, in spite of very heavy artillery and machine-gun fire, he continued to fire on and destroy machine-gun posts, which were causing our men heavy casualties. (M.C. gazetted Jan. 1, 1918; 1st Bar Dec. 2, 1918.)

BAR TO M.C.

Lt. John A. Creaswell, M.C., 47th Bn. (Vancouver).

In front of Bourlon on Sept. 27, 1918, when his company commander became a casualty, he assumed command and led his company forward under intense hostile shell and machine-gun fire. At one time he was surrounded by a party of the enemy, but fought his way out. Although wounded early in the day he remained at duty and supervised the consolidation of his objective until a relieving officer arrived. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 1, 1919.)

Lt. William J. Decker, M.C., 72nd Bn. (Vancouver).

During the Bourlon Wood operations before Cambrai from Sept. 27 to Oct. 1, 1918, inclusive, he showed great initiative and leadership throughout. When his company commander became a casualty on the 27th he took charge of the company and organised and led an attack, charging a strong point with fixed bayonets. On this occasion he was responsible for the capture of 150 prisoners. His courage throughout was most marked and he set a splendid example to all ranks. (M.C. gazetted Dec. 2, 1918.)

Capt. Franklin F. Dunham, M.C., C.A.M.C., attd. No. 5 Fld. Amb. (Winnipeg).

During operations about Neuville Vitasse, Aug. 26, 27, and 28, 1918, he organised stretcher parties under heavy shell fire and located and dressed many wounded. On the 28th the stretcher bearers under him moved practically with the infantry, and he personally directed the clearing of wounded from "No Man's Land" in daylight under heavy machine-gun fire. His initiative and coolness were the means of saving many lives. (M.C. gazetted Oct. 18, 1917.)

Lt. William W. Dunlop, M.C., 102nd Bn.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the operations round Bourlon Wood and near Blecourt on Sept. 27, 1918, and Oct. 1, 1918, respectively. Hearing that the C.O. and adjutant had both been wounded he hastened forward, where his assistance was invaluable to the officer who was placed in temporary command during the active hours of Sept. 27/28. He undertook a night reconnaissance which greatly facilitated the proper disposition of the companies on the 28th, and on the morning of the 1st it was due to his personal reconnoitring of the front that the companies were able to take up good defensive positions after attaining their objectives. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 4, 1918.)

Lt. Henry A. Dyde, M.C., 50th Bn. (Edmonton).

While in command of a company in front of Bourlon and Raillencourt, Sept. 27/29, 1918, his coolness and utter disregard for danger were an example and inspiration to his men, and made possible two successful attacks on successive days. On the night of the 28th/29th, when the situation was obscure, he made a daring reconnaissance in front of the line and obtained information of the greatest value. His company captured many prisoners and machine guns, as well as three guns. (M.C. gazetted Sept. 16, 1918.)

Lt. William J. Gibson, M.C., 47th Bn. (Kingston).

During the operations in front of Cambrai from Sept. 26 to 29, 1918, he performed very valuable work in laying out tapes, carrying out reconnaissances and leading the battalion to its assembly positions on two occasions. On the 26th, although badly shocked by a shell, he organised a new party and completed the preparations for the assembly of the battalion. Throughout the succeeding phases of the operation he gave his commanding offier most valuable information and assistance. (M.C. gazatted Dec. 2, 1918.)

Lt. Alfred C. Hannaford, M.C., 87th Bn.

From Sept. 2/4, 1918, in the Dury-Arras sector, his company occupied a line north-east of Ecourt St. Quentin, and was constantly and heavily shelled, and at night exposed to machine-gun fire. During this period he set a fine example to his men under most trying conditions, and his reports to battalion headquarters were of great value in keeping the latter in touch with what was going on. (M.C. gazetted Aug. 16, 1917.)

Capt. Arthur Hartley, M.C., 4th Div. Sig. Co., Engrs.

At Inchy between Sept. 27, 1918, and Oct. 2, 1918, as second in command and as O.C. of his company, he was in charge of the construction and maintenance of all forward divisional lines, frequently carrying out his work in the face of great danger and difficulties. Prior to the attack on Sept. 27 a successful reconnaissance was made by him of the forward area for the purpose of locating prospective headquarters and the non-shelled areas for lines, thus assuring the safety of communications. (M.C. gazetted June 3, 1918.)

Capt. Æmilius I. Jarvis, M.C., R.C.D. (Toronto).

As brigade intelligence officer during the operations on Oct. 8-10, 1918, in the advance on Le Cateau, at great personal risk he visited all parts of the various positions, including the extreme outposts, and the information he sent back contributed largely to the success of the operations. On Oct. 9 at the Bois de Gattigny he did fine work in going forward with the advanced patrols and capturing an officer, from whom he obtained a map showing the enemy dispositions. This information was of the utmost value to the subsequent operations. (M.C. gazetted June 22, 1918.)

Lt. Joseph McK. Knight, M.C., 72nd Bn.

As platoon commander during the Bourlon Wood operations before Cambrai from Sept. 27 to Oct. 1, 1918, when his battalion was held up by a strong enemy post, he worked his platoon around the enemy's flank, and then under heavy machine-gun fire rushed the post and captured the garrison of fifty, thus enabling the advance to continue. On the 29th he did splendid work with a Lewis gun in the village of Blecourt, and collected 150 prisoners. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 1, 1919.)

Lt. (A. Capt.) William Leary, M.C., 2nd M. Bde., C.M.G.C.

On Aug. 29, 1918, at Jig-Saw Wood [E. of Arras] he was in command of a battery of eight guns and advanced his line from Jig-Saw Wood to Victoria Trench under very heavy shell and machine-gun fire. He handled his force with great personal courage and devotion to duty, engaging and silencing enemy machine-gun nests, and through his fire enabling the left flank to advance to Piccadilly Trench and Victoria Trench. (M.C. gazetted Nov. 19, 1917.)

Lt. Alexander S. Macfarlane, M.C., C.F.A., attd. 4th Div. T.M. Bty. (Chatham, Ont.)

On Sept. 2, 1918, after the advance through the Drocourt Queant support line, when the battalion was temporarily held up by the enemy in the sunken road south of Dury, he made his way forward under heavy fire to the officer commanding one of the foremost companies, and volunteered to bring up a gun to assist in clearing the sunken road and strong points in rear of the enemy. This he did, and then went forward to our most advanced troops to observe. His gun fired with great effect. Although wounded he refused to leave, and kept his gun firing on given targets until all his ammunition was expended. He showed marked gallantry and determination. (M.C. gazetted Dec. 2, 1918.)

Capt. Douglass M. Marshall, M.C., 44th Bn.

East of Inchy, Sept. 27, 1918, he led his company in the attack and continued to the objective although seriously wounded. He was personally responsible for breaking up enemy attempts to organise after our barrage had passed. He showed fine courage in hand-to-hand fighting, and inspired all ranks by his determination to gain the objective at all cost. (M.C. gazetted Aug. 16, 1917.)

Lt. Kenneth R. McKinnon, M.C., 2nd Div. Sig. Co., Engrs., attd. 2nd Div. Arty.

During the operations Aug. 8, 1918, to Aug. 18, 1918 (on the Amiens front), and again during the operations from Aug. 28, to Sept. 6, 1918 (on the Cambrai front), when his lines were cut he took charge of parties himself and worked night and day under heavy machine-gun and shell fire to keep up almost impossible communications. The success of the divisional artillery was largely due to his tenacious work. On several occasions his lines were the only ones working, and the division was dependent on the information sent in by him. (M.C. gazetted July 18, 1917.)

Lt. William McMurray, M.C., 24th Bn. (Montreal).

Soon after jumping off at Cherisy and Upton Wood, Aug. 27, his company commander was wounded. He immediately took command and led his men through heavy machine-gun and artillery fire to their objective. On the 28th he again led his company in the attack. Throughout both days he showed most determined leadership, reaching the final position consolidated by the battalion with only thirty men left in his company. During the night he organised parties to evacuate the wounded from the enemy wire. The example shown by him during the whole of the operation was an inspiration to all. (M.C. gazetted Jan. 11, 1919.)

Capt. William C. Merston, M.C., D.C.M., 7th Bn., secd. 12th Inf. Bde. (Victoria).

During the Bourlon Wood operations, Sept. 20 to Oct. 2, 1918, he kept the brigade commander informed throughout regarding the progress of the attacking troops by continually working in the most forward positions under heavy fire. On Sept. 27 he rendered specially valuable service when finding that the attacking battalion had lost touch through being held up by an enemy post. He immediately secured a reinforcement which cleared up the situation and contributed largely to the complete success of the day's operation. (M.C. gazetted Aug. 19, 1916.)

Lt. Charles A. Morris, M.C., 11th Bn., Engrs.

On Sept. 27, 1918, when in charge of his company preparing "C" crossing over the Canal du Nord, in front of Inchy-en-Artois, he took his company forward to the assembly position two hours before zero, and later, under heavy fire, led them forward to the canal, in spite of many casualties. The road had been entirely blown out by a mine, and it was only through the most persistent and hard work that a passage was made by 8 a.m. for the first vehicle to cross. (M.C. gazetted June 3, 1918.)

Rev. William L. Murray, M.C., Chapl. Serv., attd. 50th Bn.

In front of Raillencourt on Sept. 28, 1918, he went over with the battalion in an attack, and when another unit attacked through his own he went forward with the medical officer of that unit. He stayed with the latter when wounded and dressed his wounds, and then carried him to a place of safety. He then continued advancing with the other unit, which had lost all their medical staff except one, dressing wounded in the open. He showed splendid devotion to duty under heavy fire. (M.C. gazetted Dec. 2, 1918.)

Lt. Thomas G. Norris, M.C., 10th Bty., 3rd Bde. C.F.A. (Victoria).

During the operations from September 27/30, 1918, when a shell landed alongside "E" sub-section gun, wounding him and three N.C.O.'s, he saw the wounded N.C.O.'s bandaged up and sent to the dressing-station, and, though his wound was most painful, stayed with the battery until the night of Sept. 29, when he was finally ordered out by the brigade medical officer. The devotion to duty and coolness under fire of this officer has always been an inspiration to the men of this battery. (M.C. gazetted Dec. 2, 1918.)

Capt. Laurel C. Palmer, M.C., 13th Fld. Amb. (Toronto).

In the operations before Cambrai he was in charge of stretcher-bearer squads from Sept. 27 to Sept. 30, 1918. During this period he had absolutely no rest day or night, and was constantly under heavy shell fire, and on the 28th he personally brought up field ambulance squads and carried out the wounded from in front of the front line under heavy shell and machine-gun fire. His untiring energy and disregard of personal danger were admirable. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 1, 1919.)

Lt. Elmore Philpott, M.C., 33rd Bty., 9th Bde., C.F.A. (Hamilton).

For marked gallantry and determination as F.O.O. in charge of a party of signallers under heavy enemy shell fire on Sept. 2, 1918, in the operations east of Arras, near Eterpigny. His party came under very heavy shell fire soon after our barrage started, and he was wounded in the back. He, however, pushed forward, and was again wounded, this time seriously, but established communication with brigade headquarters and an O.P. before allowing himself to be taken to a dressing station. (M.C. gazetted Dec. 2, 1918.)

Lt. Fred Riley, M.C., 1st Bn., Engrs. (Winnipeg).

On Sept. 5, 1918, he was detailed to make a report of the stores available at an enemy R.E. park in Bussy. He made his way through our line of outputs to within 400 yards of the Canal du Nord. He stayed there until after daylight, obtaining a rough inventory while being sniped at from across the canal. He discovered a fire burning in one of the lumber piles, and later returned with a party of men and extinguished the burning pile, saving a lot of valuable engineer material. (M.C. gazetted Jan. 1, 1918.)

Lt. Robert C. Rowland, M.C., 44th Bn. (Wiarton, Ont.).

East of Inchy, Sept. 27, 1918, while leading his company in the attack, the forward wave got into the barrage, and he ran forward and succeeded in checking most of the men. He was wounded while doing so. He carried on until the objective was reached, personally cutting off the escape of over fifty prisoners, who were captured by his company. At Sailly next day, although having been sent out on account of his wounds, he came up to the unit on hearing of ammunition shortage, bringing six pack mules loaded with ammunition through a heavy barrage. This latter service was of inestimable value to the unit at a critical moment. (M.C. gazetted Dec. 2, 1918.)

Capt. Joseph Gregor Shaw, M.C., 12th Fld. Amb. (Victoria).

During operations near Cambrai from Sept. 26 to Oct. 1, 1918, he was in charge of a party of stretcher bearers clearing the 12th Infantry Brigade. He went for four days practically without sleep, during which time he was constantly superintending clearing operations in the vicinity of the regimental aid posts. After two days, his senior officer having been gassed, the total responsibility devolved upon him. During this time, while constantly exposed to shell and machine-gun fire, his conduct was splendid, and he was the means of saving the lives of many wounded. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 1, 1919.)

Capt. Henry D. Thomas, M.C., 44th Bn. (Dundas, Ont.).

At Sailly, Sept. 28, 1918, he led his company through the village, clearing out enemy machine-gun nests which had been checking our advance. Later, he took command of the front line companies organising and leading parties to clear out enemy machine gunners on either flank. Although early wounded he carried on until the evening, when he was again severely wounded while rallying our men at heavy enemy attack. By his determination and courage the battalion forward line held fast throughout the day without assistance on either flank. (M.C. gazetted Feb. 1, 1919.)

Capt. Donald G. K. Turnbull, M.C., 11th Fld. Amb.

During the operations before Cambrai, Sept. 29, 1918, it was reported that there were still a great many wounded out in front of the regimental aid-posts of another brigade. He at once proceeded up the line with all available bearers and under heavy fire investigated the conditions as to wounded. He got them all out so that none were left during the night of Sept. 29/30, thus assisting materially in preventing deaths from exposure. (M.C. gazetted July 26, 1917.)

Lt. Leonard L. Youell, M.C., 35th Bty., 10th Bde., C.F.A. (Aylmer, Ont.).

While acting as forward observation officer on Sept. 3, 1918, during operations on Etaing and L'Ecluse, he with one other forward observation officer and an infantry officer of the 11th Infantry Brigade went out in advance of the infantry and made a reconnaissance of the town of L'Ecluse. On arriving in the village they found 17 enemy in dugouts, all of whom they took prisoners. From these prisoners they found that the road running through the village was mined, and placed a sign of warning over it to warn the approaching infantry. Throughout the operation he performed his duties admirably. (M.C. gazetted Oct. 18, 1917.)

MILITARY CROSS.

Capt. Alan F. Argue, C.A.M.C., attd. 87th Bn. (Montreal).

During the attack [Sept. 2/3, 1918, at the Dury-Arras sector] he accompanied the battalion during its advance under very heavy fire, and established his first-aid post in a trench close to the front line reached by the battalion, and continuously during the day and night worked without any rest and under constant fire. Later, he went to the assistance of a wounded officer under heavy shell fire, dressed his wounds, and remained with him until he died in his arms. Throughout he behaved admirably.

Capt. Charles M. Armstrong, 87th Bn. (Ottawa).

On Sept. 2/3, 1918, during the attack on the Queant-Drocourt line and on Saudemont, Ecourt, St. Quentin, and Rumaucourt, as brigade transport officer, he brought forward supplies and ammunition, despite being severely bombed by the enemy. Also he several times went forward under heavy fire and made daylight reconnaissances of routes to the forward battalions. By his initiative and coolness he maintained the chain of supply to the battalion.

Lt. (A./Capt.) James A. Anderson, 85th Bn.

During the Bourlon Wood operations in front of Cambrai, on Sept. 29, 1918, when his company was ordered to rapidly form an outpost line covering an important village, he himself reconnoitred the position, and one by one rushed his posts out to advantageous positions over ground which was kept under a constant sweep of enemy machine-gun fire. Though wounded while doing so he carried on until his line was established

Capt. Alexander D. Archibald, 85th Bn.

During the Bourlon Wood opertions in front of Cambrai, Sept. 27, 1918, in advancing to the attack his company came under heavy shelling and intense machine-gun fire. He personally went forward to reconnoitre the enemy position, locating two enemy machine-gun nests, and came back, and under most severe fire organised two parties, after being himself wounded, to deal with the opposition, with the result that the enemy posts were rushed and captured and the advance continued.

Lt. George V. Atkins, 102nd Bn.

During the operation near Blecourt on Oct. 1, 1918, with only nineteen men he went forward and captured his objective in magnificent style from a vastly superior enemy. His objective captured, he consolidated, and with the eleven men now left effectively took up a defensive position at Cuvillers and maintained his stand, inflicting casualties on the enemy. The same night he again distinguished himself by the manner in which he handled his relief. Throughout he set a splendid example to those under him.

Lt. Richard H. Babbage, 61st Bty., 14th Bde., C.F.A. (Calgary).

On Sept. 2, 1918, when the infantry encountered a very stiff resistance at Dury village he, by his exceptional initiative and coolness, brought four guns into action through heavy shell fire, and made the success of the attack/at this point possible. When coming into action another officer and several other ranks were wounded, two teams of the leading gun being knocked out. He showed good judgment in clearing the casualties and getting this gun forward also. His example was an incentive to all ranks.

Lt. James Baird, 87th Bn.

On Sept. 2/3/4, 1918, in the Dury-Arras sector, he was in charge of the communications of the battalion. Under heavy shelling he personally superintended the laying of the lines and their maintenance during Sept. 3/4, until the battalion was relieved. His work was of the greatest value in keeping battalion headquarters in touch with what was going on.

Lt. Harry Banks, 102nd Bn.

In the attack on Bourlon Wood on Sept. 27, 1918, while leading his platoon towards their objective, he found himself held up by a strong point manned by three machine guns. Halting his platoon under cover he went forward alone, rushed the post, forced the officer in charge to surrender, and captured guns and prisoners. After this he led on his men and successfully captured his objective, inflicting heavy casualties and taking over seventy prisoners. He did splendid work.

Capt. Frederick G. Banting, 13th Fld. Amb. (Alliston, Ont.).

Near Haynecourt, on Sept. 28, 1918, when the medical officer of the 46th Bn. was wounded, he immediately proceeded forward through intense shell fire to reach the battalion. Several of his men were wounded, and he, neglecting his own safety, stopped to attend to them. While doing this he was wounded himself and was sent out notwithstanding his plea to be left at the front. His energy and pluck were of a very high order.

Lt. Frederick H. Barnes, 38th Bn. (Ottawa).

As intelligence officer during operations in the vicinity of Bourlon, Sept. 27/30, 1918, he was early wounded but continued at duty, and on reaching the green line he assisted in reorganisation of companies under very heavy shell fire. On the night 28/29 he made a valuable reconnaissance which greatly assisted the planning of the attack for the following morning. On Sept. 29, when the battalion was held up, he made another daring reconnaissance, during which he salvaged a Lewis gun and continued to fire it until it was put out of action. Throughout he did excellent work.

Capt. Philip L. Barter, 46th Bn. (Minnedosa, Man.).

Before Cambrai on the morning of Sept. 27, 1918, he with great skill and ability led his company to the objective, personally directing the outflanking and capturing of three enemy machine guns at the Canal du Nord. During the advance on Sept. 28 he led parties against three enemy machine guns which were holding up the advance and succeeded in disposing of and capturing these guns. He later made a daring reconnaissance of the Douai-Cambrai road and established posts along same for a distance of 1,000 yards. Throughout the operations he showed marked courage and initiative.

Lt. Walter Bartholomew, 87th Bn. (Winnipeg).

At Blecourt, Oct. 1, 1918, in the Cambrai sector, he was sent out with a platoon to establish a post to straighten the line for relief. He found the sunken road held by four machine guns which opened on him, and he skilfully extricated his men, as his instructions were not to fight, as the line was just being established for the relief. He handled his men and executed his orders cleverly under heavy fire.

Lt. (A./Capt.) Adolf Berner, 47th Bn. (Prince Rupert).

During operations before Bourlon and Raillencourt, Sept. 26/28, 1918, he led his company excellently throughout the operations, and by his display of tactical ability saved many casualties. At the end of the first phase of the operations, when he was the only company commander remaining, he took charge of the reorganisation of his own and other companies, making all necessary dispositions to repel any counter-attacks. During the second phase he did excellent work, and throughout showed great coolness and ability

Lt. (A./Capt.) Andrew Black, 54th Bn., attd. 11th Bn., L.T.M. Bty.

In command of a detachment during the advance south of Dury, on Sept. 2, 1918, he advanced with the infantry. When the infantry were temporarily held up he sighted the gun on enemy posts, and taking a Lewis gun crew which had become detached from another brigade pushed forward ahead of the infantry under heavy fire, and inflicted many casualties on the enemy. He did excellent work

(To be continued)

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Major W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., overseas representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, sailed for Canada on the *Lapland* on Friday of last week. He has gone on a visit, and during his absence the work of the Department will be carried on by Lt. G. R. Middleton. The latter will be glad to answer any enquiries relating to the settlement of soldiers in Canada.

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

Special Appointments (Graded for purposes of pay under S.P (Cl. 14). Temp. Lt. Col. (now act Col.) C. R Hill, D.S.O., Sask. Regt., whilst specially empld from Jan. 9 to Feb. 2, 1919 (Graded for purposes of pay under S.P., (Cl. 10). Temp. Lt. (act Capt.) R. B. Law, Alberta Regt. (July 1). Temp. Capt. H Herbert, Sask. Regt., ceases to be graded for pay as a Staff Lt., 1st Class, and ceases to be secd. on vacating his P.B appt. (July 14).

Attached to Headquarter Units.—Staff Capt.—Temp. Capt K. H. Bovill, M.C., Art., relinquishes his appt., April 1, 1919.

Cavalry. Temp. Lt A. T. Le F. Johnson ceases to be secd for duty with R.A.F. (July 17).

Artillery.—Temp. Capt (act. Maj.) C. King relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. (Dec. 14, 1918). Temp. Lts. retire in British Isles:—R. E. Crofts, E. F. Diamond, and J. P. MacCormac.

C M.G.C.—Temp. Lt. H C. Young, D.F.C., ceases to be secd. for duty with R A.F. (July 14).

Engineers—Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) relinquish the act. rank of Capt. :—J. S. St. B. Baker and W. F. Lees (June 23; July 17 :—F. L West, on ceasing to be empld. as Co. Officer; G. N. Worsley, on ceasing to be empld. as Co. Officer. Retire in British Isles :—Temp. Capt. B. C. Hall, M.C., M.M., Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. C. Manson, Temp. Lts. C. Skinner, T. E. Dent, and H. H. Johnson, M.C.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Temp. Lt. R. M. Millett, M.C., to be temp. Capt. (March 7, 1918). Temp. Capt. (act. Lt.-Col.) G. C. St. P. de Dombasle, O.B.E., ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F. February 27, 1919, and is secd for duty with the C.A.F. (Feb. 28). Temp. Capt. D. Owen and Temp. Lt. E. J. Cronin cease to be secd. for duty with R.A.F. Temp. Lt A. Ragosin retires in British Isles.

New Brunswick Regiment.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) H. G. Wood, M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Lt.-Col. on ceasing to comd. a Bn. (June 26). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) L. W. G. Meikle relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be empld. as Co. Officer (July 17). Temp. Lt. (now temp. Capt.) R. C. Rowland, M.C., to be act Capt. (Aug 11, 1918, to Jan 4).

Quebec Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. R. F. Aldridge, M.M., to be temp. Capt. (May 29). Temp. Capt. F. Higginson retires in British Isles (July 16). Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) cease to be secd. for duty with Air Ministry, Dept. of Works and Bldgs., and relinquish the act. rank of Capt. :—W. J. Leslie, A. M. Hudson (Aug. 2). The following temp. Lts. retire in British Isles :—W. J. Leslie, A. M. Hudson Temp. Lt. J. Savoie is dismissed the Service by sentence of a Gen. Court-Martial (July 21). Temp. Capt. F. Higginson ceases to be secd. for duty with Impl War Graves Commn. (July 15). Temp Lt. G. B. Ince retires in British Isles.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lts. cease to be secd for duty with R.A.F. :—H. R. Kincaid, M.C. (July 3), S. B. Plummer (July 9). Temp. Lt. H. L. Ingram ceases to be secd. for duty with Ministry of Pensions (July 2). Temp. Capt. (actg. Maj.) R. J. Davidson, M.C., to be temp. Maj. (July 8). Temp. Lt. (act. Maj.) H. R. Herbert relinquishes the act. rank of Maj on ceasing to comd. a Co. (July 17). Temp Lts. (act. Capts.) relinquish the act. rank of Capt. :—R. C. Allday, D.C.M., M. R. Ames, M.M (June 23). Temp. Lt. G. L Shephard ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F. (July 9). Temp. Capt. C. B. Cowley and Temp. Lt. F. M. Goodliffe retire in British Isles Temp. Lt. N. G. Reynolds ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F. (July 14).

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Capt. R. W. H Palmer ceases to be secd. for duty with War Office (July 16). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) P. H. T. Brambley relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be empld. as Co. Officer (June 17). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) D. Costley relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be empl. as Officer i/c Area Clearing House (Witley) (June 19). Temp. Lt. J. Sang retires in British Isles.

2nd Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. E. O. Houghton ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F. (July 10). Temp. Lt. A E. P. Palmer to be temp. Capt. (Dec. 9, 1918). Temp. Lt. R. A. Adams ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F. (July 14). Temp Lt. R. P. Dick retires in British Isles.

Western Ontario Regiment.—Cease to be secd. for duty with War Office :—Temp. Capt. P. F. Scharschmidt (July 13). Temp. Lt. V. Nowitski (May 31). Temp. Lt. J. G. Merrison ceases to be secd. for duty with Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, Food Production Dept. (July 9). Temp. Lt. F. Cave-Browne-Cave ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F., and relinquishes commn. in O.M.F.C. (July 14). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) R. B. Pigott ceases to be secd. for duty with Air Ministry, Dept. of Works and Bldgs., and relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. (Aug. 2). Temp. Lt. R. B Pigott retires in the British Isles.

Manitoba Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (act. Maj.) C. C. Stibbard ceases to be secd. for duty with War Office (May 31). Temp. Lt. W. H. Kilby ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F. (July 9). Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) relinquish the act. rank of Capt. :—H. S Rutherford, A. C. Corfield. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) C. A. Hewett to be temp Capt (June 24). Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) A. E. Phillips to be temp. Maj. (Jan. 15). Temp. Capt. B. H. Taylor, M.C., to be temp. Maj. (Feb. 7). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) B. Y. Jackson ceases to be secd. for duty with Air Ministry, Dept. of Works and Bldgs., and relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. (Aug 2). Temp. Lt. B. Y. Jackson retires in the British Isles. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) R O. Wheatley, M.C., relinquishes act. rank of Maj (March 29) Temp. Lts. retire in British Isles :—B. H Kewley, A. Morrison, M.C

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J F. Donnellan to be temp Capt (June 25) Cease to be secd for duty with the R.A.F. : Temp Capt (act. Maj.) R W Bruce (July 14), Temp Lt A. H Bill (May 31) Temp Capt H Herbert ceases to be secd. for duty with War Office (July 14) Temp Lt (act Capt.) R. T. P. Adams to be act Maj (March 12 to July 17) Temp Maj. (act. Lt. Col.) J. S Rankin, D.S.O., to be temp Lt Col (May 2). Temp. Lt. J. H Worsley ceases to be secd for duty with R.A.F. (July 20)

Alberta Regiment. Temp Lt (act Capt.) J. Allen re[illegible] the act. rank of Capt. on ceas[illegible] comd a Co (June 14) Temp Lt. (act. Capt.) R. B. Law to be temp Capt. (March 21) Temp Lts (act Capts.) cease to be secd. for duty with War Office P. S. Murray (July 11) R. W. [illegible] (July 28) Temp Lt (act Maj.) F. A. G. McLean relinquishes the act rank of Maj. on ceasing to comd. a Co. (July 17). Temp. Maj C. G. Child ceases to be secd. for duty with Ministry of Munitions (July 14). Retire in British Isles :—Temp. Maj. C. G Child, Temp. Lt. J. F Cunninghame.

British Columbia Regiment.—Temp Capt. (act. Maj.) R H Lloyd ceases to be secd. for duty with War Office (July 14). Temp Lt. (act. Capt.) A. B. Lloyd relinquishes the act. rank of Capt (July 12). Cease to be secd. for duty with R.A.F. :—Temp Maj (act. Lt.-Col.) R. Bell Irving, O.B.E. (April 9)., Temp. Lt (act Capt.) G. Thompson (July 8). Temp. Capt. P. J. D. de Latour ceases to be secd. for duty with Air Ministry, Dept. of Works and Bldgs., and retires in British Isles. Temp. Lt. R. H. Schroeder ceases to be secd. for duty with C A.F., and also relinquishes grading as Flying Officer (July 17). Temp. Capt. G. A. Allan M.C., retires in British Isles.

Corps Can. Railway Troops.—Cease to be secd. for duty with War Office :—Temp. Lt. W. R. Peacock (May 31), Temp. Lt. (act Capt.) R. D. Torrance, and relinquishes the act. rank of Capt (July 9). Temp Lt.-Col. (act. Col.) T. C. D. Bedell to be temp Col. (June 22). Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) H. C. Allison, M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. (May 19). Temp Lt W. R Peacock to be act. Capt. while empld. with Rly Troops, North Russia Expdy. Force (Dec. 1, 1918). Temp. Lt. E. D. Pittam ceases to be secd. for duty with Air Ministry, Dept. of Works and Buildings (Aug. 2). The follg. temp. Lts. retire in British Isles :—J. E. C. Butterfield, E. D. Pittam. Temp. Maj. A. D. Watts ceases to be secd. for duty with Ministry of Munitions (July 21)

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Lt.-Col S. R. Harrison retires in British Isles (April 18). Temp. Maj. W. J. McAlister, M.C., to be act. Lt.-Col. while in comd. C.C.O H., Matlock Bath (April 12). Temp. Maj (act. Lt.-Col.) R. M. Filson relinquishes the act. rank of Lt.-Col. (April 14). Temp. Capts. (act. Majs.) relinquish the act. rank of Maj. :—A. M. Yeates (May 11), J N. Taylor (July 5). Temp Capts. (act. Majs.) to be temp. Majs. :—P. D. Saylor (June 1). H. C. Davis, M.C. (June 16). Retire in British Isles :—Temp Capt. T. Campbell, Temp. Maj. A. B. Walter, Temp. Capt. L. C Reid, M.C., Temp. Capt. M. Krolik, Hon. Capt. and Qrmr. G. S. Cook. Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) F. A. Neff relinquishes the act. rank of Lt.-Col. (May 31). Hon. Maj. I. D. Carson retires in British Isles. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) M. G. Thompson relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. (July 16). Temp. Capts. retire in the British Isles :—H. C. Watson, V. D. Davidson, J. W. Dorsey, J. E. C. Henderson, M. G. Thomson, W. E. Jones, O E. Kennedy, F. A. O'Reilly, G. W. M. Smith, T. G. Macdonald, R. G. Moffat. Temp. Hon. Capt. A. V. Whipple retires in the British Isles.

Forestry Corps.—Retire in British Isles :—Temp. Maj. A. B. R. Kenny, Temp. Maj. S. Gordon, Temp. Capt. G. A. Langlois, Temp. Lts. I. R. Brigham, G. P. H. Lamb. Temp Lt. D. Neil ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A F. (July 14).

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Capt. M R. Cahill ceases to be secd. for duty with War Office (July 20). Retire in British Isles :—Temp. Capts. R. Francis and C. S. S. Watson, Temp. Lts. A. C. Last and L. R. Durkin.

C.A.P.C.—Temp. Capt. P. E. Bishop ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F. (July 14). Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) W. C Inglis, M.B.E., to be temp. Maj. (March 26).

C.A.V.C.—Temp. Maj. C. G. Saunders, D.S.O., Temp Capts. H. Colebourn, R. J. Vickers, M.C., R. M. Lee, and O. V. Gunning, and Hon. Lt. W. Denton retire in the British Isles. Temp Capt. (actg. Maj.) S. C. Richards, O.B.E., to be temp. Maj (Jan. 15)

General List.—Temp. Hon. Lt.-Col. V. Yourkevitch relinquishes pay and allowances (June 30). Temp. Hon. Lt.-Col. V. Yourkevitch (without pay and allowances) relinquishes his hon. commn. (July 25). Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir H. M. Imbert Terry (Bt.), Hon. Lts A. T Rivers and H. H. Cannell relinquish their hon. ranks.

Chaplain Services.—Hon. Maj. and Chapln. (Rev.) L. W. Moffit retires in British Isles.

Imperial Forces.

R.A.F.—The follg. are granted permanent commns. in the ranks stated :—Lt.-Col. :—G. C. St. P. de Dombasle, O.B.E. Majors :—E. L. Gossage, D.S.O., M.C. (S.O.); F. F. Minchin, D.S.O., M.C. (A.); B. L. Huskisson, D.S.C. (A.); P. A. O. Leask (A.); A. C. Maund, D.S.O. (A.); D. R. Mclaren, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C. (A.); R. Leckie, D.S.O., D.S.C., D.F.C. (A. and S.). Capts. :—R. Collishaw, D.S.O., D.S.C., D.F.C. (A.); F. P Holliday, D.S.O., M.C. (A.); C H. Darley, D.S.C., D.F.C. (A.); J. K. Waugh, D.S.C. (S.); E. R. Tempest, M.C., D.F.C. (A.); J. S. T. Fall, D.S.C., A.F.C. (A.); A. E. McKeever, D.S.O., M.C. (A.); H. S. Kerby, D.S.C., A.F.C. (A.) Lts. :—H. P. Lale, D.F.C. (A.); V. H. Tait (T.); C. F. Falkenberg, D.F.C. (A.) Flying Branch :—Capt. R. Collishaw, D.S.O., D.S.C., D.F.C., be act. Maj. whilst empld. as Maj. (A.).

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CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Canada.—C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 76¾; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938 (Reg.), 76½; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 94¾; 3½ p.c. Ins. Stk., 1909-34, 79⅛; 3½ p.c. Ins. Stk., 1930-50, 71; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 79¾; 3 p.c., 1938, 72

Alberta.—4 p.c., 1922, 96¼; 4½ p.c. Reg., 84⅛.

Manitoba.—5 p.c., 1888, 98½; 4 p.c. Reg., 1950. 79¼; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1953, 83½.

Newfoundland.—3½ p.c., 1941-61, 72; 3½ p.c., 1912. 70¾.

Nova Scotia.—3½ p.c. Reg., 67.

Ontario.—4½ p.c., 81½.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1888, 88; 3 p.c., 71¼.

Saskatchewan.—4 p.c. Reg., 76⅜; 5¾ p.c., 1924, 104½.

Municipal.

Calgary.—6 p.c., 1933-44, 85.

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1923-33, 89; 5 p.c., 1923-63, 87; 5 p.c., 1963, 82; 4½ p.c., 1932-52, 77.

Maisonneuve.—5 p.c., 88; 4½ p.c., 73¾.

Montreal.—4 p.c., 1932, 86½; 3 p.c., 56⅛; 4½ p.c., 1951-53, 86.

New Westminster.—5 p.c., 1943-63, 73.

Ottawa.—4 p.c., 76.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1958, 66.

Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-61, 82; 4½ p.c., 1941-61, 71½.

Toronto.—3½ p.c., 82½; 4½ p.c., 83¾.

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 69¼; 4 p.c., 1932, 79; 4½ p.c., 1953, 74¾.

Victoria.—4½ p.c., 74¾.

Winnipeg.—4½ p.c., 1943-63, 86.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterway.—5 p.c. Bds., 85.

Atlantic & N.-West.—5 p.c., 1937, 92.

Calgary & Edmonton.—4 p.c., 71¼.

Canadian Northern.—Ontario 3½ p.c., 1936, 70¼; 4 p.c. Perp., 63; 3½ p.c., 1961, 68; Pacific 4 p.c., 1950, 74¼; Quebec 4 p.c. Perp., 62¼; 4 p.c., 1930, 85; 4 p.c. Perp., 62¼; 3 p.c., 1953, 60; 4 p.c. Con. Deb., 1930, 87¼; 4 p.c. Land Grant, 100; 4 p.c. Alberta, 1939, 73¾; 4 p.c. Saskatchewan, 1939, 74¾; 3½ p.c. Dominion, 1958, 68; 4 p.c. Guar. Debs., 1934, 86¼; 5 p.c. Inc. Charge, 41; 4 p.c. Manitoba, 1930, 86½; 5 p.c. Land Mort., 1923, 91; 5 p.c. Notes, 1921 100⅜; Western 4½ p.c., 1942, 86.

Canadian Pacific.—182½; London Reg., 180; 4 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 69½; 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 74¾; Algoma 5 p.c., 1937, 93¼; Special Invest 6 p.c. Notes 11

Central Ontario Rly.—5 p.c., 1934, 88½.

Dominion Atlantic.—4 p.c. 1st Debs., 71½

Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 1942, 72¾.

Grand Trunk Pacific.—Branch (Alberta), 1939-42, 81; 3 p.c., 1962, 62¼; 4 p.c. Sterling Bds., 1966, A 58; 1966, B, 58; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 1955, 64; 4 p.c. Deb. Stk. Red., 58; 5 p.c. Notes, 1921, 92¼.

Grand Trunk.—8½; 4 p.c. Guar. Stk., 47; 5 p.c. 1st Pref. Non-Cum., 49; 5 p.c. 2nd Pref. Non-Cum., 37½; 4 p.c. 3rd Pref. Non-Cum., 20; Borrd. Cap. Perp. 5 p.c., 82; Perp. 4 p.c. Consolidated, 64; Gt. Western Borrd. Cap., 5 p.c., 80; Wellington Grey & Bruce 7 p.c., 116; 5½ p.c., 5 year Notes, 1920, 96¾; 6 p.c. Notes, 1921, October, 97¾

Western.—4 p.c., 1950, 63½.

Manitoba S.-West.—5 p.c., 1934, 98½.

New Brunswick.—5 p.c., 1934, 91; Perp. 4 p.c. 70½

Ontario & Quebec.—6 p.c. Cap., 106¼; 5 p.c. Perm., 93¼

Pacific Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 1942, 81¼.

Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c., 1936, 66⅛.

Quebec Central.—4 p.c. 1st Mort., 70½.

Toronto Grey & Bruce.—4 p.c., 71.

Temiscouata.—5 p.c. Mort. Inc., 19¼.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel Bonds.—67½.

Can. Iron Foundries.—6 p.c. Bds., 58.

Can. Collieries.—Bds., 26; Bondholders' Deposit Recpts., 25.

Can. Vickers.—102½.

Dom. Iron & Steel.—Bds., 89¾.

Dom. Steel Corp.—76½; Pref., 90¼.

Lake Superior.—27; Inc. Bonds, 75¼.

Nova Scotia Steel.—Bonds, 88; 6 p.c. Debs., 84¾.

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corp. of Canada.—Pref., 90⅛; Com., 80¼; 1st Mort. 30-yr. 5 p.c. Gld. Bds., 83⅞

Can. Explosives.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref.—104P.

Can. Cement.—Bds., 107¼; Pref., 110¼.

Can. Steamship.—Debs., 86; Com., 62¾; Voting, 66

Can. Car.—Com., 53.

Can. Cotton.—Bds., 91.

Can. Fairbanks Morse.—6 p.c. Pref., 91¾.

Can. Western Lumber.—5 p.c. 1st Debs., 36⅝.

Cockshutt Plow.—Pref., 87½.

Forest Mills of B.C.—Ord., 1/3; Debs., 25⅛.

Furness-Withy.—6¼.

Imp. Tobacco of Can.—Pref., 19/9; Ord., 27/4½.

Lake Superior Paper.—Bds., 95½.

Marconi of Canada.—16/-

Penmans.—Bonds, 100⅜.

Spanish River Pulp.—Com., 46¼; Pref., 111½.

Robert Simpson.—Pref., 90¼.

Riordon Pulp.—7 p.c. Pref., 106¼.

Financial, Land and Investment.

Anglo-Newfoundland.—Debs., 92.

Can. Northern Prairie.—31/-.

Can. Bk. of Commerce.—43⅛.

Can. Land & Irrigation Co.—6/10½; 19/- pd., 5/6¾.

Hudson's Bay.—8½; Pref., 90/-.

Trust & Loan of Can.—Debs., 71½; (£5 pd.) 9¼.

Western Canada Land.—1/6.

Tramways, Light, Power, etc.

Brazil Traction.—Com., 62¼; Pref., 90½

B.C. Elect. Rly.—Pref. Ord., 48; 5 p.c. Cum. Perp. Pref., 57¾; 4½ p.c. 1st Mort. Debs., 83½; 4½ p.c. Perp. Cons. Debs., 58¼.

B.C. Telephone.—Debs., 79.

Calgary Power.—Com., 25½.

Can. Gen. Elect.—Com., 119; Pref., 111⅛.

Cedars Rapids.—Bds., 96¾.

Cities Service.—Com., 636.

Kaministiquia.—Bonds, 96⅛.

Shawinigan.—Bonds, 109½; Mort. Debs., 97⅞.

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 83.

Vancouver Power.—4½ p.c. Guar. Debs., 60¾.

Mining.

Casey Cobalt.—2/6.

Kirkland Lake.—35/3.

Le Roi No. 2.—8/4½.

Ming. Corp. of Canada.—10/1½

Mond Nickel.—Ord., 65/-; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 21/3; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref. (Fully Pd.), 19/9.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Toronto or London, England.

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REGINA, SASK.—

ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days :—

Ticket Day.	*Pay Day.*
Wed., Aug. 13.	Thurs., Aug. 14.

LONDON, Tuesday.

The Stock Exchange only re-opened this morning after the usual Bank Holiday recess, and business during the week has been narrow owing to holiday and labour influences. The present tone is unsettled, and the collapse of the police strike, as a helpful influence, is offset by fears of an extension of the trouble on the railways. Gilt-edged issues have turned weaker influenced by the uncertainties of the monetary outlook.

In the Canadian group, gilt edged securities have ruled steady but uninteresting. The 4½ per cents. hold steady at 95½, while the Fours at 80½ and the 3½ per cents. at 71 are both without variation. There has been no variation in the municipal issues of the Dominion, which, however, maintain a stable undertone.

Among railroad stocks Canadian Pacifics have given way to 180, partly on the better sterling exchange in New York, and partly on Wall Street realising. Grand Trunk junior stocks have been hard, but the 2nd Pref. at 36½ has shed a fraction. The Canadian Pacific June revenue statement showed an increase of $178,000 in net earnings. Grand Trunk net earnings for the month, however, were £145,300 down.

Industrials have often been disposed to work lower. Dominion Steels have fallen 1 to 73. Canadian Cars are about the same, but the Preferred at 106½ is 1½ down. Lake Superiors have receded a fraction to 27, and Spanish River Pulp Pref at 111½ is 2½ down Shawinigan Water have fallen 2 to 134½, and Cities Services have been further marked back to 532.

The tendency of Canadian silver mining shares has been dull, and Mining Corporation of Canada at 10s. 3d. has lost the turn.

* *

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, July 19.

Transactions on the Toronto Stock Exchange during the last week showed a tendency towards the erratic. One small group of specialties, led by British Columbia Fishing and Canadian Salt, evidenced strength, while the rest of the list held with fractional fluctuations or showed moderate declines.

In the case of B.C. Fishing the stock has risen during the last few days to 66, an advance of 10 points over the quotation of a week ago. The buying impetus started in Montreal. The company held a board meeting in Toronto yesterday, and while no dividend announcement was forthcoming it is understood that the company's position as regards present operations is a particularly favourable one. The stock is on a 5 per cent. basis, and selling in the fifties meant that it had a yield of close to 10 per cent. Canadian Salt duplicated the Fishing rise of 10 points, and the stock closed at the week-end at 145. Only a small volume of shares changed hands, however. The stock enjoys good standing, and as an 8 per cent. stock the price of 145 is not regarded as being out of the way.

Other advances were as follows :—Ames-Holden up 3½ to 54, Atlantic Sugar 1 to 53, Smelters ¾ to 31¾, Maple Leaf 1 to 175.

Declines are as follows :—Brazilian down 2 to 58½, Canadian C. and F. ½ to 42½, Cement 1 to 69, Steamships ½ to 51½, General Electric 1 to 111, Locomotive 1 to 84, Dominion S.C. 1½ to 69½, Spanish River 3 to 44, Steel of Canada 3 to 72.

In the banking list the Commerce lost 2 to 203, and the Imperial 3 to 197. Victory bonds are unchanged and the War Loan issues are steady.

The mining market shows no advances during the week worthy of note, while on the other hand, quite a number of issues show moderate declines. In the Silver list Adanac lost 1 to 13, Coniagas .15 to 2.60, Crown Reserve 2 to 36, Temiskaming 1½ to 38½, and Tretheway 3½ to 34½. Davidson in the Gold list dropped 5 to 56, Dome Extension 2 to 32, and Keora 1½ to 18½. The weakness in Davidson is due to a dispute between individuals backing that issue and another group who are behind the Atlas, and has little or nothing to do with the mine's operations.

The bond market has been quite active and fairly strong. Local houses have, for some time past, been operating in industrial preference issues, and among them and percolating finally into the Press there has of late been considerable discussion as to the merits of such issues as compared with those of municipalities. But as the industry can hardly exist without the support of the municipality which feeds it with labour and lighting and modern facilities, and as the municipality, in turn, would be lost without the industry, the controversy has been considered a draw.

The decline in sterling exchange in New York is causing considerable uneasiness. Canadian money is now 3 per cent. and more below par in New York and American banking interests are predicting a still further decline to possibly 4 or 4½ per cent. There seems little likelihood of relief in this respect for some time to come, and the situation will have considerable effect on jobbing interests where profits are on anything like a narrow basis.

* *

5½ PER CENT. DEBENTURES.
TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY. (*Incorporated* 1885).
PAID-UP CAPITAL .. .. £20[illegible]
RESERVE FUND 226,027
TOTAL ASSETS 837,162
This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5½ per Cent. for One to Five Years.
FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKECHNIE, Writers, Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Algoma Eastern Railway.—Coupons falling due September 1 on the 5 per cent. First Mortgage 50-Year Gold Bonds may be presented on and after August 18, between 10 and 2 (Saturdays excepted), at Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2.

Dominion of Canada and Province of Quebec.—The Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2, notify that, for purpose of preparing interest warrants due October 1 on Dominion of Canada 4 per cent. Registered stock, 1940-60, and 2½ per cent. Inscribed stock, 1947, and on Province of Quebec 3 per cent. Inscribed stock, 1937, balances will be struck on evening of September 1, after which date the stock will be transferred ex dividend.

London Joint City and Midland Bank.—The Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna has been elected chairman of the Board of Directors: Sir H. Cassie Holden, Bart., son of the late chairman, Sir Edward Holden, Bart., has been appointed to a seat on the Board; and Mr. S. B. Murray, Mr. F. Hyde, and Mr. J. F. Darling, three of the general managers of the bank, have been appointed joint managing directors.

Bell's United Asbestos.—In the [illegible] last week Mr. Justice P. O. La[illegible] [illegible] United Asbestos Co. [illegible] said the company [illegible] to carry on a [illegible] asbestos business. Since then the business had been very greatly extended and the company had had to take on various allied branches of the trade. For instance they became manufacturers of asbestos tiling and had to take contracts for roofing. They manufactured cement blocks with asbestos in them. Subject to minor alterations his Lordship made the order.

Edinburgh Canadian Mortgage.—The accounts for the year to May 31 last show, after allowing for interest on borrowed money, management, Canadian, and home taxes, and the Preference dividend of 5 per cent., a balance at credit of profit and loss of £10,678, from which falls to be deducted £3,000 carried to reserve fund (increasing it to £17,000). The directors recommend a dividend on the Ordinary shares at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum under deduction of income tax, one half being payable on August 9, 1919, and the balance on January 29, 1920, leaving £2,678 to be carried forward, subject to directors' and auditors' fees and excess profits duty. The sum invested on mortgages at the close of the accounts amounted to £345,543, spread over 947 loans, chiefly on farm lands in Saskatchewan; and the investments amounted to £2,517.

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Reserve Fund - £328,767 2 7
Assets under Administration £16,457,192.
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Guaranteed Trust Investments.
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A. L. NUNNS, London Representative.
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

DOMINION OF CANADA FOUR PER CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1940-60 and TWO-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. INSCRIBED STOCK, 1947.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due October 1, 1919, on the above-mentioned loans, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of September 1, 1919, after which date the Stocks will be transferred ex dividend.

For the Bank of Montreal, Financial Agents of the Government of the Dominion of Canada,
G. C. CASSELS, Manager.
47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.
August 1, 1919.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC THREE PER CENT. INSCRIBED STOCK, 1937.

For the purpose of preparing the Interest Warrants due October 1, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of September 1, 1919, after which date the Stock will be transferred ex dividend.

For the Bank of Montreal.
G. C. CASSELS, Manager.
47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.
August 1, 1919.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.—DIVIDEND No. 130.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of three per cent. has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending August 31 next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, September 1 next to shareholders of record on August 16, 1919.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By order of the Board.
CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager.
2, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.
July 21, 1919.

THE ALGOMA EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY FIVE PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE 50-YEAR GOLD BONDS

The Algoma Eastern Railway Company announces that the COUPONS falling due September 1, 1919, on the above-mentioned Bonds may be PRESENTED on and after August 18, 1919, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted), at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2. Three clear days are required for examination.

Lists may be obtained on application at the Bank.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

Enquiries which are reaching us just now indicate that both British investors in Canadian enterprises and also Canadians who are contemplating making their homes in Great Britain are somewhat anxious as to how far they will be affected by the new income tax legislation recently enacted by the Dominion Government. Both classes are, not unnaturally, concerned as to whether their incomes will in future be reduced by double taxation. Fortunately, in this matter the Dominion Government is not nearly so grasping as that of Great Britain. In his Budget speeches and in replies to questions in the Ottawa Parliament, the late Minister of Finance stated plainly that it was not intended to discourage by heavy taxation the investment in Canada of capital from overseas.

* * *

It is, of course, inevitable that the investor, whether in Canada or elsewhere, must be affected by the imposition of an income tax, as, this being levied upon the profits of every company, the amount which would otherwise be available for distribution is proportionately diminished, but, apart from this indirect effect, the Dominion tax does not apply, except in special cases, to people who, whether they are Canadians or not, reside elsewhere than in Canada. Neither an overseas investor nor a Canadian who is wholly resident abroad, who receives interest or dividends from Canadian bonds, mortgages or stocks, is taxable, under the Dominion income tax, upon those dividends or interest. Furthermore, as the Dominion tax is not deducted at the source from interest or dividends, but is levied by the Government on the basis of a return which has to be made by every resident in Canada whose income exceeds the amount exempted, the overseas investor is not faced with the difficulty of reclaiming from the Dominion income tax authorities deductions which under the "deduction at source" method might have incorrectly been made from his income from investments. This, it may be noted, contrasts very sharply and favourably with the attitude of the British Government towards residents in Canada who derive income from investments in the United Kingdom. From such income the British tax is deducted at the source at the full rate and the investor is put to the trouble of recovering any portion of it that may have been incorrectly deducted. To pursue the contrast further, the Dominion Government allows residents in Canada to deduct, for income tax purposes, from their incomes the amount of British or United States income taxes upon any portion of their incomes which originates in those countries. The British Government only allows the amount of British income tax to be reduced by the amount of a Colonial income tax on the same income, provided that this concession does not reduce the British income tax below 3s 6d. in the pound. Thus a British income taxpayer whose income is taxable at 3s. 6d. in the pound, or under, gets no allowance in respect of Colonial income tax. Fortunately, however, this, as has been pointed out, does not apply to British investors in Canadian securities, as these do not have to pay Dominion income tax at all.

* * *

Under the Dominion Income Tax Act a Canadian citizen who is resident overseas is taxable upon the profits which he receives from a business carried on in Canada of which he is sole proprietor, or in which he is a partner; upon any salary, directors' fees or other emoluments which he may receive for services which may be deemed by the Dominion Income Tax authorities to be performed in Canada; and upon the income he may receive from revenue-producing realty in Canada. In the same manner a British citizen must pay the Dominion income tax upon any salary or fees he may receive for services which may be deemed to be performed in Canada. Another important point is that a Canadian who, as in the case, for instance, of an overseas agent or manager, resides only part of the year in Canada and on account of his duties resides elsewhere for the balance of the year, is only taxed under the Dominion Income Tax Act upon the portion of his income actually earned in Canada.

* * *

From the foregoing it will be seen that the Canadian Government has been at pains to exempt investors resident in other countries from the Dominion tax upon incomes, and that in this regard a Canadian who for any reason resides in Great Britain is in practically the same position as if he had been born and bred there.

* * *

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the official notice convening a meeting of the holders of the "B" Debenture stock of Canada Iron Foundries, Ltd. At the meeting resolutions are to be submitted proposing that holders of the "B" Debentures shall agree to accept, instead of them, cash and Preferred shares of the company at the rate of £45 cash and £300 par value of Preferred shares for each £100 par value of Debenture stock, the said Preferred shares to rank in all respects *pari passu* with the existing Six per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preferred shares, it being a condition of this resolution that the amount of cash required for the above payment to "B" stockholders be paid by the company to the trustee for the stockholders on or before September 30, 1919, for distribution; and that the "B" stockholders waive their claim, if any, to interest earned on the "B" Debenture stock during the current financial year on condition that the said Preferred shares rank for dividend as from the commencement of the current financial year. It is also proposed that for the purpose of providing part of the cash required, and conditional also upon the redemption of the "A" Debenture stock and the cancellation of the mortgage under the "A" trust deed, the meeting assents to the company making an issue of one million dollars Six per Cent. Debenture stock ranking in front of the "B" Debenture stock. Under the circumstances it would seem to be in the best interests of both debenture-holders and the company that the former should accept these proposals. True, by doing so they will relinquish their lien upon the company's assets, but on the other hand they will receive in exchange £45 per cent. in cash and will retain a very substantial share interest in the company, whose position and prospects will be greatly improved by the reduction of its debenture debt from $3,102,500 to $1,000,000, and by the provision of working capital.

* *

TRADE ITEMS.

Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, who has just returned from Japan, says splendid opportunities exist there for Canadian trade.

The London and Provincial Press, through their representatives, have protested to the Ministry of Shipping against the reduction of space available for general cargoes from Canada, which is seriously reducing the imports of Canadian pulp and paper.

The Gregory Tire and Rubber Co. have purchased a site for the erection of a tire and rubber factory in the Collingwood district of South Vancouver.

The Continental Oil Co., Ltd., which operates in various parts of the Prairie Provinces and has its headquarters at Winnipeg, has been taken over by a new company, entitled the North Star Oil and Refining Co., Ltd.

The Williams, Greene and Rome Co., Ltd., shirt and neckwear manufacturers, of Kitchener, Ont., have decided to erect a branch factory at Galt.

The Canadian Mission in London urges that all goods shipped from Canada to the United Kingdom bearing trade marks or descriptions should also show the country of origin. Cases have been brought to the Mission's notice where goods from the Dominion have been detained by the Customs authorities because they do not comply with the requirements of the Merchandise Marks Act. Apart from this, the use of such words as "Canada Product" or "Made in Canada" can be made one of the most potent advertising factors for Canadian producers and manufacturers. For shipments made under the direction of the Canadian Trade Commission it has definitely adopted the words "Canada Product" as being most distinctive.

The United States Rubber Co., of Canada, was recently incorporated with a capital of $20,000,000. The directors are:—Sir Mortimer Davis, Sir Charles Gordon, Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, Mr. J. B. Waddell, Mr. E. W. Nesbitt, M.P., Mr. V. E. Mitchell, K.C., Mr. W. A. Eden (vice-president), Mr. R. E. Jameson, Col. S. P. Colt, Mr. C. B. Seger (president), Mr. H. E. Sawyer, Mr. E. S. Williams, and Mr. J. N. Gunn.

The Shawinigan Water and Power Co. have opened an office in London at 1, Tudor Street, E.C., under the charge of Mr. Meldrum. The object is to develop trade with the United Kingdom for the products of the company's subsidiaries.

The recent appointment of Sir George Bury as president of the Whalen Pulp and Paper Mills has been followed by further changes, the following being added to the board:—Messrs I. W. Killam (president Royal Securities Corporation), W. N. Hurlbut (of George Mead Co., Dayton, Ohio, and closely associated with the Spanish Pulp and Paper Co.), and Alexander Smith (president of Peabody Houghteling & Co., of Chicago, who handled the financing of the Abitibi Power and Paper Co.). Arrangements have been made for financing which will enable the company to expand largely its export business.

* *

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Tuesday reserved judgment in the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. v. the steamship *Storstad* and others, in respect of the sinking of the *Empress of Ireland* in the Gulf of St. Lawrence on May 29, 1914.

ASSISTANCE FOR CANADIAN EXPORTERS.

In connection with export trade matters, "Canada's" Trade Enquiry Department will be pleased to furnish, as far as possible, information desired by Canadian manufacturers. This department is in touch with the buying community, and is in a position to render service on points of difficulty that confront many Dominion producers. Communications, which will be treated in confidence should be marked "Trade Enquiry Department."

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, $15,000,000 (£3,082,192). Reserve Fund, $15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

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Canada's Premier Mining Province—ONTARIO.

A statement just issued by the Department of Mines of the Dominion Government gives the value of Canada's mineral production during 1918 as $210,204,970.

To this total Ontario contributed $94,084,420.

In 1918 Ontario produced gold to the value of $8,502,543.

The Cobalt District of Ontario is now producing silver at the rate of 2½ tons per working day, and the value of the total output for 1918 was no less than $17,364,918.

Ontario is the greatest producer of nickel in the Empire.

ONTARIO

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CANADA.

THE DOMINION BANK. Head Office TORONTO.

Capital Authorised, $10,000,000. Capital Paid-Up, $6,000,000. Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, $7,630,000.

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, President. SIR AUGUSTUS M. NANTON and A. W. AUSTIN, Vice-Presidents.
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Deposits - - - - - £29,202,380

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Cashier & General Manager: A. K. WRIGHT.
Secretary: J. B. ADSHEAD.
London Office - - - 3, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.2.
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Paid-up Capital, $20,000,000. Reserve Fund, $20,000 000. Undivided Profits, $1,661,614.

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FULLY PAID ... $1,000,000
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The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities—collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up, $15,000,000. Reserve Funds, $16,000,000. Aggregate Assets, $430,000,000.

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Established 1864. HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Capital Paid Up, $7,000,000. Reserve Funds, $7,574,043. Total Deposits (30th June, 1919), $143,000,000.
Total Assets (30th June, 1919), $175,000,000.

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., *President.* K. W. BLACKWELL, *Vice-President.* D. C. MACAROW, *General Manager.*

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
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CANADIAN WHEAT CROP.

The Bank of Montreal have received the following cable from Montreal: — "Crop conditions unchanged, cutting begun, feed situation improved."

An official announcement was made at Ottawa on July 30 that the Government had decided to appoint a Board to conduct the purchase and sale of the year's wheat crop, both for export and domestic [illegible]. An initial cash payment [illegible] to be made to farmer for each bushel sold.

[illegible] after the [illegible] the [illegible] the first payment [illegible] be distributed among the farmers in proportion to the [illegible] and quantity sold. No speculation on [illegible] or profiteering [illegible] will be allowed in disposing of the crop.

* * ——

The shortage of cattle food in Canada has been lessened by the recent general rains [illegible]

Dominion Textile Company. — A special meeting has been called for August 26, when the shareholders will be asked to sanction a by-law enacted by the directors authorising the creation of a bond issue to the amount of $15,000,000. The company's outstanding bond indebtedness now is $7,390,000.

Dominion Bank.—The report for the first half of the current year, now issued, shows net profits of $553,698 for the half year, an increase of $31,000 over the corresponding period of last year. Net profits for the whole of last year were $1,086,498. Total deposits at June 30 were $96,140,000, or practically unchanged from the figures at the end of last year, though showing an increase of $1,100,000 in the twelve months. Cash assets now stand at $27,697,000, which is slightly lower than six months ago, but shows an increase of $3,200,000 compared with a year ago. Total assets of the bank stand at $123,872,000. Current loans and discount are $55,500,000. The balance at profit and loss now carried forward is $640,201, compared with $445,503 at December 31 last.

Dominion Iron and Steel Co.—Coupons due September 1 on the 5 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds may be presented on or after August 18 (Saturdays excepted) at the Bank of Montreal,. 47, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2.

Western Canada Mortgage.—The interest on the Five per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, due 1st inst., will be paid by the Union Bank of Canada at its office, 6, Princes Street, London, E.C.2, and at Montreal, on presentation of coupon No. 11.

Nova Scotia Tramways and Power.—An issue of $1,000,000 5 Yr. 7 per cent. notes of this company is being offered by Messrs. F. B. McCurdy for subscription at par and interest. The company operate all the street railway, electric light, power and gas properties in Halifax, and the commercial lighting and power business in Dartmouth. The money raised by the present issue is to provide additional rolling stock, extensions and improvements in the track layout, and an improved car service, together with gas plant, and gas main extensions.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Canada's Resources and Demands. With the removal of trade restrictions, followed by the Canadian Government's declared policy to facilitate a return to more normal conditions, the Commercial Letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in its section dealing with banking and finance, opportunely makes an instructive comparison between the Dominion's chief credit resources and demands, represented respectively by the savings deposits and current loans of the chartered banks during the period of the war, with the average position for five years prior to the war. An accompanying illustrative diagram indicates that the average current loans for 1908-1912 were in the neighbourhood of 660 millions of dollars, while the average savings deposits amounted to some 520 millions of dollars. There was a marked disparity between loans and savings in 1913, the former standing at about 900 millions and the latter at approximately 640 millions. This wide margin was followed by a steady contraction of credits until in 1916 savings deposits passed loans. From that time onwards, with the exception of seasonal changes, there has been a steady expansion of credit and also a marked increase in this class of deposit, varied only by sharp contractions resulting from withdrawals for the Victory loans, from which the recoveries were remarkably rapid. In this connection it may not prove uninteresting to quote Sir Thomas White's reference to the issue of Dominion Notes in his Budget speech. The total outstanding at March 31, 1919, was $298,058,697, of which $153,630,697 is secured to the amount of $116,014,654 in gold reserves and $144,428,000 by securities. The gold is thus 38.92 per cent. of the total issue of $298,058,697, and 75.52 per cent. of the amount against which no securities other than gold are held. The Canadian Government's policy is to gradually restore the note issue to the statutory condition, which requires them to hold in gold 25 per cent. up to 50 million dollars of note issue, and dollar for dollar of any further issue. The financial position confirms the Finance Minister's dictum that it will be a long time before the currency inflation of the world will be abated.

* * *

Canadian Banks Return to Pre-War Status. Amongst many institutions in the Dominion whose activities were adversely affected by the war the Canadian banks may be rightly regarded as the most important. It is common knowledge that a number of the branches had to be closed during the war period on account of the depletion of their staffs, and it is a welcome sign of the rapid return to the *status quo ante bellum* that these are assuming their wonted operations. In a laudable spirit of patriotism the banks are taking back into their service all returned men who apply for reinstatement. It is significant of the progress of the foremost Canadian banking institutions that the Union Bank alone has opened sixty new branches since the commencement of the year. With its head office in Winnipeg, these have increased the number of its branches in the Dominion to a total of 360, of which 246 are in the Western Provinces. This bank has also made important additions in the Eastern division, particularly in the Maritime Provinces, while a new branch at Charlottetown gives the bank direct representation on Prince Edward Island. Several branches have recently been opened at various centres in Ontario, and others are in process of establishment. Developments such as these bear witness to the alertness, enterprise and prescience of the managers of the great banking institutions of the Dominion and the facilities thus afforded to the trading communities must necessarily tend to expedite that reconstruction upon which the future of the Dominion depends. The outlook is one of cheery optimism, and those who are imbued with a courageous faith in the future of the world will appreciate the notes of confidence which are being struck by such a financial expert as the President of the Home Bank of Canada. Mr. Haney stands for the development of the wealth and resources of the Dominion by a national programme. He points out that while the work of reconstruction has begun in Europe, the task in Canada still remains one of development and initiative, and undoubtedly this work will be inconveniently handicapped if any undercurrent of pessimism should become inspired through a popular misunderstanding of the national finances, or a too narrow reading of the national bookkeeping of the Dominion.

* *

The Chaplain Services, O.M.F.C., are now being administered by Major (Rev.) D. V. Warner, O.B.E., who is attached to the Adjutant-General's department for the purpose.

Permission to land the charger of Major George W. Shearer, D.S.O., of the 27th Batty, C.F.A., was refused at Montreal, and the horse is being shipped back to Antwerp on the steamer *War Beryl*. According to Major Shearer, nearly 100 chargers, including those of Sir Arthur Currie and Sir Archibald Macdonell, have been bought in. He states that the shipment was made in perfectly good faith

AIRCRAFT AND ENGINES FOR CANADA.

The United Aircraft Engineering Corporation of New York through its London agents, the Canadian and General Trust Ltd., is buying from the Minister of Munitions Aircraft Disposal Department, 700 aircraft engines and a large number of aeroplanes. These are for export to Canada and the United States.

It was the United Aircraft Engineering Corporation that purchased from the Imperial Munitions Board the whole of the Royal Air Force equipment of Canada which included nearly 500 aeroplanes

* *

CHANGES AT ARGYLL HOUSE

The staff at Canadian Headquarters (Argyll House) is now being considerably reduced, and Major-General P. E. Thacker, C.B., C.M.G., Adjutant-General; Brig.-General D. M Hogarth, C.M.G., D.S.O., Quartermaster-General and Brig.-General J. G. Ross, C.M.G., Paymaster-General, are all returning to Canada early this month

The duties of General Turner have been taken over by Brig.-General J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. Col Frank Morison, D.S.O., Assistant Military Secretary, is sailing for home this month, the A.M.S. branch having been taken over by the A.G.'s department

* *

CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

List of Monday, August 4.

Accidentally Killed.—Annis, Lt. W. F., Cent. Ont Regt attd. R.A.F.; Munro, Lt. J. W., N.S. Regt., attd. R A.F

Died.—Ferguson, Lt. J. F., Can. Rly. Troops, attd R A F; Price, Lt. J. W., Can. Art., attd. R.A F

* *

"THE 100 BEST INVESTMENTS."

The British, Foreign and Colonial Corporation, Ltd., 57, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, have just published the 1919 edition of "The 100 Best Investments," price 1s. (post free). This standard work, which is in its ninth year of issue, contains full details of 100 investment securities, specially selected as being the most attractive of their respective classes, ranging from War Loans to ordinary shares in industrial companies. The introductory article entitled "Looking Forward" reminds the investor of the difficulties to be faced, and whilst sounding a warning note, defines the principles which should govern the prudent employment of capital in the immediate future. The volume also contains explanatory notes on technical matters relating to stocks and shares, yield tables, income tax hints, etc.; special attention has also been given to the requirements of investors resident abroad who desire to know of stocks dealt in on the British markets in respect of which they need not suffer deduction of income tax. The book is arranged in convenient form, the securities being set out alphabetically and also in order of yield.

* *

BANK OF MONTREAL—SPORT.

The 60 yards sealed handicap of the Bank of Montreal Swimming Club, decided at St. George's Baths, on July 31, resulted in a dead-heat for first place. R. S. Stewart (8 secs. start) and Symmons (31 secs.), dead-heated, and Jackson Dodds (scratch) was third Chapman, Pearse, and Kerin dead-heated for fourth place. In the swim off to decide the winner, Stewart beat Symmons after a good race.

Teams from the Transfer Office and General Office of the Bank of Montreal participated in a golf match over the West Kent course at Chislehurst, on July 30. The former team won by 5 points

* *

The Royal Canadian Officers' Club, 8, Chesterfield Gardens, was closed on August 1

It is stated by the Canadian Civil Service Commission that while $1,000 supported a family of five in moderate comfort before the war, $1,550 is now required.

At the annual meeting of the Oddfellows' Relief Association of Canada, held at Kingston, it was reported that 1,877 members had enlisted for overseas duty, and 193 had made the supreme sacrifice.

The Epsom Riot Fund, open for the purpose of supplementing, if necessary, the provision made for the widow of Station-Sergt. Green, and of making a presentation to each of the Epsom police, now amounts to £558 14s., of which £172 10s. 6d. was subscribed by the staff and patients at Woodcote Park Canadian Convalescent Camp.

"Willing's Press Guide for 1919" (2s. net) has gathered within its covers more information than ever, the whole arranged in sections, so that under whatever heading the information is required it is easily accessible. Under English papers published abroad, the *Cologne Post* appears, otherwise both German and Austrian newspapers suffer rigorous exclusion.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

C. H. W. (Eccles).—It is not possible at present.

C. J. K. (Upton).—(1) No. (2) Write stating your case to the Manager, Pensions Board (of Canada), 103, Oxford Street, London, W.

W. J. M. (Westminster).—The company in question went into liquidation in 1914. We have heard nothing of it since. The liquidator was Mr. W. G. Benson, of Kelowna, B.C.

A. Z. (Brighton).—The railway mileage in Canada at time of Confederation in July, 1867, was 2,288; now it is officially recorded as being 39,000. The transcontinental C.P.R. was opened in 1886, the G.T.P. and C.N.R. transcontinental lines in 1914

T. W. C. (Sydenham). — The Halifax *Gazette*, published on March 25, 1752, is understood to have been the first paper published in Canada. The Quebec *Gazette* was first published on June 21, 1764. The Montreal *Gazette* was first published on June 3, 1778.

One of the First (Halifax).—(1) You are entitled to the British War Medal. Apply to the Director of Records, Militia Headquarters, Ottawa, for the medal. (2) If you did not serve in France you are not entitled to the Victory Medal. (3) Your gratuity will amount to £57 8s. 6d. (for one year's service and under two).

R. B. (Witley).—Yes; the official census of the entire Dominion is only taken every ten years. The last was in 1911. In the three prairie provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta—an official quinquennial census is taken; the last in 1916 gave the population of these provinces as 1,698,220, as compared with 419,512 in 1901. The increase between 1911 and 1916 was 27.8 per cent.

G. C. (Witley).—In the speech he made on April 27, 1917, which you enquire about, the words used by Mr. Lloyd George were: "If, fifty years ago, we had directed our minds, our power, and our influence to that end (development of the Empire) you would now have had double the populations which the Dominions at present possess, and you would have diverted emigration to the Dominions instead of to other lands."

Regular Reader (London).—(1) We cannot give the approximate number of soldiers from each Province who came overseas, but can, if necessary, furnish you with the numbers of volunteers and draftees enlisted (by Provinces). (2) The V.C.'s were, with one exception, given in our "Victory Number," recently published. The exception was Lt.-Comdr. G. Saxton White, R.N., who belonged to Duncan, Vancouver Island.

M. G. C. (Moffat).—As you are serving in the Imperial Forces we know of no way in which your money can be transferred to Canada without incurring the loss through the depreciation in the rate of exchange. Some time ago, we understand, the Canadian Government made an arrangement with the Canadian banks under which members of the Overseas Forces of Canada can transmit to Canada at the old par of exchange moneys representing accumulations of pay and allowances. Under this arrangement the Canadian Government stands the loss between the current exchange rate and that allowed to the Canadian soldier. This arrangement, however, does not include Canadians serving in the Imperial Forces.

P. M. (City).—As nothing seems to have eventuated from the negotiations which were understood to have taken place some weeks ago, it is supposed that the proposal for the amalgamation of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. with the Dominion Steel Corporation is shelved for the present. The company has resumed operations on a limited scale at its plants, and, as there is a decided improvement in the demand for steel, it is likely that the operations will be increased from time to time. One of the large coal mines is still closed. It is understood that the company is planning some further extensions of its works for the manufacture of steel, though no definite announcement as to this has yet been made.

MR. E. C. GILL,

the head of the Canadian Pacific Publicity Department in Europe, who left on Aug. 1 by the C.P.O.S. liner, *Minnedosa*, for a tour through Canada, in order to obtain the latest information with regard to prospects for British settlers and manufacturers in the Dominion.

*

Manitoba is purchasing 25,000 head of cattle from farmers in the dry area of Alberta.

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WE Specialise for Officers' Portraits at Moderate Prices.

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Engine, Dynamo, Water Tank with Piping, Exhaust Silencer with Piping, Oil Tank, Cast Iron Combined Bed Plate, Turbine Engine, Compound Wound Generator suitable for 50 Amps 60 Volts, 900 R.P.M. Shunt Regulator, Tool Box complete with Switchboard, Spare Spools, etc.

Can be inspected on application to the Secretary, Catholic Army Huts, 24, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

CANADA IRON FOUNDRIES, LTD.

To the Holders of an Issue of Six per Cent. "B" Debenture Stock of the abovenamed Company, secured by Trust Deed, dated October 4, 1915, and made between the Company of the one part and the Montreal Trust Company (as Trustee) of the other part

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That pursuant to the provisions of the Second Schedule to the said Trust Deed, a GENERAL MEETING of the Holders of Stock of the above Issue will be held at WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD-STREET, in the CITY OF LONDON, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, 1919, at 12 noon, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing, with or without modification the following Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions within the meaning of the said Second Schedule.

Should the said Resolutions be passed by the required majority, they will be binding upon all the Holders of the said Stock, whether present or not present at the Meeting

RESOLUTIONS.

(1) That the holders of "B" Debenture Stock constituted and secured by Trust Deed dated October 4, 1915, hereby agree to accept in discharge of their claim against the Company in respect of Debenture Stock held by them, Cash and Preferred Shares of the Company at the rate of £45 cash and 300 dollars par value of the Preferred shares for each £100 par value of Debenture Stock, the said Preferred Shares to rank in all respects *pari passu* with the existing Six per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preferred Shares of the Company, it being a condition of this Resolution that the amount of cash required for the above payment to "B" Stockholders be paid by the Company to the Trustee for the Stockholders on or before September 30, 1919, for distribution; and that the "B" Stockholders hereby waive their claim, if any, to interest earned on the "B" Debenture Stock during the current financial year on condition that the said Preferred Shares rank for dividend as from the commencement of the current financial year.

(2) That this Meeting authorises the Trustee, on receipt from the Company of Cash and Preferred Shares for distribution to the full amount required to cancel the mortgage and pledge in favour of the Trustee for the "B" Debenture Stockholders on the property of the Company.

(3) That for the purpose of providing part of the cash required for the carrying out of the above, and conditional upon the same being carried out, and conditional also upon the redemption of the "A" Debenture Stock and the cancellation of the mortgage under the "A" Trust Deed, this Meeting assents to the Company making an issue of one million dollars Six per Cent. Debenture Stock ranking in front of the "B" Debenture Stock.

(4) That the Trustee be authorised to execute all such documents and do all such things as may be necessary or proper to give effect to the foregoing Resolutions.

Proxies to be available at the Meeting must be deposited at the Office of Messrs. Paines, Blyth & Huxtable, 14, St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.3, not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
M. HAYES, Secretary.

Montreal, July 18, 1919.

Approved.
MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 709. August 9, 1919.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

By Order of the Canadian Government.

G. R.

SHORT NOTICE of IMPORTANT THREE DAYS' SALE OF VALUABLE SURPLUS FURNITURE, BEDDING, LINEN, and EQUIPMENT,
at the
CANADIAN HOSPITAL,
PARK PREWETT, BASINGSTOKE,
HANTS.

2 miles from Basingstoke, L.S.W. and G.W. Railway Stations

1,500 IRON COMBINATION and FOLDING BEDSTEADS,
96 OAK WARDROBES, 112 OAK DRESSING TABLES.
70 Oak and other Chests of Drawers, 44 Marble-top Washstands.
62 Toilet Glasses, Mahogany and Oak Book Cases.
62 Oak Writing Desks and Tables,
900 WINDSOR, BENTWOOD, and other CHAIRS, 100 DINING and ARM CHAIRS.
60 Wicker Easy Chairs, Overmantels, Sideboards, Writing Cabinets, Hall Tables, Card Tables.
Axminster and other Rugs, Brussels Carpets, Fibre Mats.
LARGE QUANTITY BEDDING and LINEN.
700 White Woollen Blankets, 1,000 Twill and Cotton Sheets, numerous Hair and Flock Mattresses, Counterpanes, Pillows, Bolsters, etc.,
Electric Mincing and Sausage Machine,
CULINARY EQUIPMENT, TOILET and GENERAL CROCKERY, GLASS,
500 Pairs (Bosch and Lomb) PRISMATIC BINOCULARS, in new condition,
Two-horse Transport Wagons, Set of Draught Team Harness, 2 Standard Bicycles.

To be SOLD, on the PREMISES, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, and TWO FOLLOWING DAYS, commencing at 11.15 a.m. each day.

Auctioneers:

GEERING & COLYER, ASHFORD, Kent, and RYE, Sussex.

The Stores may be viewed any day from August 1, between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., on application to the Canadian Ordnance Officer, Park Prewett, Basingstoke, who will give intending purchasers every information.

Purchases of £20 and upwards will be carted and put free on rail at Park Prewett, Basingstoke.

CATALOGUES (price 1s.) of the Auctioneers, and of the Canadian Ordnance Officer, Basingstoke

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G. R.

BY ORDER OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.
13, BERNERS STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1.

Within a few minutes' walk of the Tube Stations at Tottenham Court Road and Oxford Circus.

SALE by AUCTION of valuable
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including 24 stand lathes (suitable for jewellers), 18 vulcanisers, 20 flask presses, jeweller's crucible furnace, 2 nickel-plated urns with gauges, nickel-plated electric steriliser, 50 Primus stoves, 25 blow lamps, 3 Ash's electric lathes, 50 pairs forceps, 50 Crown elevators, 118 oak adjustable chairs (suitable for barber's), 3 jeweller's scales and weights, 3 electric dental engines, 2,000 hand towels, 50 operating gowns, 12 Ash's gas regulating gauges, 24 doz. photographic plates, 3 Fletcher's soldering outfits, 3 Ash's travelling engines, bacteriological incubator (Baird & Taplocks), quantity of dental enamel ware, 40lb. investment compound and other dental sundries.

MESSRS. GEERING & COLYER are instructed to SELL the above by AUCTION on the Premises, on Monday, August 11, 1919, commencing at 11 a.m.

On view up to day of sale. Catalogues may be obtained on the Premises and of the Auctioneers, Ashford (Kent) and Rye (Sussex).

G. R.

BY ORDER OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
HEADQUARTERS: PRINTING, STATIONERY and TYPEWRITER SERVICES, 33-34, GT. PULTENEY STREET (near Regent Palace Hotel), London, W.1.

SALE BY AUCTION of about
150 TYPEWRITERS,
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Underwoods, Remingtons, Empires,
ADDING MACHINES.
One MULTIGRAPH PRINTING MACHINE, with Electric Motor, etc.,
One COMPOTYPE MULTIGRAPH MACHINE,
ROTARY and FLAT DUPLICATORS.
One HAND GUILLOTINE PAPER CUTTER.
Loose-leaf ledger covers, waste-paper baskets and letter trays, general office stationery supplies, and numerous other items.

MESSRS. GEERING & COLYER have been favoured with instructions to SELL the above by AUCTION, on Tuesday, August 12, 1919, commencing at 11 a.m.

On view Friday and Saturday until noon, and Monday previous to sale. Catalogues may be had in due course at the place of sale; and of the Auctioneers, Ashford (Kent) and Rye (Sussex).

By order of the Committee of the Canadian Catholic Army Huts.
30, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.

Within a short distance of Victoria Station and the Hyde Park Corner Tube Station.

SALE by AUCTION of 100 IRON SINGLE BEDSTEADS, 100 mattresses and pillows, 250 blankets, 400 sheets, 90 pillow slips, 90 bedspreads, quantity of towels and kitchen rubbers, 100 Windsor chairs, ¾-size billiard table, mahogany frame, 9ft. billiard table, mahogany frame (Ascott & Ascott), Pathe cinema machine, Decca gramophone, 4-ft. Davis' hotplate, crockery, kitchen and domestic utensils, also quantity GROCERY STORES, including marmalade, dried fruits, soups, barley, flour and chocolate.

MESSRS. GEERING & COLYER are instructed to SELL the above by AUCTION, on the premises, on Thursday, August 14, 1919, commencing at 11 a.m.

On view day prior to Sale. Catalogues may be obtained on the premises, and of the Auctioneers, Ashford (Kent) and Rye (Sussex).

Western Canada Mortgage.—Interest on the 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds, due August 1, will be paid by the Union Bank of Canada, 6, Princes Street, E.C.2, and at Montreal, Canada, on presentation of coupon No. 11.

Canadian Resources Development. — The directors of this Liverpool company, which has a capital of £100,000 in £1 shares, equally divided between ordinary and deferred shares, have put forward a proposal for reorganisation by which deferred shares will be eliminated and converted into ordinary shares on the basis of one ordinary share for every two deferred shares. By this means the capital will be reduced to £75,000, and it is proposed to increase it to £150,000 by the creation of 75,000 new ordinary shares, of which 40,000 will be issued when the scheme is sanctioned.

Canada Iron Foundries.—A meeting of the holders of the Six per Cent. "B" debenture stock is called for 27th inst., in order to consider a scheme whereby they agree to accept in discharge of their claim against the company cash and preferred shares at the rate of £45 cash and $300 par value preferred shares for each £100 of debenture stock, the preferred shares to rank *pari passu* with existing non-cumulative preferred shares of the company. In order to provide the cash, it is proposed to make an issue of $1,000,000 6 per cent. debenture stock ranking in front of the "B" debenture stock.

SALE BY AUCTION.

G. R.

BY DIRECTION OF THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY
LIMITED,
TAPLOW, BUCKS.
(Motors will meet Trains on Sale Days)
AT
THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT'S RED CROSS HOSPITAL,
HIGHLY IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE
of
THE HOSPITAL BUILDINGS and the ENTIRE CONTENTS

J. TREVOR, F.A.I.,

is instructed to SELL by AUCTION, upon the PREMISES, as above, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, August 13th, 14th, and 15th, 1919 (and following day if necessary), at 11.30 each day precisely, the ENTIRE CONTENTS of the above exceptionally well-equipped INSTITUTION comprising four billiard tables (two full size), by well known makers, concert grand piano by Broadwood, upright grand pianofortes, and a portable piano, mahogany dining room chairs, tables, and bookcases, wardrobes, chests of drawers, wash-stands, about 365 good quality bedsteads and mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, a large quantity of LINEN, blankets, flannel shirts, pyjamas, socks, and underwear, Turkey, Axminster, Wilton, and Indian carpets and rugs, other furniture in mahogany and oak, roll-top desks, pedestal desks, and tables, filing cabinets, etc., 3,000 square yards of superior quality linoleum, upwards of 5,000 pieces of enamel ware, china, glass, cooking utensils, a number of expensive copper steam cookers and boilers, tin tea and coffee urns, cooking stoves, "Perfection" heating stoves. A COMPLETE ELECTRIC LAUNDRY PLANT of 105 volt dynamo, patent washing, mangling, and wringing machines by Bradford, THE ELECTRICAL PLANT, with fittings and accessories: also MEDICAL APPLIANCES, including anæsthetic tables, operating tables, stretchers, splints, slings, arm and leg baths, and utensils, 20 gramophones and about 300 records, a large selection of games, sets of bowls, croquet, clock golf, and baseball sets, etc.

On the last day will be offered the EXPENSIVELY-ERECTED HOSPITAL BUILDINGS and GANGWAYS. The former all in useful sizes, portably constructed, and inexpensive to remove. Suitable for clubs, garages, or for light factory work.

On view Monday and Tuesday, August 11th and 12th, 1919, from ten a.m. until five p.m.

Catalogues of the Auctioneer 32a, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1, and 2, Coleman-street, E.C.2.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Canadian Pacific and Allan Lines

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, August 8—*Corsican.*
Saturday, August 9—*Pretorian.*
Tuesday, August 12—*Tunisian*
Friday, August 15—*Melita.*
Saturday, August 23—*Scotian.*
Tuesday, August 26—*Minnedosa.*
Thursday, August 28—*Scandinavian.*
Tuesday, September 2—*Metagama.*
Wednesday, September 10.—*Corsican.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, August 9—*Carmania.*
Saturday, August 30—*Orduna.*

Southampton to New York.

Thursday, August 14—*Royal George.*
Saturday, August 23—*Mauretania.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal

Friday, August 8—*Megantic.*

Liverpool to New York.

Friday, August 8—*Baltic.*

Manchester Liners, Ltd.

Manchester to Quebec and Montreal.

Monday, August 11—*Manchester Importer.*
Thursday, Aug. 21.—*Manchester Mariner.*

Manchester to St. John

Thursday, Aug. 21—*Manchester Merchant.*
Thursday, Sept. 4—*Manchester Exchange.*

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Offices.—19, Victoria Street, S.W.1 High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G. Secretary, Mr. W. L. Griffith. (Telephone: Victoria 8360.)

Emigration Office.—Commissioner of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith, 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 386.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. Wade, British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of New Brunswick.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. W. Sumner, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 1581).

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. John Howard, 57a, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—Brig.-Gen. R. Manley Sims, C.M.G., D.S.O., 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 5793.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. Pelletier, King's House 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir Edgar R. Bowring, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2308.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

A

Angell, F. G., Kingston—43, Crozier Street, Lambeth.

B

Bashford, Ella, Saskatoon—Flint House, London Road, St. Albans.
Bottinger, G. W., Victoria—24, Richmond Park Road, Kingston.

C

Connolly, Rev. E. N., Vancouver—24, Colchester Road, Leyton.

D

Duckworth, Rev. Professor H. T. F., and Mrs., Toronto—7, Grey Friars, Chester.
Dunsterville, Lt. J. C. (R.E.), Cowichan, B.C.—36, Blomfield Street, Upper Western Terrace.

E

Entwistle, R. G B., Queen Charlotte Island, B.C.—4, Clyde Road, St. Leonards.

F

Fields, J. C., Toronto—Royal Societies Club.
Finland, E. V., Victoria—Royal Over. Off Club

G

Ganong, Lt. C. K. (C.G.A.), Long Point, N.B.—Witley.
Grant, Harold M., Athabaska—26, Camden Grove, Peckham
Gunn, Lt. A. S., Moncton—Witley.

H

Hadrill, George, Montreal—5, Bloomsbury Street
Holdroyd, Mr. H., and Mrs., Toronto—Midland Grand Hotel, Bradford.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL.
Top of St. Martin's Lane.
In the centre of all Theatres.
One Price: No Extras.
6/-

J

Jones W. E. (C.F.A.), Fredericton, N.B.—Witley.

K

Kline, C. C., Montreal—Russell Hotel.

L

Lane, Mr. Justice Campbell, and Mrs., Montreal—c/o Bank of Montreal.

M

MacCormac, John, Ottawa—30, Craven Hill Gardens, Paddington.
Mackay-White, Capt. E., Toronto—Loveldene, Copthorne, Crawley, Sussex.
Maclaren, Major K., Kelowna—44, Harrington Gardens, South Kensington.
Mills, Lt.-Col. J. E., Ottawa—Charing Cross Hotel.
Mitchell, Major W., Kingston—Hythe, Kent.
Mitchell, Miss C. E., Kingston—Brampton Down, Folkestone.
Morency, Capt. P. B., Quebec—Royal Over Off Club

N

Normandin John, Montreal—Hyde Park Hotel

P

Patterson, Lt. G. H., Salisbury, N.B.—Witley
Piers, Major Sir Charles, and Lady, Vancouver—19, Langham Mansions, S.W
Plumb, Mrs. A. H., Toronto—Vernon Court Hotel

R

Rankin, Major R. R. (55th Batt.), St. John—Strand Palace Hotel
Rennie, Capt. B. G., Nelson—Witley.
Roberts, W. L., Fredericton, N.B.—Witley.
Ruttan, Dr. R. F., Montreal—Jules Hotel

S

Seddon, Lt. R. H., Halifax—Royal Over. Off Club.
Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred, Montreal—Regent Palace Hotel.

BRAND'S MEAT LOZENGES
Sustaining and Invigorating.
In Boxes, 1/3, 1/10 and 3/6.
Of all Chemists and Stores.

Simons, Lt.-Col. C. B., Victoria—Army and Navy Club.
Smith, Capt. Marshall, Vancouver—The Dularg, Grantown-on-Spey.
Squire, J. L. (J.P.), Norwood, Ont.—Granby Lane, Wednesfield.
Surveyor, E. Fabre, Montreal—Hotel Rubens.

U

Uglow, Mrs. C. E., Ottawa—17, Leinster Square, W.

W

Wallace, W. G., and Mrs., Ottawa—Chelsea Hospital for Women, Arthur Street, S.W.
West, E. J., Vancouver Island—c/o C. B Lindsay, Barstow Hall, Horley.
Wheeler, C. W., Lennoxville, P.Q.—Maybourne, Lawrie Park, Sydenham.
Whitehead, A. E., Sherbrooke, P.Q.—11, Henry Street, Peterborough.

OVERSEAS OFFICERS.
Mr. Swaine, 146, New Bond Street, London, W.1., requiring Portraits of Officers for publication and certain specific purposes, would be happy to receive sittings. These are free of charge or obligation, and Mr. Swaine presents in each case a finished copy from any two proofs selected.
146, NEW BOND STREET (and Southsea).
This invitation also applies to Overseas Nurses.

Williams, Lt. G. T., Vancouver—45, Torrington Square, W.C.
Williams, Capt. F. A., Sidney, B C.—23, Maddox Street.
Williams, E., Victoria—33, Blyth Hill, Catford.
Wyles, B. M. and M. A., Montreal—30, Sunny Bank, South Norwood.

Y

Youell, C. W., and Mrs., Winnipeg—45, Prince's Square, Bayswater.

Among the recent callers at the headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross Society have been:—Lt. Wm. Terry (Calgary), Capt. W. J. Dalton (Ottawa), Lt. E. V. Finland, and Major E. Wilbur Housinger

* *

Marconi of Canada.—A resolution will be submitted to the general meeting of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada on September 17 to reduce the capital from $5,000,000 to $3,750,000 by reducing the par value of the outstanding capital stock from $5 to $2½ per share, and to authorise the issue of an additional 500,000 shares of $2½ each

AMERICAN PLATELESS DENTISTRY.
Highly Recommended by the Profession.
Mr. G. MURRAY BARKER,
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(nr. Selfridges), W.1. *Tel., Mayfair 1969*

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Issued by the Chambers of Commerce of the two towns concerned, "Industrial Sheffield and Rotherham" compels the attention of all interested in steel manufactures, and attracts even those without immediate interest in the great industries for which the district is renowned. In a historical introduction, the reasons governing the choice of the district for smelting and the development of the steel industry are briefly set out the organisation of the cutlers' craft and the expansion of the steel trade being effectively summarised. Among the advertisements are coloured illustrations of crucible steel manufacture, etc., which are excellent examples of the printers' craft. The volume is published in six languages—English, French, Russian, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese.

* *

GOVERNMENT AND HIGH PRICES.

The order which has been issued prohibiting the export of raw hides, skins or leather for the manufacture of boots and shoes is the first definite step on the part of the Government to restrain the mounting cost of living (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Morning Post*). The price of leather advanced during the past year 82 per cent. and of hides 140 per cent. Canadian hides and leather have been exported in such large quantities as to threaten home manufacturers with a shortage of material and consumers with a further rise in prices.

A report made to the Government on the canning industry advises the regulation of the operations of the Dominion Canners, Ltd., by a new Court of Commerce.

SOLDIERS' SAFETY RAZORS
and Everything for Soldiers.
LADIES' HANDBAGS (Silk and Leather)
DRESSING CASES, SOLID LEATHER ATTACHE CASES.
T. HOUGHTON, Ltd., Leather Goods and Cutlery Specialists,
76, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

It is estimated that Canada will have 150,000,000 bushels of grain for export this season.

Mr. William Hogg, inspector for the past five and a half years of the main branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Vancouver, has been appointed superintendent of Ontario branches, with headquarters at Toronto.

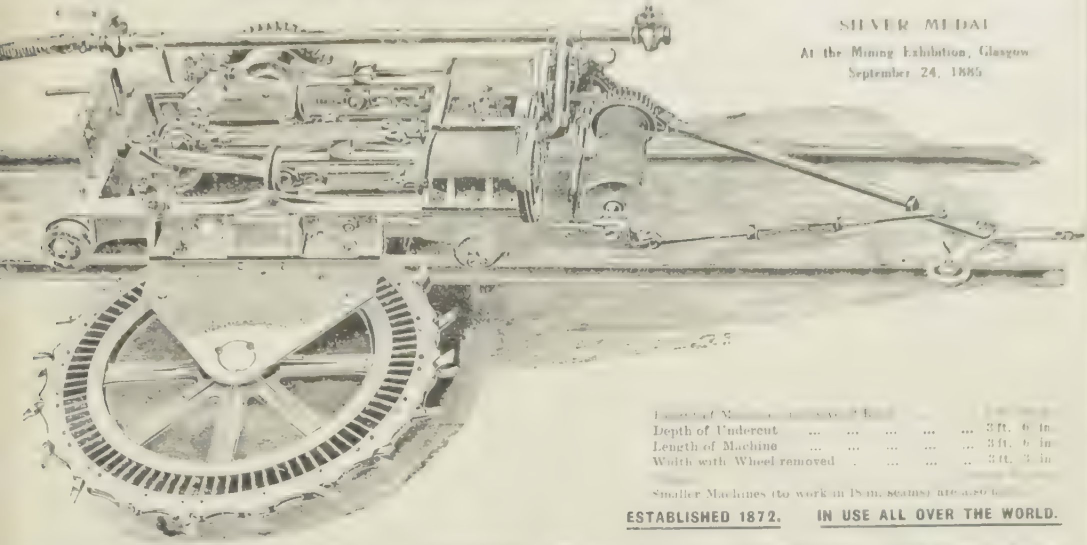
Mr. David Cooke, one of the directors of Messrs. Furness, Withy & Co., has just retired after forty years' association with the company. To mark the esteem and respect in which Mr. Cooke is held by his co-directors and the members of the staff he was entertained at a complimentary banquet at Liverpool.

Considerable disarrangement of trade has been caused by the action of the Dominion Government in prohibiting supplies of gold to manufacturing jewellers, which was ordered on August 1 at Ottawa (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*). It is stated in centres of the jewellery trade at Montreal and Toronto that this action will compel the closing of many important plants.

Banks and money-lending associations in Calgary, in a joint letter to the Secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta, say that they are ready to extend generous treatment to those who have suffered by the extraordinary drought, and who are under obligations to them. The Union Bank and the Bank of Montreal and the Canada Life Assurance Company have originated a financial helping scheme.

The Dominion Government has closed the grain exchanges of Western Canada which opened a fortnight ago after two years' idleness. This, it is feared (says the *Daily Mail's* Winnipeg correspondent), means the ruin of many traders and elevator syndicates.

Mr. Guy Tombs, a widely-known railway official of the Canadian Northern Railway, now the Canadian National System, is relinquishing his position at the offices in Montreal to become manager of transportation for the group operating the Canadian Export Paper Company and allied interests.



GILLOTT'S IMPROVED ROTARY COAL CUTTING MACHINE.

("GILLOTT AND COPLEY.")

SILVER MEDAL
At the Mining Exhibition, Glasgow
September 24, 1885

[illegible]
Depth of Undercut ... ... 3 ft. 6 in
Length of Machine ... ... 3 ft. 6 in
Width with Wheel removed . ... 3 ft. 3 in

Smaller Machines (to work in 18 in. seams) are also [illegible]

ESTABLISHED 1872. IN USE ALL OVER THE WORLD.

JOHN GILLOTT & SON, Lancaster Works, Barnsley,

Make a Speciality of

COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY; MACHINES FOR COAL HOLING; MACHINES FOR FIRECLAY HOLING, HARD OR SOFT; MACHINES TO TAKE OUT A PRICKING BETWEEN TWO COALS. The only machines in successful operation and giving profitable results.

Will cut from 20 yards per hour in hardest Coal or Fireclays. Is made almost wholly of Steel Amount of work guaranteed. Is lighter, more portable, durable and compact, and will do more and better work than any other machine. 20,100 yards holed in 1,726 hours in six months in a 28 in. seam of Coal, including all stoppages, and producing 12,500 tons of Coal. We had 17 of our machines at work at the Colliery where this was done.

INSPECTIONS MADE WITH VIEW TO WORKING MACHINERY AND APPROXIMATE RESULTS GIVEN ASK FOR CIRCULAR "B."

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THE FARMER'S PARADISE

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WITHIN THE PAST TEN YEARS
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160 FERTILE ACRES FREE IN THE WEST.

Good Freehold Land Cheap in the East.

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ration Street, [illegible]
rliament Street, York; 28, [illegible]
treet, Glasgow; 116, Union Street, [illegible]
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; Market Place, Pet [illegible]

LOWEST FARES, SHORTEST ROUTE, BEST SERVICE, VIA—

CANADA'S GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
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TORONTO, HAMILTON,
NIAGARA FALLS, LONDON, etc.
Also to
BUFFALO, DETROIT,
CHICAGO, and all WESTERN
UNITED STATES points.

ALSO
WINNIPEG, SASKATOON,
EDMONTON, REGINA,
CALGARY, PRINCE RUPERT
and other points in
WESTERN CANADA
and
ALASKA.

Through Trains to the WEST from Quebec, Montreal, Halifax and St. John, over Canadian National Railways and Grand Trunk Pacific Systems.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
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QUEBEC
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NORTH DAKOTA
MINNESOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
WISCONSIN
OREGON
IDAHO
WYOMING
NEBRASKA
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NEVADA
UTAH
COLORADO
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INDIANA
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GRAND TRUNK
GRAND TRUNK
PACIFIC SYSTEMS
AND CONNECTIONS
Lines open & construct...
Lines projected
Other lines
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THROUGH TICKETS at SPECIAL LOW EUROPEAN RATES issued from EUROPE to all points in Canada, United States, and the East OCEAN TICKETS ISSUED BY ALL STEAMSHIP LINES. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING issued covering FREIGHT shipments to CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. SEND YOUR PARCELS, LIVE STOCK, VALUABLES, etc., by CANADIAN EXPRESS. **CANADIAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS issued in Dollars and Cents.**

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LONDON, E.C.3: 44-46, Leadenhall Street.
H. H. NORMAN, Secretary, Dashwood House, E.C.2.

LIVERPOOL: 20, Water Street.
GLASGOW: 75, Union Street.
PARIS: 47, Rue Cambon.
FRED. C. SALTER, European Traffic Manager

"CANADA," WEEKLY, ILLUSTRATED.

For Subscription Rates and Form for Application see page iii.

For Advertisement Rates see page ii.

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FARMING AND GRAZING LANDS
IN THE PROVINCES OF
MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, AND ALBERTA
ON EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE AT WINNIPEG, FORT WILLIAM, EDMONTON, PRINCE ALBERT, ETC.

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CANADA
AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL
EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.
No. 710. Vol. LV.
LONDON and TORONTO.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1919.
Price 9d.
(20 CENTS)

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120, St. Vincent Street, GLASGOW;
41, Victoria Street, BELFAST.
or Local Agents everywhere.

CPOS
TO
CANADA
UNITED STATES AND THE ORIENT

LIVERPOOL to MONTREAL.

TUNISIAN	Aug. 14
ME[illegible]	[illegible]
P[illegible]AN	" 16
S[illegible]N	" 2[illegible]
MINNEDOSA	" 26
SCANDINAVIAN	" 28
METAGAMA	Sept. 2
CORSICAN	" 10

Express Montreal to Vancouver, 93½ hours.
Quickest Time Across the Pacific
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Complete information promptly furnished by—
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TO
CANADA
UNITED STATES AND THE ORIENT
(Cargo On

GLASGOW to MONTREAL.

OLBROOK	Aug. 26

LONDON to MONTREAL.

ATTAWA	Aug. 1[illegible]

AVONMOUTH to MONTREAL.

ARDINIAN	Aug. 1[illegible]

ANTWERP to MONTREAL.

AR BERYL	Aug

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KAMLOOPS
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MONCTON
SYDNEY
VANCOUVER
VICTORIA
CALGARY
REGINA
BRANDON
FORT WILLIAM
PORT ARTHUR
OTTAWA
DULUTH
TORONTO
MONTREAL
ST. JOHN
HALIFAX

The RAILWAYS hitherto known as the
Canadian Northern Railway System, National Transcontinental Railway, Intercolonial Railway of Canada, Prince Edward Island Railway,
are now being operated under the name of
CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS.
Canadian Soldiers' Dependents Vouchers exchanged for Ocean and Rail Tickets at addresses shown below.
[illegible]
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Public Information Department. 42-45, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, [illegible]

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Bristol to Montreal
Vellavia (Freight only) ... Sat., Sept. 20

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CANADA .... Sailing date later.
MEGANTIC .... Sailing date later.

BRISTOL to QUEBEC & MONTREAL.
*CORNISHMAN .... Sailing date later.
*Cargo only.

For Rates of Passage, etc.,
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Zinc	2,500,000	3,166,259
Coal	11,460,000	7,524,913
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CANADA

No. 710. SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1919. Vol. LV. 9D WEEKLY

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THE NEW LIBERAL LEADER.

AS a result of the final ballot at the Liberal Party Convention at Ottawa, last week, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., who was the junior member in the late Laurier Cabinet in age and political experience, is now the official Leader of the Liberal Party in the Dominion Parliament—a position held by the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier from 1887 to the day of his death on February 17 last.

Shortly before the war, when, owing to the state of his health, there were rumours that Sir Wilfrid Laurier would resign the leadership of the Liberal Party, the names most prominently mentioned as his successor were those of Mr. W. S. Fielding (ex-Minister of Finance), the author of the British Preferential tariff; Mr. George Graham (ex-Minister of Railways), and Mr. Mackenzie King. It is significant of the present state of parties in Canada that these three persons were among the only four who were nominated for the leadership last week, the fourth being Mr. Daniel D. Mackenzie, who immediately after the death of Sir Wilfrid was appointed leader in the Commons pending the holding of the Convention. In the final ballot Mr. King defeated Mr. Fielding by 476 votes to 438.

The notable features of the election were the absence from the Convention of leading representatives of the Liberals in the House of Commons who support the present Coalition Cabinet, and the eleventh hour refusal of Mr. W. M. Martin, the Liberal Premier of Saskatchewan, whose candidature received strong support in Western Canada, to accept nomination. Mr. Fielding and Mr. Mackenzie are native-born Nova Scotians, sitting for constituencies in that Province, while Mr. King and Mr. Graham are natives of Ontario, and both without seats in the existing House of Commons. But though no candidates either from Western Canada or Quebec were in evidence, it is clear that it was the delegations from these two areas which dominated the situation. The Toronto *Globe* recently summed up the problem before the Convention as being "the election of an Eastern leader with a Western policy, or a Western leader with an Eastern policy." The final rally of the Western Liberals to the side of Mr. Fielding indicates a fear that Mr. Mackenzie King might rely too strongly on the support of Quebec to accurately represent their attitude.

Considering that the Province of Quebec returns 65 out of the 235 members of the House of Commons, and that of the 82 members who form the Opposition to the present Unionist Government 62 come from that Province, it is not surprising that Mr. Mackenzie King received the almost unanimous support of the Quebec delegation. Mr. Fielding had incurred the hostility of Quebec when he opposed Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attitude towards the Conscription Bill introduced by the Borden Government, while, on the other hand, Mr. Mackenzie King, not only in the matter of conscription but in his general attitude towards the relations of Canada with the Empire, had been a consistent upholder of the great French-Canadian statesman's views from the time he entered Parliament.

The new leader is in the prime of life, while Mr. Fielding has already passed the allotted three-score years and ten. Moreover, Mr. Mackenzie King enjoyed the advantage of having been all through his political career mainly concerned with the solutions of labour problems, his past success in that connection being a great asset. It is interesting to recall the fact that so far back as 1909, when Mr. King was appointed the first Labour Minister of the Dominion, such a prominent Conservative journal as the Victoria *Colonist* saw in him "a future Prime Minister." Indeed, the eulogies upon his success and ability have been by no means expressed upon party lines. His acceptance in 1914 of a position with the Rockefeller Foundation of New York "as a tribute to his successful labour policy" damped the enthusiasm of those who had fixed upon him as Sir Wilfrid's natural successor, but his speeches during the conscription campaign and his enthusiastic adherence to Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the time of the split in the Liberal Party which resulted in the formation of the present Coalition Ministry last March quite re-established his position with the bulk of his party.

Mr. King's opinions upon Canada's attitude towards the Empire were shown in a speech delivered by him upon naval policy in 1912, in which he described the Liberal policy as being "the binding up of a real Empire, with Great Britain as the centre, but all the parts establishing new naval centres of strength." So late as January 10, 1913, he said, "The German scare is dead"; but when the war broke out Mr. King was as loyal as was Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his support of the Allied cause. The fact that, after the final ballot, his election as leader of the party was, on the motion of Mr. Fielding, made unanimous, is a good omen for the Opposition, but the future action of those Liberals who remain loyal to the Union Cabinet, which still contains several prominent members of the party, will be watched with interest.

* *

LIBERAL POLICY.

AS to the future general policy of the party of which Mr. Mackenzie King has been elected leader, the attitude which he adopts will, of course, be mainly governed by the resolutions passed at the Convention, which closed its proceedings by electing him leader. Personally, he had previously been less definitely pledged to details of policy upon the pressing questions of the day, outside Labour problems, than any other ex-Minister.

The terms of the resolutions adopted, which most nearly concern Canada's relations with Britain and the Empire, are those which pledge the Party to support an increase in the preferential tariff to 50 per cent., and to put on the free list wheat, wheat flour, principal articles of food, farm implements and machinery, flour and saw mill machinery, farm tractors, mining machinery and repair parts, rough and dressed lumber, gasolene, illuminating, lubricating and fuel oils, nets, net twines, and fishermen's equipments, cements and fertilisers. It is also pledged to substantial reductions of the tariff on wearing apparel and footwear and other articles of general consumption, as well as raw materials.

As regards relations with the United States, the Convention reiterated its belief in reciprocity, and a resolution was moved by Mr. Fielding, who negotiated the pact of 1911 with the United States, expressing regret that the Borden Government had not accepted the agreement, which Mr. Fielding said he believed was in the best interest of the country. The Convention placed on record its appreciation of the objects of the agreement and its faith in the principles of the friendly international relations underlying it. The hope was expressed that a favourable moment might come when there would be a renewed manifestation by the two Governments of the desire to make arrangements.

Another resolution which demands notice is the motion of Senator Dandurand, of Quebec, which dealt with the question of Imperial relations, declaring that no organic change in the relations between the Dominion and the Empire should come into effect until ratified by a vote or the Canadian people. To this resolution an amendment moved by Mr. W. D. Gregory (Toronto), which suggested the insertion of words to the effect that the Convention objected to any attempt to centralise Imperial control, was carried.

The tariff resolutions, as passed, seem to be more representative of the views of the Liberals in the non-manufacturing areas of Western Canada than of those in the great industrial centres of the East, and whenever the Party is in a position to formulate legislation on the lines of those resolutions there seems sure to be a greater division of opinion among the Liberal Party as a whole than was represented in the proceedings at the momentous Convention held last week.

* *

PRODUCTION THE URGENT NEED.

HOW gravely serious industrial and economic conditions are in the Mother Country has been openly stated in Parliament, and the voice of every responsible leader of public opinion is raised to warn people that there can be no amelioration of existing conditions except by way of greatly increased production. The legislation against profiteering initiated by the Government is only a sop to public clamour. Who can produce a satisfactory legal definition of the word "profiteer"? The cause of existing conditions, and their consequent difficulties, are due to the inexorable working of the law of supply and demand.

The Dominion of Canada is very seriously interested in a speedy reversion to normal conditions in the Mother Country. If, for instance, Canadian woollen mills could place large quantities of cloth on the British market to-day, at only double pre-war prices, the effect would be immediate in the tailors' shops; so in boots, and practically all articles of wearing apparel. Canadian manufacturers have been urged by advisers, whose far-sightedness and powers of direction and organisation were followed with so much success during the war, that they must to-day strain every effort to increase their output, and find new markets. This advice cannot be too strongly urged by the Canadian Press.

It is a regrettable fact that Canadian manufacturers have not since the Armistice shown the same vigour and enterprise as they did under the stimulus of war. It is easy to explain, and to excuse. Labour unrest is discouraging to Capital; the continuation of the excess profits duty is a curb to enterprise; and another factor is the substantial financial ease in which the great majority of manufacturers now find themselves. For these reasons they are tempted to sit back in their chairs and wait. This policy is against their own best interests, the interests of Canada, and the interests of the Empire. Their enlarged factories and highly skilled operatives are to-day in a position to handle an output greatly in excess of all domestic requirements. Oversea markets are crying out for goods, and every effort should be strained to supply this demand, and thereby reduce the hurtful and abnormal conditions which exist everywhere in Europe, and in the Mother Country are forcing the Government to adopt makeshift palliatives, such as the anti-profiteering Bill!

* *

INCREASED MILITARY PAY.

IN our last week's issue we published a letter from a member of the First Canadian Contingent, asking for information as to "whether the increase in pay now granted to those serving at home in Canada is to apply also to those who are serving overseas." We publish, on another page, the text of the Order-in-Council referred to, passed on April 12 last, to take effect from April 1. As the writer of the letter pointed out, it has been found impossible to obtain in London any information as to its bearing upon the many Canadians still in this country. The official point of view on this side appears to be that the Order-in-Council affects only soldiers actually in Canada, and does not mean that this substantial increase applies to those still overseas.

The Order-in-Council is in itself a curious document. The original intention in framing it seems to have been to grant an increase of 50 per cent. in the pay and allowances of officers and other ranks of the Medical (in which are included the Dental) Services alone. It looks as if the Privy Council had then suddenly realised that such discrimination was hardly fair, and a paragraph was added—it is not stated, as in the former case, that it was on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence—making the increase "applicable to all other branches of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces until demobilisation has been completed."

It will be noted that, as far as the Medical Services are concerned, nothing is implied or expressed suggesting that the increase is confined to the Medical personnel then in Canada. It is a curious fact, however, that no increase of pay and allowances has been made to the Medical personnel now in England. As far as other Canadian soldiers are concerned, the official argument appears to be that the term "Canadian Expeditionary Forces" implies only Canadians serving in Canada. It is true that for certain purposes there is such a distinction drawn between the "Canadian Expeditionary Force" and the "Overseas Military Forces of Canada," and the latter phrase is used in relation to practically all the Canadian establishments in this country. But even here there is a curious inconsistency, the allowances to Canadian soldiers' dependents in England, and also war gratuities, being sent out from the "Central Registry, C.E.F.," which is in London. The only justification for such a reading of "Canadian Expeditionary Forces" would be its exclusive use in Orders-in-Council as defining the soldiers serving in Canada; but this is not the case, as reference shows. (It may be remarked in passing that the use of the plural noun is quite exceptional, if not altogether unique.)

For instance, in P.C. 453 (March 3, 1919), which deals with specialist pay for skilled railway workers, the expression "Canadian Expeditionary Force" clearly relates to those overseas. Similarly in P.C. 3,173 (December 24, 1918), where regulations are set forth for separation allowances for the "Canadian Expeditionary Force," the provision that is made for dependents of casualties, prisoners of war, and men posted missing, obviously does not apply to troops left behind in Canada! The term is also freely used in P.C. 2,032 (August 17, 1918), relating to the war service gratuity and post-discharge pay, as including overseas service, and one of the definitions of "overseas" is given as "on the strength for pay and allowances of a unit of the Canadian Expeditionary Force which was out of Canada or the United States when such pay and allowances were issuable." To go further back, P.C. 3,262 (November 29, 1917), dealing with payment on retirement or discharge, speaks of "every person who has served, is now serving, or may in the future serve, as an officer, nursing sister, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer, or man, in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and who, after six months' continuous service in the said force, a portion of which has been performed overseas, has been honourably retired or discharged in Canada from such service, or returns to Canada within six months after such retirement or discharge in the United Kingdom."

These instances, which might easily be multiplied, clearly show that in Orders-in-Council relating to members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, their provisions, unless definitely specified, extend to all Canadian soldiers, whether their service is or has been in Canada, England, or the actual theatres of war. This being so, it seems to us that, unless some other specific reason can be advanced, the Order of April last, providing for the increase of 50 per cent. in pay and allowances to "officers and other ranks of the Medical Services," and "all other branches of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces" is certainly applicable not only to those serving in Canada, but equally to all those in England at that time. We can conceive of no reason that can have been in the mind of the Privy Council for confining the increase to Canada. In spite of the rapid demobilisation of the troops, the number of officers and men directly interested in this question is still considerable, and a 50 per cent. increase is a matter of importance to them. Why the present construction of the purport of P.C. 809 was ever made is puzzling on the face of it. How it can still be maintained in the face of the precedents we quote will be interesting to know.

—* *—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Tributes to Dominion Troops. In the votes of thanks which were passed in both Houses of Parliament at Westminster last week the men from the Oversea Dominions were, of course, included. In moving them, both Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon used eloquent words with regard to their patriotism and their loyalty that must have been read with satisfaction overseas.

"The deeds," said Lord Curzon, "which the Dominion troops wrought in France, in Gallipoli, and in many other places are already a national epic which will be enshrined in the glories of our race. The million men who came from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa meant much more than the numerical strength of that figure; they were a moral asset which it was impossible to estimate or to over-estimate, and which left an indelible impression on the conscience of the world." No less warmly cheered were Mr. Lloyd George's words:—"You have only to peruse the lists of the victories won by the gallant troops that came from Overseas—a truly dazzling list—in order to realise the greatness of the share which they have in the happy issue of the war. I am sure we rejoice as much here as they do that the Dominions, through the valour of their sons, have won a permanent place in the fraternity of nations."

The statement made on another day by the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, as to the Dominions' position in regard to the making of peace, was only the logical sequel to Mr. Lloyd George's reference to the fighting. The Dominions, said Col. Amery, had been treated not only as equal nations in the brotherhood of the British Empire, but as equal nations outside that brotherhood; and he laid it down that "the more the principle of equality was established the greater would be the Empire's effective unity."

* * *

Dominions and the League of Nations. The measure of independence possessed by the Dominions under the League of Nations as "equal nations outside the brotherhood" continues to furnish matter for discussion throughout the Empire. A notable contribution was made last week by Lord Milner at the Oxford Summer School. The Secretary for the Colonies, while admitting that it is not wholly groundless, does not share the fear that has been expressed that the position of the Dominions and India in that respect will tend to the disruption of the tie between the United Kingdom and the Dominions. He does not think that the unity of the Commonwealth is thus threatened:—

> I am certain that anything like dissension between different British States in the councils of the League would be so overwhelmingly condemned by public opinion in all of them that it should be an easy task for statesmanship to avoid it. Moreover the business of the League is of such a character that I do not see that there is room for dissension between different members of the Commonwealth with regard to it. For that business is the maintenance of the peace of the world, and this is an object which must always be of supreme and peculiar interest to the Commonwealth. It can have no dearer object than to try to convert the *pax Britannica* into a *pax mundi*.

It is reassuring to have Lord Milner's statement that he sees no reason why the League and the British Commonwealth should clash; on the contrary, he thinks they can be of the greatest assistance to one another.

* * *

Duties of Trusteeship. One aspect of the matter which Lord Milner emphasised should be taken special notice of by the people of the Oversea Dominions. As he pointed out, alone among the members of the Commonwealth, the United Kingdom carries the burden of a vast dependent Empire in every stage of constitutional development. The greatest of the general principles of which we are guided in Imperial affairs is that "the relation of the United Kingdom to all these communities is a relation of trusteeship." To the Mother Country, Lord Milner says that we must be careful not to discourage or suppress any genuine capacity for self-government among the peoples of the dependent Empire; and "we must even to some extent have to sacrifice efficiency of administration in order to promote contentment, though we cannot, as honest trustees, afford to sacrifice it too much." For the Oversea peoples Lord Milner also has a word in season:—"It is essential that the Dominions, if they take over any parts of the dependent Empire, should do so as trustees, on behalf of the whole Commonwealth, and not treat them as simple additions to their own possessions. The dependent Empire is a trust."

To those who look for a spectacular development of the British Commonwealth following upon the war, Lord Milner, who, though able to look forward with hope to the more distant future, is not without anxiety about the immediate future, had also a word of caution. For the time being he expects a set-back in the field of Imperial politics, just for the very reason that this is "a season of general reaction."

* * *

Canada's Opportunity. The dislocation of industry caused by the strike of the Yorkshire coal miners offers special opportunity to Canadian paper manufacturers, which should be seized. Certain Yorkshire mills have shut down owing to shortage of coal, and the customers of these mills naturally have to place their orders elsewhere. Paper manufacturers in Canada, who are not dependent on coal, should be able to compete very satisfactorily with British mills under the existing shortage and high cost of coal. As the trade must either go to Canada or Scandinavia, we hope it may be kept within the family

* * *

Sir Alfred Smithers. There will be very wide pleasure and satisfaction at the inclusion of Mr. A. W. Smithers in the Birthday Honours List. This is a well-deserved, though perhaps unduly belated, recognition of the long and valuable services which Mr. Smithers has performed as a director and latterly as Chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway. To control the finances and represent the shareholders' interests in a prosperous railway system is very much easier than to direct a system which has undergone the vicissitudes of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. Sir Alfred Smithers' work as Chairman has, of course, been enormously increased by the dislocation caused by the war, and in the fight which he is making in the interests of this great body of British shareholders, who exceed 100,000 in number, he enjoys the confidence and regard, not only of them, but of all the leading men in financial circles in the City.

We cannot disguise our regret that the portfolio of Minister of Finance is now in the hands of a man who has shown so much bias in his attitude in regard to railway corporations. It is but fitting that at a time when the Chairman of the Grand Trunk is faced with this new and unexpected difficulty, he should be supported and encouraged by this public distinction.

THE PRINCE IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Enthusiastic Welcome at St. John's.

H.M.S. *Renown*, with the Prince of Wales on board, was met by the *Dauntless* in Newfoundland waters at 5.30 p.m. (Greenwich mean time) on Sunday last and entered Conception Bay on the following morning.

At 9.50 a.m. on Monday the *Renown* anchored off the fishing village of Topsail, between Bell Island and the mainland and in the afternoon the Prince, with Admiral Halsey and Capt. Taylor, landed at the village and went for a three-hour country walk, returning to the ship for dinner.

Landing at St. John's.

The Prince of Wales entered the harbour of St. John's at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, having transferred with his party to the *Dragon* and *Dauntless*, and landed at noon.

The weather was perfect, and the town and shipping were ablaze with bunting. The crowds of spectators were the largest in the city's history.

On landing, the Prince was welcomed by the Governor, who presented to his Royal Highness the Supreme Court Judges, the Premier and members of the Cabinet, the Mayor and Aldermen, and some prominent naval and military officers. The Mayor read the city's Address of Welcome, to which the Prince suitably replied.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHING SCHOONERS IN PORT.

Then the Prince and the Governor in the latter's carriage, followed by members of the Prince's suite in other carriages, drove slowly, amidst cheers, through the gaily decorated streets in which the people had gathered. The streets traversed were decorated by newly-cut spruce trees attached to telephone poles and topped by coloured shields bearing the flags of the Allies.

The handsome arches, erected at intervals by the Government, the Municipality, leading business firms, and the Reid Newfoundland Railway Company, formed attractive features of the route. Six were of wooden frames covered with spruce boughs, and exhibit striking designs of castles and battlements. The Government arch was of gleaming white plaster, the Reid Railway Company's arch of beaver board, and the commercial arch of fish casks denoting the island's staple industry. Above the landing place was a modest arch which (says Reuter's special correspondent) the Prince will probably value most of all, as it was one erected by the War Veterans' Association and returned sailors and soldiers.

At the Commercial Arch the Prince of Wales received an address from the commercial community, read by the President of the Chamber of Commerce. This address dwelt in particular upon the work of the fisherfolk and the heroism of the merchant seamen in defying the German submarines by continuing to carry fish cargoes to Southern Europe. To this the Prince made an appropriate reply.

Address from Parliament.

The party then proceeded to the Colonial Building, where a Parliamentary Address, signed by the Premier, the Colonial Secretary, and the President and officers of both Houses of the Legislature, was read by the Colonial Secretary. It specially emphasised the work of the Colony in the war, which the Prince warmly commended in the course of his reply. The leaders of both Houses were presented to the Prince.

At this point a beautiful electric device for the illuminations at night, which spanned the front of Parliament House, attracted the Prince's admiration.

His Royal Highness then continued his journey to Government House, where he was welcomed by Lady Harris, the wife of the Governor, whose guest he was during his visit. Guards of honour composed of naval and military veterans were paraded at the wharf with their band, and the streets were lined with soldiers, Boy Scouts, and similar organizations with bands at intervals.

After the parade the Prince partook of lunch with the Governor, Judges, Cabinet Ministers, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the Anglican Bishop, and the Methodist Moderator, legislators, and other officials. At the luncheon the Prince expressed the keenest pleasure at the cordiality of his reception.

In the afternoon the Royal guest and his suite were taken by motor-car on a tour of the countryside. Later in the afternoon the Prince presented medals to seamen who took part in the rescue of the survivors from the steamer *Florizel* which came ashore at Cape Race in February, 1918.

On Wednesday the Prince attended a regatta at Quidi Vidi, and later left for St. John, N.B., whence he will proceed to Halifax and Charlottetown.

"A Man's Man"

The spirit in which Canada will receive the Prince is reflected in a letter to the Canadian Press by Major-General Sir David Watson, who says: "The Canadian Corps will always feel that the Prince is in every way a man's man, honourable gallant, unassuming and modest, as a soldier, a comrade and a gentleman."

* *

SOLIDARITY OF THE EMPIRE

General Currie's Farewell Plea for Greater Intimacy.

Lt.-General Sir Arthur Currie, G.O.C. Canadian Corps, sailed for Canada on Saturday in the *Caronia*, accompanied by Lady Currie and his family, and before sailing made an interesting statement to a representative of the Liverpool *Daily Post*:—

"The Canadians have enjoyed the most generous hospitality of everybody here," he said. "One thing which has struck me more than any other is that the Canadians and the English understand each other better than they did before, and that surely tends for the solidarity of the Empire. Before the war we did not know each other well enough. I am an Imperialist. The sort of Imperialism I believe in justifies me in claiming the right to share in the traditions of this country. I want the people of this country to be almost as much interested in Canada as they are in their own country. Before the war I am afraid we had not quite the right conception of each other, but now I feel we know each other better than ever before. No part of the Empire can work out its own destiny and at the same time be perfectly indifferent to what goes on in any other part of the Empire. The British nation has just as big problems to solve now as she had when the war confronted her, and to achieve success all parts of the Empire must stand together. It will require the same self-sacrifice and self-determination to win as before the war. We Canadians are going home with a greater appreciation than ever of the might and majesty of the Empire, and more than ever believing that the Empire stands for the cause of right and justice.

The Family Circle.

"I would like us—Canadians and English—to take each other more right into the family circle, as it were," General Currie went on. "We want a greater intimacy between the different parts of the Empire, a greater tolerance, a greater understanding, a closer study of each others problems, and a more perfect co-operation. This war has been a wonderful education to all the Canadians who came here. I only wish that some 400,000 or 500,000 English people could visit Canada. I don't think any Canadian is going home with any doubt as to the ability of this country to thoroughly master any of its problems.

"Canadians have taken 35,000 English or Scottish girls home as wives, and they are still marrying at the rate of 300 a month. We will take all the English-speaking people we can because we want to retain Canada for the British race.

"If you could in England get back closer to the old idea of home, when children had respect for their parents, we should, I think, get rid of a lot of the Bolshevism that now stalks abroad."

* *

Six leaders of the One Big Union element of the miners of Drumheller, in Alberta, were ejected from the town on Saturday night, when the war veterans employed in the Model Mines placed them on separate trains and told them to keep going. The ejection (says a *Times* cablegram) was carried out without violence, and almost without the knowledge of the townspeople

SIR ALFRED SMITHERS.

Knighthood for Grand Trunk Chairman.

Among those receiving the honour of knighthood from the King on the occasion of his birthday, as announced on Tuesday, is Sir Alfred Waldron Smithers, J.P., M.P., Chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

Sir Alfred Waldron Smithers, who was appointed Vice-Chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1904, and has been its Chairman since 1909, is now in his 69th year. He is the third son of the late Mr. William H. Smithers, who was in the service of the Bank of England for 56 years. Sir Alfred became a member of the Stock Exchange in 1873, and was for some years a partner in Akroyd and Smithers, a leading firm in the Bond and Share Market. He is a director of the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway Co. and Chairman of the English Association of American Bond and Share Holders. He has paid frequent visits to Canada, and is at the present time in Ottawa in connection with the negotiations between the G.T.R. and the Government.

SIR ALFRED W. SMITHERS, M.P.

Photo: Elliott and Fry.

During the war Sir Alfred, who resides at Homefield, Knockholt, Kent, has been a constant visitor and benefactor to the Ontario Military Hospital, Orpington, and other Canadian relief associations.

Lady Smithers is a daughter of the late Mr. R. M. Theobald, M.A., M.R.C.S. They have four sons and two daughters.

At the last General Election Sir Alfred was elected Coalition-Unionist M.P. for Chislehurst (Kent) by a majority of 5,807.

* *

50 PER CENT. INCREASE

In Canadian Military Pay and Allowances.

The following is the text of the Order-in-Council (P.C. 809, of April 12, 1919) granting an increase in pay and allowances —in certain cases of 50 per cent.—to members of "the Canadian Expeditionary Forces," to which reference is made on page 183.

"His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, is pleased to approve, and doth hereby approve, the attached statement, the schedules therein and the notes thereto, dealing with the pay and allowances of officers and other ranks of the Medical Services.

"His Excellency in Council is further pleased to order, and doth hereby order, that the rates of pay and allowances set out in the said schedules and notes therein included shall be made applicable to all other brances of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces until demobilisation had been completed."

The schedule shows that the expenditure involved in giving an increase of 50 per cent. on present pay and allowances to the Medical Services involves 911 officers and 2,262 other ranks, an exception being made in the case of officers already in receipt of consolidated pay and those belonging to the Permanent Force.

A note states that the rates shown shall also apply to officers of the Dental Service; and another note states that the rates, which are based on P.C. 2281, shall apply not only to the subordinate staff, as provided in the Order-in-Council, but "shall also be applicable from April 1, 1919, to all the rank and file until the period of demobilisation is over."

The rates of pay and allowances are set forth as follows, per month of 30 days:—

	Present Rate.	Increased Rate.
Colonel	$336	$504
Lt.-Colonel	298.50	447.75
Major	246	369
Captain	201	301.50
Lieutenant	141	211.50
Quartermaster	171	256.50
Sergeant-Major	61.50	90
Quartermaster-Sergt.	60	69
Staff-Sergeant	54	63
Sergeant	45	55.50
Corporal	36	51
Private	33	45—51

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

The Loyalty of Labour.

"Canada can have no fear for the loyalty of 'Labour' in this country while the executive of the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress replies to the call for 'mob' rule as that executive has replied to the O.B.U. men of Winnipeg."—*London Free Press.*

Sinn Fein and the War.

"Why should Sinn Fein Ireland recognise Peace Day when Sinn Fein Ireland never recogised the days of war? Ireland would now be a German province if Britain and her Allies had left the battle for liberty to the Sinn Fein Irish, who lacked the courage TO FIGHT for Germany and possessed the cunning TO PLOT against Britain and liberty."—*Toronto Telegram.*

Canada and Washington.

"Mr. Bonar Law put a great constitutional maxim into homely phrase in the House of Commons in referring to Canada's desire to appoint a permanent representative at Washington. 'Either we refuse to allow the Canadians to do what they want to do or we don't,' he said. 'I do not see how we can bring the House of Commons into a discussion of this kind.' Mr. Law, in these sentences, uttered almost casually, goes to the root of the relations between the Mother Country and the Dominions. It is sufficient for him that Canada wishes to take a certain course. A refusal to allow her to do as she pleases is so far from his conception of the rôle of Great Britain that he does not believe it is even a proper subject for Parliamentary discussion. There is no likelihood that a Canadian Consul or Minister at Washington would embarrass the British Embassy or collide with British interests. There would be more likelihood if the present arrangement continued that Canadian interests would suffer at the hands of the British Embassy, through its lack of acquaintance with Canadian affairs. That has been sometimes the case in the past, though Canada has had no complaint in recent years."—*Toronto Globe.*

The Canadian Air Force.

"During the war it was generally said in flying circles that Canadians made the best flying men. This view was not arrived at by the spectacular work of a few picked men, despite the fact that Canada had more aces than any other country, but from the fact that of all the men of different nationalities who entered the field the Canadians not only turned out the greatest number of qualified men but had the smallest percentage of failures. It seems a pity, after Canadian airmen have made a name as the best in the world, that the country should allow this very important branch of the modern fighting machine to fall into decay. Australia is to have a force of nine squadrons, New Zealand four, and South Africa one, while it is possible that India will have one squadron. That several squadrons would be of use and would pay their way is demonstrated by the reports of successful operation carried out by flying services from different parts of the Continent."—*Manitoba Free Press.*

Money for Road-making.

"The plan of the Quebec Government to lend money to the municipalities of the Province at two per cent., for the purpose of modern road-making, has worked out in a highly satisfactory manner. Indeed, this was an act of practical and valuable statesmanship, which, unrelated to politics, did not, perhaps, bulk greatly in the general regard, but which, in its effects, has proved and will more extensively prove, of the greatest possible benefit. Many millions of dollars have been disbursed throughout the Province, with transforming effects." —*Montreal Gazette.*

Irrigation for Ontario.

"Irrigation apparently offers the solution to aid intensive cultivation towards building up Old Ontario—of rehabilitating its loss in population and enabling a form of settlement that could thrive around the towns and cities, where it would be fostered through the amenities of civilised existence; where children can be better schooled to greater efficiency and clear thinking. In our Western Provinces they have learned the lesson of 'rain-maker' and the art of knowing when and how to divert the waters of their streams, to flood the land and give them assured and abundant crops."—*Ottawa Journal.*

Soldier Settlement in British Columbia.

"Soldier settlement continues to make progress in this Province, and nowhere is it more in evidence than in the Fraser Valley. How much a factor it has been in popularising the movement back to the land cannot be estimated, but the money invested in land by soldier settlers under the aid from the Soldiers' Settlement Board has had a considerable effect on bringing back values to agricultural lands in the New Westminster District." *British Columbian.*

LIBERALS' NEW LEADER AND POLICY.

Speeches at Last Week's Convention at Ottawa

At the Liberal National Convention, which opened at Ottawa on Tuesday, August 5, the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, ex-Minister of Labour, was elected leader of the party.

Four candidates were nominated: Mr. King, the Hon. W. S. Fielding (ex-Minister of Finance), the Hon. George Graham (ex-Minister of Railways), and Mr. D. D. Mackenzie (the temporary leader). Mr. King led on the first ballot, with Mr. Fielding second. In the third ballot, Mr. Graham and Mr. Mackenzie retired, and Mr. King won by a vote of 476 to 438 for Mr. Fielding.

The Hon. G. H. Murray (Premier of Nova Scotia) and the Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin (Premier of Quebec) acted as joint chairmen of the Convention, which was attended by over a thousand delegates.

By a large majority the Convention adopted a resolution pledging the party to increase British preference to 50 per cent., to place numerous food products and agricultural milling and mining machinery on the free list and to grant substantial reductions in the duties on wearing apparel. Other resolutions favoured joint control of industries, the adoption of unemployment and old age insurance, widows' pensions, the acceptance of the principle of proportional representation and immediate action against the high cost of living and profiteering.

CANDIDATES FOR THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

THE HON. W. S. FIELDING, M.P.

MR. D. D. MACKENZIE, M.P.

THE HON. G. P. GRAHAM.

Notable Speeches.

Mr. Murray, in opening the proceedings, made a strong plea for unity in the Liberal Party. He declared that the usefulness of the Union Government had gone. The old system of party Government gave men a higher sense of their responsibilities for their country and would produce a more effective and economical Administration. The perpetuation of Union Government would require continual compromise, would have a tendency to give the country an unstable Government, and would prevent the development of a sound and healthy public opinion. Mr. Murray asked the Convention to drop their differences over conscription. There was no reason now, he said, why all Liberals should not meet together in perfect harmony and unity.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux (ex-Postmaster-General) in the course of the discussion, said he wished to explain the attitude of French-Canadians towards the Empire. French-Canadians were proud of being British subjects. Although the conquered race, they had achieved responsible government. They had seen the time when Canada was governed from Downing Street, but now a free and responsible Government had been installed in the Dominion. They were all subjects of the same King, but Canada had its own Government, and must run its own country. He said there had been an insidious movement to destroy Canadian autonomy, but it had received a check when the last Parliament passed a resolution providing for the abolition of titles. The war had proved that the Mother Country need attach no strings to her Dominions. When it was a qu[illegible] [illegible] liberty and democracy Canada could be relied upon [illegible] to the cause. A good mot[illegible] [illegible] enough alone in Imperia[illegible]

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LORD SHAUGHNESSY ON IRELAND

Referring to the *Times* proposals for the govern[illegible] Ireland, Lord Shaughnessy says: "A[illegible] ment that contemplated the dismemberment of Ireland [illegible] be objectionable and, to my mind, unthinkable. Wi[illegible] Government for the whole country of a national or Dominion character there might be two, or even three, provin[illegible] defined legislative and executive jurisdiction to deal with matters growing out of local conditions. I have thought for a long time that there is material in the British North America Act to furnish the foundation for a solution of the Irish problem."

* *

BEDS FOR THE VETERANS' CLUB.

Lady Drummond and the Committee of the Maple Leaf Club have presented forty beds, with bedding complete, to the Veterans' Club "as a mark of their appreciation of the assistance rendered by the Club to Canadians." A similar kindly gift of twenty beds has also been received from the Victoria League.

* *

R.M.C. OFFICERS IN IMPERIALS.

The position of graduates of the Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, serving as officers of the Imperial Army, with regard to repatriation, has been for some time a matter of debate. Hitherto the War Office has considered them as regular officers, and for that reason would not give them free repatriation to Canada.

As a result, however, of the question being taken up by the Canadian liaison officer at Winchester, the War Office has now consented to such officers coming under the repatriation scheme; but each case is being taken up individually.

* *

Through co-operation with the Labour Department the Information and Service Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment has opened employment offices in 89 centres throughout Canada.

The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, on his return to Ottawa from a visit to Europe, urged that the Dominion Government should take action to obtain tracts of territory at Ypres, Vimy Ridge, Passchendaele, Courcelette, and Cambrai.

The Australian Imperial Force holds effects of the late Pte. H. Wilson (385), 22nd M.G. Coy., whose next-of-kin is [illegible] described as being resident in Canada, and they [illegible] unable to dispose of them. Enquiries in this [illegible] should be addressed to: "O.C., A.I.F. Kit Store, 119, [illegible]hound Road, Hammersmith, London, W.6

CANADIAN WAR RECORDS.

Farewell Dinner by the Chief.

Lord Beaverbrook, to whose initiative is due the formation of the Canadian War Records Office, and who has been chief of this most active and valuable branch of the O.M.F.C. since its foundation, gave a farewell dinner on Wednesday of last week to the remaining staff and some of the artists whose services have been employed.

Lord Beaverbrook, whom everyone was glad to see looking so much better after his visit to Canada, dealt in a speech of much force and feeling with the work done by the Canadian War Records. He claimed the success to be due to his staff, and not to himself, and mentioned the useful help he had received from Lord Rothermere and from the late Sir Bertram Lima. Lord Beaverbrook claimed that in the photographic plates alone, now in the archives at Ottawa, the Canadian people possessed an historic treasure and record of priceless value, and in the great collection of paintings by a number of the most eminent artists of Canada and the Mother Country he challenged comparison with any similar collection made by any other nation during the war. The real value of these pictures will not, as he said, be properly understood and appreciated by this generation, but future generations will realise the value of their inheritance.

Lord Beaverbrook also in the course of his speech paid a warm tribute to the work done by the Overseas Ministry, and by the staff at Argyll House. Briefly referring to conditions in Canada as seen during his recent visit, he said there were too many reformers, and that prohibition as he saw it was neither useful nor necessary. He had hoped that his friend and fellow-Canadian, Mr. Bonar Law, could have been present that evening to speak to the staff who were now met together for the last occasion, but in his unavoidable absence Sir Hamar Greenwood, another prominent Canadian, had come to fill his place.

Sir Hamar Greenwood, in an excellent speech, referred to the great value of the work done by the Canadian War Records, and he properly gave the credit due to its able chief, Lord Beaverbrook. He referred to the social unrest so active in all countries, and urged that all men who had fought or worked in the war should hold together against the forces of disruption, led by those who had taken no helpful part in the war, and were now by their propaganda endangering the very civilisation which the others had fought and died to save.

Sir Edward Kemp acknowledged in his reply the testimony to the good work done by himself and his staff, and referred in warm terms to his appreciation of the most able and unselfish service which the staff both at Grosvenor Street and at Argyll House had given.

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THE CANADIAN RED CROSS.

Miss MacLeod Moore's Record of its Work.

The Canadian Red Cross Society is fortunate in having for its historian one who knew most of its departments of work more or less intimately throughout the war, as well as one able to put its story into a readable and attractive form. "The Maple Leaf's Red Cross: the War Story of the Canadian Red Cross Overseas" (published on behalf of the Canadian War Memorials Fund for the Canadian War Records, by Skeffington and Son, Limited, London; 6s. net), is by Mary MacLeod Moore, articles by whom on various Red Cross activities have appeared from time to time in *Canada*.

The book is dedicated "To all the men and women at home and abroad whose untiring zeal and boundless generosity made this story possible," and the author expresses the hope that it will "give to the people across the sea, who have worked so long and so faithfully for the sick and wounded and for those who have suffered through the war, some clear and gratifying impressions of that many-sided, enterprising, sympathetic organisation they supported, which built itself up to be one of the wonders of the war." It will admirably fulfil that purpose, and will be read with not only interest but often emotion by the many thousands of Canadians who have been brought into touch, through work or suffering, with the many-sided work of the Canadian Red Cross.

The first chapter gives some idea of the part played by Canadian workers in providing Red Cross supplies, and mentions some wonderful records of service of this character. The next gives a general survey of the work carried on in England and France, mentioning some of the leading officials. The third and fourth, entitled "Canada's Offerings" and "The Story of the Cases," give some idea of the goods that were sent overseas and what was done with them. The next chapter tells of the "mothering" work done by the Information Bureau, which, as is well said, "represented a human and personal side of that awful thing called war." The next tells of the hospitals and homes carried on by the Society. In chapter 7, which outlines the work of the Prisoners of War Department, some moving stories are told of suffering and endurance; and "Canada-in-Hospital" reflects the invariable cheeriness and friendliness of the wounded Canadian soldier. The succeeding chapters deal with the work of the Society in France in supplying medical comforts and stores of various kinds to the soldiers, in conveying and caring for the wounded, and in tending the refugees in the devastated districts.

Miss MacLeod Moore's book amply justifies its inclusion among the publications of the Canadian War Records Office.

Other Books.

In "The Lady of the Crossing" Frederic Niven has once more gone to the West, though not to Western Canada. And it is not to the West of the revolver and bowie-knife, but of those other characteristics which are embodied in a "boom town"—by name, familiarly enough, Kootenay. To it comes Sam Haig, with only nine dollars in his pocket, and it is there he meets his fate and makes good—though in neither case without many ups and downs of fortune. Everyone who knows the adroitness of Mr. Niven's story-telling will find it once more in "The Lady of the Crossing." (London: Hodder & Stoughton; 6s., net.)

Mr. Granville C. Cunningham, whose engineering achievements will be remembered by many Canadians, has published through P. S. King & Son, Ltd., London, a little volume at 3s. 6d. net, entitled "Wake Up, England!" The first chapter is a plea for producing food and raw material for the Empire's needs within the Empire itself; the remainder of the book is the elaboration of a plan to relieve the Imperial Parliament of a congestion of business by the setting up of Provincial Parliaments on the Canadian model, and the convocation of an Imperial Parliament with adequate Colonial representation.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

WESTERN FARMERS' PROFITS.

To the Editor of Canada.

Dear Sir,—Since I sent you my last letter on this same subject, which was published in your issue of June 28, I have followed with great interest the views of your various other correspondents. Mr. McDonald certainly made statements regarding the Western farmer which could never stand one moment's criticism. Mr. Holtby's letter from Witley certainly was a credit to him as a farmer. His final statement regarding the next election is quite right, when, no doubt, a great many will get the surprise of their lives.

I would like Mr. Robinson to see the "books" of the farmer and rancher with whom I was engaged previous to enlistment. Before the war my employer marketed his grain at a loss, and if it had not been for the advantage of free range, and thus small expense of raising his cattle, he, no doubt, would have gone under, financially. To-day the guaranteed price of wheat for the farmer is not one cent above what we deserve. Mr. Holtby, in his letter, gave a few statements about our hours, etc. I myself work 14 to 16 hours each day, Sunday 5 hours, and very seldom a half-holiday. The weather to us is no object—we carry on just as usual. What would the world think if the farmer declared an eight-hour day, which would make food prices soar far above anything during the war?

Regarding Capt. Connolly's letter, I must say that he is one of those lucky ones, whom we often hear about but seldom meet. I wonder what he would say if he had twelve or fourteen hundred acres of wheat in Southern Alberta this year? This is just why the farmer needs a good price for his wheat. We consider ourselves lucky in Northern Alberta to get in five years two good paying crops, one that just meets expenses, and two that are an expense to get rid of them. As a "fall-back" we have our cattle to keep our heads above water.

If Capt. Connolly is going back West with the idea that his neighbours are going to agree with him as regards the views he puts forward in his letter all that I have got to say is that he's out of luck. I understand from his letter that he farmed in the East previous to his five years in the West, and naturally started out there with a substantial capital, and thus, if he ever had any failures, would scarcely notice them.

Mr. Philmore should investigate more thoroughly facts regarding the United Farmers' Association, and not give vent to political yarns such as his letter contains. He might try sending two persons to America—one to the States the other to Alberta—each with £500, and see which one procures the largest number of agricultural implements. I can tell him right now, but I guess it's no use. Wishing luck to your interesting and most valuable journal, yours very truly,

Fred. L. Robson

11, Harrington Square, London, N.W.1.

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Loans to returned soldiers who are settling on the land already exceed $21,000,000.

Under the leadership of Capt. Daniel Owen, an aeroplane expedition for the survey of lumber and water power in Labrador is to be conducted this summer by a Newfoundland lumber company.

CANADIANS DEMOBILISED IN ENGLAND

The Work of the Discharge Depot in London

IT will come as a surprise to many to learn that no fewer than 12,000 Canadian soldiers have been discharged in Great Britain since demobilisation commenced. Up to the date of the Armistice such discharges were granted in comparatively small numbers, the privilege being hard to obtain.

Prior to general demobilisation, however, the question began to take on a new aspect. It was found to be unreasonable to return to Canada for discharge there men whose whole interests were centred in the land of their birth. This phase was thoroughly considered by the Canadian military authorities in the framing of the policy governing discharges, and it is but fair to state that the policy has been rigidly adhered to. Under this policy no soldier with dependents resident in Canada could receive his discharge in this country, and close investigation in this particular was made in every case which came up for consideration. The British labour conditions were also duly noted in the framing of the Canadian Government's policy.

MAJOR T. R. KER, O.B.E.

MAJOR WRIGHTSON, M.C.

The Discharges Board, which has been responsible for the work since general demobilisation, is composed of Lt.-Col A. A. Durkee, D.S.O.; Major T. R. Ker, O.B.E., and Capt. F. R. George, O.B.E., with Major A. Wrightson, M.C., 7th Bn. (of Nelson, B.C.), as officer-in-charge of No. 2 Discharge Depôt. The whole system is under the Adjutant-General's Branch, wkhose Staff Officer in connection with it is Major T. R. Ker, D.A.A.G. Major Kerr is a graduate of McGill University and a practising barrister of Montreal. He enlisted in February, 1915, in the 5th C.M.R., and saw service in France with that unit for about a year.

No. 2 Discharge Depôt, which is responsible for carrying out the discharges of Canadians in Great Britain, is located in Berwick Street, Oxford Street, London. The Depôt has been working at top pressure for the past five or six months, but is expected to complete its labours towards the close of the present month.

The procedure adopted in the case of a man receiving his discharge is typical of every case. A man comes in and the first thing he does is to waive his return transportation to Canada. A file is then made out. This includes the Military Headquarters authorisation for his discharge, and all documents (medical history sheet, dental certificate and Medical Board finding).

After receiving his discharge certificate, the soldier gives his permanent private address and a receipt for his certificate. The next step is the granting to the man of free transportation to his new home. Any man with a pensionable disability is directed to attend the Board of Pension Commissioners, and all questions relative to pensions, gratuities, and medals are answered by the staff.

The soldier is then a soldier no longer, for with the treasured "scrap of paper" in his possession he is henceforth a free man. In the ordinary way a man takes about one hour from the time of entering the Depôt to that of leaving the Pay Office (at Millbank), to which place he goes for the final settlement of his Army pay and the receipt of a clothing allowance of £4 and the first instalment of his War Service Gratuity.

Previous to the date of the Armistice, the number of men discharged in England for all reasons, including those who were about to take up commissions in the Imperial Forces, numbered 6,696. Since the Armistice, *i.e.*, since general demobilisation commenced, approximately 12,000 additional men have taken their discharge in Great Britain.

In addition, officers and nursing sisters to the number of 650 have elected to retire in the British Isles. This total includes a large number of members of the Canadian Nursing Service who have been led to the marriage altar. The greatest number of men discharged in any one week was 718, whilst 168 is the maximum figure of discharges completed in one day.

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A NATIONAL ROLL OF THE WAR.

"The National Roll of the Great War" is being compiled with the object of providing a permanent register of the names and brief biographies of every one who, in various capacities, fought or worked for the Empire during the war.

In addition to soldiers, sailors and airmen, the Roll will contain in special sections the names of nurses, members of the V.A.D., W.A.A.C., W.R.A.F., W.R.N.S., special constables and munition workers whose records are approved by the Advisory Committee of which Brig.-General C. O. Shipley, C.B., is the President. The joint editors are Lt.-Colonel W. J. M. Hill, D.S.O., and Captain S. N. Pike, D.F.C., and the offices are at 1, York Place, Baker Street, London, W.1. Collecting branches are being opened in the large centres of the United Kingdom and in the Oversea Dominions.

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At an inquest held in Liverpool last week on Nurse Alice Kate Jones (26), who was shot outside the Northern Hospital, Liverpool, on the night of July 24, a verdict of "wilful murder" was returned against Joseph Boy Hutty (24), formerly a Canadian soldier, who gave himself up to the police. While Hutty was a shell-shock patient at the hospital last year, a friendship sprang up between him and the nurse.

STAFF OF THE CANADIAN DISCHARGE DEPOT IN LONDON WHEN AT FULL STRENGTH: IT IS NOW MUCH DEPLETED.

Left to Right, Back Row.—Sergt. Peterson, Pte. Carter, Mr. Newell (ex.-R.N.), Pte. Eckersley, Mr. Coales (ex.-Scots Guards), Pte. Johnson, Mr. Bishop (Rifle Brigade), Cpl. Radjohn, Mr. Eatwell, Pte. Mitchell Mr. Fraser (ex.-C.E.F.). Middle Row. Miss Coles, Sgt. Anderson, R.S.M., Bishop Lt. R. Mott. Major A. Wrightson, M.C. (Officer-in Charge), Lt. R. Flynn, Sgt.-Maj. Butler, Sgt. Fergusson, Sgt. Dorrien, Miss Potter. Front Row.—Pte. Giroux, Pte. Moss

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

Commands and Staff.—The undermentioned appointments are made:—General Staff, G.S.O., 2nd Grade.—Temp. Capt. C. W. Erlebach, B.C.R., and to be act. Maj. while so empld. Special Appointment.—The notification in the *Gazette* of July 29, 1919, page 9666, in so far as it refers to temp. Lt.-Col. (now act. Col.) C. R. Hill, D.S.O., Saskatchewan Regt., is cancelled.

Special Appointments.—(Graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 14.)—Temp. Maj. P. F. Fleming, Que. Regt.; temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) A. H. Fisher, Man. Regt.; Hon. Capt. (act. Hon. Maj.) W. P. Oram, Gen. List. (Graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 19.)—Temp. Maj. A. E. Phillips, Man. Regt.; temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) F. A. Smythe, E. Ont. Regt.; Qr.-Mr. and Hon. Maj. G. Bawden, E. Ont. Regt., from Feb. 1 to June 25. (Graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 22.)—Hon. Capt. R. K. Robertson, Gen. List; temp. Capt. T. Kirkham, W. Ont. Regt.; temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) C. A. Hill, Man. Regt.; temp. Capt. J. Bell, Man. Regt.; temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) C. G. Carlton, 1st Cent. Ont. Regt. (Graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 14.)—Temp. Lt.-Col. C. R. Hill, D.S.O., Sask. Regt., to be Comdt., Emb. Camp, Le Havre, and to be act. Col. whilst so empld. (Jan. 9) (substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of April 7, incorrectly specifying date as Feb. 3); temp. Lt.-Col. C. R. Hill, D.S.O., Sask. Regt., relinquishes his grading on ceasing to be empld. as Comdt., Emb. Camp, Le Havre (June 14). Comd. Paymr. (graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 16).—Temp. Maj. H. J. P. Davidson, C.A.M.C., relinquishes his appt. (July 11).

Attached to Headquarter Units.—Brig. Maj.—Temp. Capt. F. J. O'Leary, Engrs., relinquishes his appt. (April 10). Staff Capt.—Temp. Maj. G. R. Turner, M.C., D.C.M., Engrs., relinquishes his appt. (April 10).

Headquarters of Administrative Services and Departments.—A.D.M.S.—Temp. Lt.-Col. (act. Col.) R. H. Macdonald, D.S.O., M.C., C.A.M.C., relinquishes his appt. and the act. rank of Col. (June 14); temp. Col. J. G. Adami, C.A.M.C., relinquishes his appt. (June 28). D.A.D.M.S.—Temp. Capt. J. K. Mossman, M.C., C.A.M.C., relinquishes his appt. (May 14).

Artillery.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. A. Tilston ceases to be secd. for duty with the Air Ministry, Dept. of Works and Bldgs., and relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. (Aug. 2). Retire in the British Isles.—Temp. Capt. E. K. Carmichael, M.C., temp. Lt. F. D. Mathers, temp. Lt. J. A. Tilston. Temp. Maj. L. W. Gill to be act. Lt.-Col. while empld. as Asst. Dir. of the Khaki University. Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts.—F. W. Kantel, W. S. McCann, F. S. Filmer, M.C. The *Gazette* notification, July 3, 1919, page 8377, concerning temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) F. C. Higgins, is cancelled. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) F. C. Higgins to be Capt., technical, and to retain the act. rank of Capt. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) B. K. Johnston ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office.

Canadian Machine Gun Corps.—Temp. Lts. retire in the British Isles.—H. J. Harris, (act. Capt.) K. K. Forbes, R. Edmunds. Temp. Capt. F. R. Alford, M.C., ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. Temp. Lt. P. C. Garrard retires in the British Isles.

Engineers.—Cease to be secd. for duty with the Air Ministry, Dept. of Works and Bldgs. (Aug. 2).—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) N. J. Wallis, and relinquishes the act. rank of Capt.; temp. Lt. J. J. O'Sullivan. Temp. Lts. retire in the British Isles.—N. A. Creeth, N. J. Wallis, J. J. O'Sullivan. Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) R. S. Worsley, M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Lt.-Col. on ceasing to comd. No. 5 Wing, Kinmel Camp. Temp. Capt. H. S. Quigley, M.C., D.C.M., ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts.—W. B. Hutcheson, S. A. Hustwitt, J. S. Godard. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) F. R. Purvis, M.C., ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office. The undermentioned temp. Lts. retire in the British Isles.—T. J. Edwards, G. C. Stevenson, (act. Maj.) C. W. H. Nicholson, No. 440184 act. Sergt. G. Johnson, M.M., to be temp. Lt.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Temp. Capts. to be temp. Majs.—D. Owen, H. T. Cock, M.C.

New Brunswick Regiment.—Temp. Maj. J. A. Stewart retires in the British Isles. The *Gazette* notification, July 7, 1919, concerning temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) G. H. Ward is cancelled.

Quebec Regiment.—Temp. Lts. retire in the British Isles.—M. H. Hedmann, G. M. Alexander. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) M. F. Willcocks to be temp. Maj. The undermentioned temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts.—A. S. Bourinot, H. Cotton. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) T. T. Wilson relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to comd. a Co. Temp. Lt. D. R. Smith to be a Capt., Technical (Armament) (Grade "B"), with the act. rank of Capt. while so empld.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. G. L. Shephard retires in the British Isles. Hon. Capt. and Qr.-Mr. F. C. McElroy to be act. Maj. (Jan. 16 to July 2). Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) H. W. Cooper relinquishes the act. rank of Lt.-Col. on ceasing to comd. No. 10 Wing, Kinmel Camp. The undermentioned temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts.—C. E. French, C. Malloch, J. R. Zieman. The undermentioned temp. Lts. cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.—S. B. Nelson, W. G. Jewitt. Temp. Lt. K. L. Crowell to be temp Capt.

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Maj. C. W. MacLean to be act. Lt.-Col. while comdg. No. 1 Wing, Kinmel Park Camp (Dec. 12, 1918). Temp. Lt. F. B. Denison to be act. Capt. while empld. as Adjt., No. 1 Wing, Kinmel Park (March 23). The undermentioned temp. Majs. to be temp. Lt.-Cols.—D. H. C. Mason, D.S.O., N. D. Perry, D.S.O. Temp. Maj. L. D. Heron, D.S.O., M.C., ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office. The undermentioned temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts.—G. D. Hunter, J. B. Harvey, G. M. Shaw, H. V. Brisbin. Temp. Lt. (act. Maj.) G. Sawley, M.M., relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. M. Pearson relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) W. Andrewes, D.S.O., to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Capt. (act. Lt.-Col.) T. A. Hiam ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) C. E. Stevenson, M.C., to be temp. Capt. The *Gazette* notification, July 3, concerning temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) B. R. Gale is cancelled.

2nd Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Capt. W. E. Cusler, M.C., to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts.—W. B. Mackay, E. E. Heath. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) C. N. Castle relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) R. Potts retires in the British Isles.

Western Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. A. Ewart retires in the British Isles. Temp. Capt. P. F. Scharschmidt to be act. Maj., and to remain secd. Temp. Capts. to be temp. Majs.—W. L. Haight, (act. Maj.) P. F. Scharschmidt, and to remain secd. Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts.—T. H. Wickett, D. S. Weld, (act. Capt.) R. L. Lott. Temp. Lt. W. P. Harris ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) relinquish the act. rank of Capt.—J. G. Milner, J. D. Sullivan, M.C., on ceasing to comd. a Co. Temp. Lt. W. K. Rooney to take rank and precedence in his regt. and in the Army as if his appt. as temp. Lt. bore date July 14, 1917.

Manitoba Regiment.—Temp. Lts. retire in the British Isles.—(Act. Capt.) H. A. Fraser, F. C. Wallace. Temp. Capts. to be temp. Majs.—(Act. Maj.) G. H. Davies, F. D. Scruton, M.C. Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts.—R. I. McGill, R. M. Macdonald, A. D. McRae, M.C. Temp. Lt. (act. Maj.) G. R. Cave, M.M., relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. on ceasing to comd. a Co. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) relinquish the act. rank of Capt.—A. C. Newell, T. H. Laub. No. 445 act. Sergt. R. C. Dyer, D.C.M., M.M., to be temp. Lt. The *Gazette* notification, July 15, concerning temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) S. P. Lough, M.C., is cancelled.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Retire in the British Isles.—Temp. Capt. J. S. Williams, temp. Lt. J. E. Lovejoy. Temp. Maj. W. E. Maxfield, D.S.O., to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Capt. K. A. Mahaffy, D.S.O., M.C., to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts.—L. A. Smith, J. H. Wensley, J. H. Irvine, R. A. Pritchard, M.C., (act. Capt.) T. W. Laybourne, D.C.M. Temp. Lt. (act. Maj.) J. A. Jenkyn relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. Temp. Lt. (act Capt.) A. M. Edward relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. Temp. Lt. H. B. P. Boyce ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. Temp. Capt. R. W. Bruce retires in the British Isles.

Alberta Regiment.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) J. C. Matheson, M.C., to be temp. Maj. (July 13). Temp. Capt. E. G. Palmer retires in the British Isles. Temp. Capts. to be temp. Majs.—C. B. Hornby, M.C., A. L. Brick, S. Norton-Taylor, Hon. Capt. (act. Hon. Maj.) S. L. Bedson. Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts.—(Act. Capt.) R. W Ensor, (act. Capt.) S. A. de Barathy, R. H. W. Clowes, H. E. Floen. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) J. Miller, M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. on ceasing to be empld. as 2nd i/c 2nd C.C.D. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) C. G. Dixie relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to comd. a Co. Temp. Lt. F. R. McCall, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. Temp. Lt. A. Pickering retires in the British Isles. The *Gazette* notification, July 7, concerning temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) C. H. Hartt is cancelled.

British Columbia Regiment.—Temp. Maj. C. F. de la F. de Salis to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Capt. P. J. Locke to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lts. to be temp. Capts.—C. A. S. Bean, E. N. Baillon. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) P. A. Landry, O.B.E., ceases to be secd for duty with the C.A.F. as Liaison Officer. Temp. Capt. H. R. Denison ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) R. Cherrie relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be empld. as Adjt., No. 5 Wing, Kinmel Park. Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) D. H. Barnett, M.C., to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) C. B. Schreiber retires in the British Isles (July 14, 1919). The *Gazette* notification, Aug. 14, 1918, concerning temp. Lt. E. E. Guille, M.C., is cancelled.

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) D. J. Millar to be temp. Maj. (July 16). Retire in the British Isles.—Temp. Maj. S. G. Ross, D.S.O., M.C., temp. Maj. H. W. Whytock, M.C., temp. Capt. T. D. Wheeler, temp. Capt. F. B. Sharp. Temp. Capt. J. P. S. Cathcart, M.C., to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lt.-Col. R. Raikes, O.B.E., ceases to be secd. for duty to Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada (British Branch). The *Gazette* notification, May 29, 1919, concerning temp. Lt. D. W. McKay is cancelled. The undermentioned officers retire in the British Isles.—Temp. Capt. R. MacKinlay, temp. Capt. J. L. Poirier, temp. Capt. J. W. Begg, temp. Lt.-Col. E. L. Pope, temp. Capt. G. B. Ferguson, temp. Maj. D. J. Cochrane, temp. Capt. D. Smith, temp. Capt. R. F. Price, temp. Capt. H. G. McCarthy, temp. Capt. W. C. Lowry, temp. Capt. M. F. D. Graham, temp. Capt. V. K. O'Gorman, temp. Capt. H. J. G. Geggie, Hon. Capt. and Qr.-Mr. D. Widdowson, temp. Capt. B. Cohen, temp. Col. W. L. Watt, C.M.G., Hon. Lt. and Qr.-Mr. H. Skuce.

Corps Railway Troops—Temp. Lt. W. Dunhill retires in the British Isles. Temp. Lt. L. Kert to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lt. J. Barter to be act. Hon. Capt. while empld. as Qr.-Mr., M.D.C. Wing, No. 5, Kinmel Park, March 16 to July 17.

Forestry Corps.—Retire in the British Isles.—Temp. Capt. T. Thorpe, temp. Lt. L. L. Bent, temp. Lt. E. Sanders to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lt. W. A. Scott ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. The *Gazette* notification, May 29, 1919, concerning temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) H. F. Goodwin is cancelled.

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) J. E. Gobeil, M.C., to be temp. Maj. (July 12). Temp. Lt. C. E. Bowmaker retires in the

(*Continued on page 196*)

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication

Sir George Perley accompanied by Lady Perley, after visiting Ottawa, went to Thirty-one Mile Lake, on the Gatineau River, Quebec. Sir Clifford and Lady Sifton have gone to their country home, Assiniboine Lodge, on the St. Lawrence.

* *

The Hon. J. H. Bell, K.C., has been called upon to form the new Cabinet, following the defeat of the Hon. A. Arsenault in the Prince Edward Island General Election, when (according to corrected figures) 25 Liberals and 5 Conservatives were returned.

* *

Cardinal Mercier will leave Belgium early in September for a tour in America and Canada.

* *

Lord Finlay, ex-Lord Chancellor, will visit Canada in August and address the Canadian Bar Association at Winnipeg.

* *

Lord and Lady Morris have returned to London from Scotland.

* *

Sir Percy and Lady Lake, who recently arrived from England, have been the guests of Sir Richard and Lady Lake at Government House, Regina, on their way to the Pacific coast.

* *

Lt.-General Sir Richard Turner, V.C., and Lady Turner, Mrs. Roderick Bell-Irving, of Vancouver, and Mrs. Goodman, of Vancouver, leave Liverpool by the C.P.O.S. R.M.S. *Melita* on Tuesday next.

* *

Col. and Mrs. Albert Gooderham and Miss Victoria Gooderham, of Toronto, accompanied by Capt. and Mrs. Melville Gooderham, are sailing for Canada by the *Baltic*

* *

Lt.-Col. George W. Badgerow, C.M.G., and Mrs. Badgerow, left last week on the *Megantic* for a short visit to Toronto.

* *

Among the recent departures from Canada for England have been Sir John Keane, D.S.O., and Lady Keane (who own property in British Columbia), and Mrs. Lockington and her son, Capt. Eric J. Lockington, M.C., who is en route to join the 2nd Bn South Lancashire Regt., in India

* *

Sir Herbert Holt, President of the Royal Bank of Canada, is expected to arrive in London on Monday.

* *

Mr. John Galt, President of the Union Bank of Canada, and Mr. H. B. Shaw, the general manager, are expected in London from Winnipeg shortly.

* *

Mr. F. W. Ashe, assistant general manager, and Mr. John Wilson, manager of the London branch of the Union Bank of Canada, are absent until the end of August on a vacation.

* *

Mr. A. G. Campbell, of the head office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, is in London on the business of the bank.

* *

The Hon. A. K. Maclean, accompanied by Mr. G. F. Pearson, returned to the Ritz Hotel from France on Monday night.

The Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, C.M.G., who was last week elected leader of the party at the convention of Liberal delegates, is the son of Mr. John King, K.C., and Isabel Grace Mackenzie, and the grandson of Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie, M.P. who was one of the leaders in the struggle for responsible Government in Canada and joint leader with L. J. Papineau in the Quebec rebellion of 1837-8. He was born on December 17, 1874, at Berlin (now Kitchener), Ontario. He completed his education at Toronto and Harvard Universities. After serving on the staff of the Toronto *Globe*, and on a special commission of the Dominion Government on Labour questions, he was in 1900 when in his 26th year, appointed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to be editor of the official *Labour Gazette* and Deputy Minister of Labour, and occupied that position until 1908, when he first entered the Dominion House of Commons, at the General Election that year, as member for North-Waterloo, Ont. In January, 1909, he was appointed to the newly created position of Minister of Labour, and retained that position until the General Election in 1911, when the Conservative party was elected, and Sir Robert Borden first became Premier. Mr. King was then defeated in North Waterloo by Mr. W. S. Weichel, Conservative, by 3,774 to 3,459.

THE HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G.
The new Canadian Liberal Leader.

In 1912 and 1913 he frequently appeared on public platforms in company with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and was an energetic opponent of the naval policy of the new Government. On October 1 1914, Mr. King was selected by the Rockefeller Foundation, of New York, to assume charge of a new field of social service inaugurated by the fund, "as a recognition of the progressive Labour legislation in Canada of which he was the author." Prior to the last General Election he returned to Canada, and took an active part on the side of Sir Wilfrid Laurier d[illegible] 1917 Mr. King was defeated in [illegible]

One of Mr. King's most notal[illegible] tributions to the discussion of Lab[illegible] problems is a publication entitled "In[illegible]dustry and Humanity." He has se[illegible] on several Dominion Royal C[illegible] regarding Labour questions, and rep[illegible]sented the Dominion Government in England to confer with the British authorities regarding Asiatic emigration. In 1906 he received the honour of C.M.G. In 1910 he was a delegate to the International Congress of Social and Industria Insurance at The Hague. H[illegible] ried and a Presbyterian

Mr. Mackenzie King only [illegible] Canada from a visit to England last month. He is at present without a seat in the Dominion House of Commons, and Mr. Donald D. Mackenzie will in the meantime continue to act as temporary Leader of the Opposition

* *

Mr. W. F. Nickle, M.P. for Kingston who was the leader in the agitation for the abolition of titles in Canada, has resigned his seat

* *

To replace Lt.-Col. F. McKelvey Bell, who recently resigned his position as Director of Medical Services for the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re[illegible]ment, the appointment has been m[illegible] Col. E. G. Davis, C.M.G., M.D. [illegible]ing Director

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Jessie Florence, daughter of the late Col. Frederick Denison and Mrs. Denison, Toronto, to Mr. Joseph Frederick James Hookham has taken place at St. George's Church, Toronto.

* *

The marriage is announced in Montreal at St. George's Church, of Amy W. McMurtry, widow of Major Eric O. McMurtry, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Southam, to Frederick Innes Ker, son of Mrs. Ker and the late Ven Archdeacon Ker, D.D.

* *

Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Peers Davidson announce the engagement of their daughter, Phyllis, to Capt. John A. Creasor, B.Sc., M.C., son of Judge and Mrs. A. D. Creasor, of Owen Sound, Ont.

* *

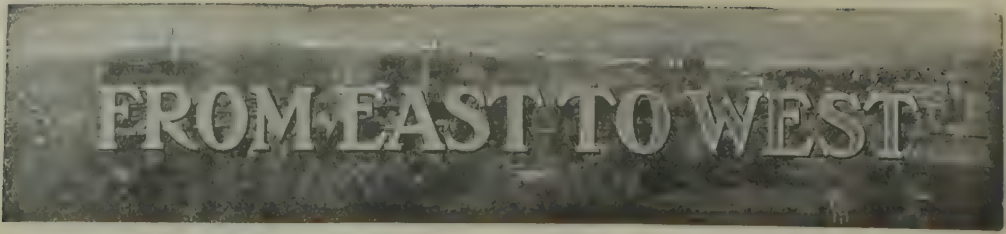
A marriage has been arranged and will take place shortly in Victoria, B.C., between Mr. Thomas Blanshard Pemberton, 11th Bn. Canadian Engineers, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Busick E. Pemberton, of Cokes Green, Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks, and Ethel, eldest daughter of Mr. S. J. Pitts, of Piermont, Victoria, B.C.

* *

Before leaving Vladivostock for [illegible]land and Canada, Mr. Leolyn Dana [illegible]gress, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Siberia, younger son of Mr. H. T. Wilgress, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Hong Kong, was married to Miss Olga Buergin, daughter of Mr. Rudolf Buergin, of Vladivostock

* *

The engagement is announced between Mr. H. C. Carlyon-Hughes, eldest [illegible] Mr. J. W. Carlyon-Hughes, J.P., and Mrs. Carlyon-Hughes, the Mill H[illegible] Dovercourt, Essex, and Millicent J[illegible]cock, widow of Harold C. F. J[illegible] 233, Cromwell Road, S.W.5, second daug[illegible] of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stobart, Bro[illegible] Hall, Bedford



FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Sir Robert Borden will preside over the Canadian National Industrial Conference to be held in September.

——Mr. J. P. Henderson, Toronto, is the successful candidate for the position of assistant astronomer for the Dominion Astronomical Observatory here.

——The Ottawa housing scheme is assured, the bylaw authorising the city to endorse the loan of $750,000 from the Ontario Government having been passed by the City Council by a vote of 15 to 2.

TORONTO.—"Timber limits sold recently brought the highest prices ever received," says the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Forests, and Mines. "They were situated along the north shore of the Great Lakes. One berth brought the high price of $22.50 per 1,000 feet on the stump, while several brought $20 per 1,000 feet on the stump."

The *War Algoma*, a freight steamer, 261 feet long, constructed for the Imperial Munitions Board by the Polson Iron Works Company, of this city, was launched on July 24.

—— In order to meet the increased outlay of the Toronto Street Railway Company, owing to higher wages, a 2½d. fare is recommended by the Board of Conciliation. The exclusion of non-unionists is refused.

——The will of the late W. P. Gundy, vice-president of the W. J. Gage Company, disposes of an estate of $193,000.

——Toronto policemen have surrendered their charter of affiliation with the Trades and Labour Congress under protest.

——No other public holiday has ever been observed so generally in this city as was Peace Day.

——Mr. F. W. Harcourt, K.C., was elected by acclamation Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada, in the Province of Ontario, at the closing session of the sixty-fourth annual communication. Lieut.-Colonel N. W. Ponton, of Belleville, defeated A. J. Young, of North Bay, as Deputy Grand Master.

——The other officers elected were: G. S. W., T. Barber, Toronto; G. J. W., M. Wilbee, Brantford; Grand Chaplain, Rev. G. H. Purchase, Toronto; Treasurer, E. T. Malone, K.C.; Grand Secretary, W. M. Logan, Hamilton; Grand Registrar, G. McLeish, Toronto.

HAMILTON.—Though the employment market is stagnant, positions are being found for returning soldiers almost as soon as they are discharged.

Mayor Booker has forwarded a letter to Sir Robert Borden asking if the Government can arrange for reduced fares to parents and other relatives of soldiers who were buried in France and Flanders, who wish to visit their graves.

——Many thousands of people witnessed the parade of Hamilton veterans on Peace Day. There were two thousand soldiers in the parade, led by Col. John I. McLaren. At Dundurn Park appropriate speeches were delivered by Mayor Booker, Mr. Adam Brown, Col. Wm. Hendrie, Col. McLaren, and Rev. Dr. R. J. Renison.

PORT COLBORNE.—An explosion at a Government grain elevator here caused a number of deaths, and many people were injured. The elevator, which was destroyed, had a capacity of 2,250,000 tons.

SMITH'S FALLS.—On June 25 the people of the town and vicinity assembled in Victoria Park to welcome and honour its returned men and presented the boys with handsome gold rings, suitably engraved, in commemoration of the Great War. The rings, which numbered more than a hundred, were presented by Ald. J. E. Burns. Mayor Murphy presided.

KINGSTON. The steamers which are making connections with United States ports are crowded. Many of the passengers are automobile parties who are motoring through Canada, some with the idea of taking permanent residence here. There are more tourists at the Thousand Isles than there have been in the past ten years.

STRATFORD. Morgan Riddell, a returned soldier, was appointed secretary of the Public School Board, in place of William Davidson, resigned.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The building permits issued in this city for the six months ended June totalled $800,753, as compared with $387,954 for the same period last year.

MONTREAL.—The value of the building permits issued during the six months ended June was $2,887,424, as compared with $2,039,365 in the same period of 1918. In Westmount the figures were $244,619 against $85,366 in 1918.

——Work on the buildings for the Cartier Centenary Fair, on Fletcher's Field, has been started.

——Notwithstanding a prohibitory Order in Council, the owners of the Half Mile Racecourse here have decided to resume racing on August 16.

VERDUN.—Three loan by-laws to raise $490,000 for public works were defeated by rate payers in Verdun after a three-days vote. The law provides that twenty per cent. of the votes must be cast to secure adoption—in Verdun's case 432 votes. Only 125 ballots were recorded. On valuation the opposition represented $3,093,645 and those in favour $378,100.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN.—The tax rate this year will be $2.62, an increase of 35 cents over last year. In 1911, under the old system of government, the tax rate was $1.94. This year the valuations have been increased by $2,094,600.

——The New Brunswick Power Company has offered a place on its directorate to a member of the union of the company's employees. The union has decided not to take up the matter for six months.

——The sardine fishermen report a very poor season. Association members reported an attempt by some boatmen, buyers for some factories, to cut the minimum price of $10 a hogshead, and there is a threat by association members to strip the weirs if the $10 minimum is not retained.

——Dr. C. D. Howe, Professor of Forestry at the University of Toronto, is supervising the study of the annual growth on the Crown Lands of New Brunswick.

——The annual rate of growth will be studied so that the number of board feet of growth which takes place each year in the forests may be found out. When this is known it is proposed to regulate annual cut so as to keep it below the annual growth.

BATHURST.—Serious damage has been done by a cloudburst here. Houses and barns were lifted from their foundations. Crops were damaged over a large area.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company have purchased the coaling plants at Halifax and Montreal, which were under the control of the Government during the war. The sale will include the coaling towers, coal bunkers, and the quantity of coal available for shipping, viz., 50,000 tons.

Mr. G. S. Campbell, vice-president of the Bank of Nova Scotia, at the Commercial Club luncheon, gave a series of interesting impressions of post-bellum England, and Colonel Wise, D.S.O., thanked the people of Halifax for the support that they had given the men overseas.

NEW GLASGOW.—Capt. J. Welsford Macdonald, of Pictou, was elected provincial president of the G. W. V. A., polling 1,926 votes against 1,440 for Major J. W. Maddin.

TRURO. Mr. B. S. MacFarlane, of Truro, is the winner of the Maritime Golf championship. He won from Mr. J. M. Murphy, Halifax Club, 3 up and 1 to go.

YARMOUTH. All the 280 passengers of the steamer which struck heavily on the rocky bottom off here were safely landed.

FROM EAST TO WEST

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.- According to a report submitted to the City Council by the Board of Valuation and Revision, the rateable assessment of the city for the current year was $236,023,510, of which $144,184,640 is on land at a full valuation, and $91,838,880 on buildings on a 2-3 basis. Exemptions amount to a total of $40,146,950, exclusive of property owned by the city, but outside the present charter limits, which represents an additional valuation of $2,401,950. According to the same report the population of the city at the close of 1918 was 183,378.

——During the past five years, under war conditions, the net debt of the city has been reduced by $7,893,403. During the fiscal year ending April 30, 1919, the net debt was cut down by $1,592,236.05, at an expense of only $9,200.

——A tablet to the memory of the late Capt. Leslie Kenneth Belcher, M.C., son of Mr. H. M. Belcher, killed near Cambrai on September 29 last, was unveiled in Holy Trinity Church by Rev. W. J. Southam, rector.

——The Manitoba Minimum Wage Board has set its first wage for working women in the Province in the case of laundry workers. $9.48 a week was decided to be necessary for a girl to live decently, and for good measure an additional two cents a week is added.

Work will start on the transmission line to Portage la Prairie immediately. The line goes from Fort Rouge, where power is delivered at 13,000 volts and stepped up by the three transformers to 60,000. At Portage it is again stepped down to 2,200 volts for delivery to the city. The distance is roughly sixty miles. It is estimated that the cost to the city of Portage for the power will be about $48,000, and will effect a big saving for power and light on present prices.

SASKAT-CHEWAN.

REGINA.—Dr. Valens, of Saskatoon, has been elected president of the Saskatchewan Medical Association. Dr. Connell, of Regina, retiring president, was elected honorary president of the organisation. Vice-presidents: Dr. Irving, Yorkton; Dr. Wordell, Moose Jaw. Secretary, Dr. Young, Saskatoon.

——Negotiations have been completed whereby the Soldiers Settlement Board secures from various Indian reserves in this Province 72,620 acres of good agricultural lands. Indian lands in Manitoba to the extent of 2,500 acres have also been acquired, and in Alberta, 6,000.

The plans for the projected war memorial which is to be erected here by the Saskatchewan Government, will be drawn by Nobbs and Hyde, of Montreal.

A new creamery and cold storage plant is to be erected at Melfort at a cost of $50,000, while another is to be erected at Wawota at a cost of $8,000.

A cold storage plant and creamery, which has cost $20,000, is nearing completion at North Battleford, and additions are being made to the large plant at Saskatoon.

——Some of the biggest land deals in the history of the Battleford district have been closed this year.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—A shipment of asphalt from the north will be brought here from the holdings of the Western Asphalt and Roofing Co., of which Mr. J. J. Murray is president, and which are located some 15 miles north of Fort McKay, on the Athabasca River. It will come by water to the end of the Great Waterways Railway, as recently extended, and will reach Edmonton in the form of a heavy thick oil, a portion of the oil being extracted before leaving the north.

The Great War Veterans of Edmonton have passed a resolution calling for the resignation as honorary president of Brig.-Gen. W. A. Griesbach, owing to his attitude in regard to the cash bonus proposals and equality of pensions.

Reports have been circulated throughout the country that Alberta livestock will suffer acutely this year as a result of the shortage of feed, but Mr. J. M. Cameron, superintendent of the C.P.R. here, says that he feels confident that Alberta will be able to look after its own stock.

CALGARY. The Hon. Duncan Marshall has made arrangements to ship free of charge two carloads of stock for any one man into the feed areas from any point in Southern Alberta. It has also been arranged that free transportation will be provided for seven cars of hay for any one man from any point in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta to the drought areas.

——Mr. J. M. Kennedy, formerly manager of the Land Securities Company, Ltd., of Winnipeg, has been appointed superintendent of the Merchants Bank in Calgary, with jurisdiction over all Alberta and British Columbia branches. Mr. E. E. Barthe, formerly superintendent of the bank here, has been appointed to the managership of the Land Securities Company, Ltd., exchanging places with Mr. Kennedy. The land company is a subsidiary company of the Merchants Bank.

——The attendance during the week at the Exhibition totalled 127,248, compared with 115,665 in 1918; the total receipts were $59,392, as against $34,840.

MEDICINE HAT.—The H. H. Foster ranch, south of Seven Persons, in this district, has been sold to Oregon interests. It is understood that the price paid was approximately $70,000. The property is one of the best known in the south country.

LUNDBRECK.—The Canadian Pacific Railway has built at this point the most modern and best-equipped stockyards in Southern Alberta, and the North Fork Stock Association are having installed at the yards the latest type of stock scales made.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The executive council has appointed the following to constitute the advisory council to the industrial commissioner:—Messrs. A. C. Flumerfelt, Victoria; [illegible] Thompson, Vancouver; J. E. W. Thompson, M.P.P., Grand Forks; Major R. J. Burde, M.C., M.P.P., Alberni; F. G. Dawson, Prince Rupert.

——Speaking on the finances of the Province, the Hon. John Oliver said that his Government had increased the debt to five millions. Over four millions of that had been caused by extraordinary expenditures for interests and sinking funds of the P. G. E. Railway, and $790,000 went to South Vancouver to keep the receiver out. Other extraordinary expenditures had brought the total to $782,000 more than the increase in debt. "As for South Vancouver," he said, "we had to put in a man to collect the taxes to protect you whose money went to protect South Vancouver, and he is getting the money and he is going to continue whether they like it or not until we make sure that nobody's money is lost."

VANCOUVER.—A provincial convention of British Columbia Conservatives will be held in Vancouver on September 29 and 30.

——In anticipation of one of the greatest gatherings in its history, the Vancouver Exhibition Association is carrying out extensive improvements at Hastings Park.

Mr. F. W. Peters, general superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, states that indications are that the fruit crop of the interior this year will be 25 per cent. greater than last year. The company is making arrangements to handle it.

——Sir Donald Mann states that after a business trip to Eastern Canada he will make his home in British Columbia, where he proposes to develop copper interests in the Northern part of the Province.

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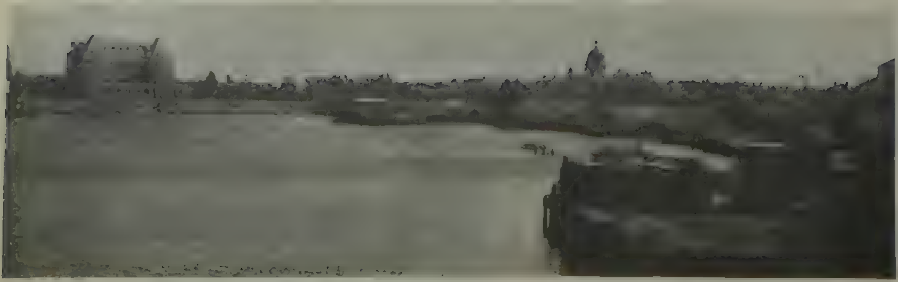

VICTORIA, THE CAPITAL OF THE PROVINCE, FROM THE HARBOUR.

A LAKE STEAMER LEAVING PEACHLAND, ON THE OKANAGAN LAKE

THE PROVINCIA
In front of which the Prin

[illegible] CROWD AT VANCOUVER, AT THE CORNER OF HASTINGS AND CAMBIE STREETS.

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THE KOOTENAY VALLEY AT NELSON

BUILDINGS AT VICTORIA.
unveil a statue of Queen Victoria

FRUITLANDS NEAR PENTICTON, IN THE OKANAGAN VALLEY, SHOWING IRRIGATION DITCH IN FOREGROUND.

LAKE LOUISE, IN THE CENTRE OF THE ROCKIES, FROM THE C.P.R. HOTEL (CHATEAU LAKE LOUISE)

COMMISSIONS, ETC., FOR CANADIANS.

(Continued from page 190)

British Isles. Temp. Maj. J. F. Foulkes, D.S.O., to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) T. H. Durham relinquishes his commn. in the O.M.F.C. in the British Isles on being apptd. to a commn. in the R.E.

C.O.C.—Temp. Lt. J. W. Chandler to be temp. Capt. Temp Capt. (act. Maj.) G. H. Elwell to be temp. Maj.

C.A.D.C.—Temp. Maj. G. N. Briggs retires in the British Isles.

C.A.P.C.—Temp. Capt. D. C. Horgan is cashiered by sentence of a General Court-Martial.

Chaplain Services.—Hon. Capt. and Chaplain (Rev.) O. Lacouture retires in the British Isles.

Y.M.C.A.—Hon. Lt. F. T. Mabson retires in the British Isles.

Canadian Air Force.—Temp. Capt. D. R. MacLaren, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., British Columbia Regt., to be temp. Capt.

General List.—Hon. Lt. (act. Hon. Capt.) E. W. Johnson to be Hon. Capt. Temp. Lt. W. R. Rider retires in the British Isles. Hon. Capt. G. B. Strathy to be Hon. Maj.

Imperial Forces.

Commands and Staff.—Temp. Appt. at War Office.—D.A.A.G.—Capt. (temp. Maj.) E. J. W. Spread, O.B.E., M.C., N. Lan. Regt., and to retain his temp. rank whilst so empld., vice Capt. S. A. Gabb, O.B.E., M.C., Worc. Regt. Attached to Headquarter Units. —Dep. Asst. Prov. Marshall (Cl. FF).—Lt. (temp. Capt.) E. B. K. Watson, 8th London Regt., T.F., from an A.P.M. (Cl. FF), and to retain his temp. rank whilst so empld., vice Capt. R. S. Barnes, 4th Suff. Regt., T.F. Hd. Qrs. of Admin. Servs. and Depts.—Salvage.—Empl. on Disposal of Surplus Stores (Cl. BB).—The name of Lt. (temp. Maj.) G. E. D. Sandars, Can. For. Corps, is as now described, and not Lt. (temp. Maj.) E. Sanders, as in *Gazette* of July 14. Dir. of Port Traffic (Cl. T.).—Temp. Capt. W. R. Dockrill, C.I.E., R.E., relinquishes his appt. and the temp. rank of Col. Hd. Qrs. for Embarkation Duties.—Spec. Appt. (Cl. FF).—Col. W. D. Gordon, ret., Can. Mil. Forces, relinquishes his temp. appt.

R.A.F.—Flying Branch.—Capt. R. E. Spear relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health contracted on active service, and is permitted to retain his rank. The notifications of relinquishment of commns. by Lt. S. D. Morrison (N.S. Regt.) and Sec. Lt. W. S. Vipond (Lt., Canadians) are cancelled. Sec. Lts. to be Lts.—L. G. Cunningham, R. V. Curtis, E. Littlejohn, F. W. Osman, J. B. Sanders. Administrative Branch :—Capt. H. S. Edgar to be Capt., from (T.)

R.E.—Temp. Lts. relinquish the act. rank of Capt.—G. Mitchell, M.C., E. V. Deverall, M.C. R. A. H. Galbraith, late Lt., R.E., to be Lt., Gen. Res. of Off.

R.E.—(T.F.) Field Cos. :—Sec. Lt. W. P. R. Holdcroft, M.C., N. Mid. Div. Engrs., to be Lt.

R.H. and R.F.A.—Lt. H. A. Sinclair, M.C., Spec. Res., relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. P. A. S. Todd, late Lt., R.F.A., to be Lt., Gen. Res. of Off. Sec. Lt. J. A. Carroll to be Lt. D. D'E. Strickland, late Lt., R.F.A., to be Lt., Gen. Res. of Off.

R.G.A.—Capt. G. M. Carrie, Can. Art., relinquishes the act. rank of Maj.

R.A.M.C.—Temp. Capt. J. A. Doull, M.D., relinquishes his commn. and is granted the rank of Maj.

Army Cyclist Corps.—Temp. Capt. F. S. Dent relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. on ceasing to comd. a Bn.

Royal Highlanders.—Temp. Lt. B. F. Galbraith, from Gen. List, to be temp. Lt.

3rd Yorkshire L.I.—Lt. R. C. G. de Longueuil relinquishes his commn. on account of ill-health, and retains the rank of Lt.

Bedford Regiment, 52nd Bn.—Maj. (Bt. Lt.-Col.) W. R. H. Dann, D.S.O., to be act. Lt.-Col., and to be temp. Lt.-Col., whilst comdg. the Bn.

Durham L.I., 6th Bn. (T.F.).—Lt. A. W. Liddell, M.C., D.L.I., to be act. Capt. whilst comdg. a Co.

Manchester Regiment, 10th Bn. (T.F.).—Lt. (act. Capt.) J. F. Beveridge relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be empld.

Worcester Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (temp. Maj. whilst spec. empld.) J. B. Barron, M.C., from Gen. List, to be temp. Lt., and retains present appt. and the temp. rank of Maj.

General List.—G. M. Carrie, late Capt., C.F.A., to be temp. Capt. (without pay or allces. of that rank) whilst specially empld.

Memorandum.—Lt. F. P. Godson, M.C., 3rd E. York. Regt., Spec. Res., relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be empld. with R.E.

* *

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HOW CANADIAN OFFICERS WON BATTLE HONOURS

Brilliant Work Achieved During the "Last Hundred Days." II

("London Gazette" Supplement, July 29. The awards were originally announced in a "London Gazette" Supplement dated Feb. 15, 1919.)

MILITARY CROSS *(continued from last week).*

Capt. James H. Blair, C.A.M.C., attd. 72nd Bn. (Kingston).

During the attack on Sept. 27 [Bourlon Wood operations] he rushed ahead under heavy fire and rendered immediate medical attention to all wounded in the vicinity. During the attack on the 29th he followed the attacking troops closely and dressed the wounded as he went forward and formed the enemy prisoners into stretcher parties. Immediately after the town of Sancourt was captured he established a regimental aid post there and continued to work under heavy fire. His work throughout was of the highest order.

Lt. Norman H. Bowden, Lord Strathcona's Horse (Salmon Arm).

For conspicuous gallantry on Oct 9, 1918, west of Bertry, in galloping his troop for 400 yards across the open under heavy fire to a position from which to cover the advance of his squadron. Having dismounted, he pushed on under machine-gun fire to a suitable position to bring fire on the enemy, and materially assisted the advance at this point. Throughout the day and following night his devotion to duty was most marked. He personally carried out reconnaissances to Inchy, obtaining very valuable information.

Capt. Miles G. Brown, C.A.M.C., attd. 85th Bn. (Kingston).

On Sept. 27, 1918 [Bourlon Wood operations], he advanced with the attacking wave from the assembly position, and attended wounded in the open under constant machine-gun and shell fire. He established his regimental aid post in an open trench, no other place being available. Later, after his assistant was killed beside him and his sergeant wounded, he continued his work with absolute coolness and outstanding devotion to duty. He behaved splendidly throughout and saved many lives.

A BIG GERMAN HOWITZER CAPTURED BY THE CANADIANS IN BOURLON WOOD, IN WHICH OPERATIONS MANY OF THESE BATTLE HONOURS WERE WON.
Canadian War Records Photograph.

Lt. Elgin S. Campbell, 4th Bn. M.G.C. (Owen Sound).

On Sept. 28, 1918, when casualties had left him the only officer in two batteries, he led the two batteries under very heavy fire to a very forward position beyond Sailly, and although wounded he skilfully manœuvred his guns, and by his heroic example inspired his men to stand fast, only permitting himself to be evacuated when the enemy counter-attacks had been broken. He behaved most gallantly throughout, and by his ability rendered most valuable service.

Lt. Walter G. Coates, 46th Bn. (Saskatoon).

Before Cambrai on the night of Sept. 25/26, 1918, under close enemy machine-gun fire, he succeeded in personally placing and establishing an isolated post close to the enemy's posts, which it was essential should be established and held to cover the assembly of the battalion next day prior to attack. On Sept. 27 he handled his platoon excellently. When a machine gun was firing point-blank on the advancing waves he immediately pushed forward with his command and by an outflanking movement disposed of the gun and crew. While doing so he was wounded, but carried on. He behaved most gallantly and showed great ability.

Lt. Robert H. Cochran, 38th Bn. (Almonte).

In the initial attack on Sept. 27 [Bourlon Wood operations] he led his platoon in a most determined manner. On Sept. 28 his company commander became a casualty and he assumed command, handling it throughout with marked skill and judgment. On the 29th he led his company in its advance, and during consolidation he set a splendid example to his men under heavy machine-gun fire, encouraging them to hold on in a very trying position.

Lt. James A. Cronin, 44th Bn. (Kincardine, Ont.).

East of Inchy, Sept. 26/27, 1918, in command of observation post platoon, when attacked by an enemy party, he shot two of the leaders, which enabled our Lewis gunners to finish the work. Though wounded, he carried on and led his platoon in the attack next morning, receiving another serious wound from our barrage fire during a most heroic attempt to stop the leading [illegible] had got into the barrage. He showed particular gallantry throughout, and infused a wonderful spirit into his command.

Lt. Robert M. Crowe, 46th Bn. (Regina).

Before Cambrai, as scout and intelligence officer, he showed great gallantry and rendered valuable assistance to the battalion during the operations between Sept. 26/28, 1918. On the 26th he assisted in effecting a very difficult relief under heavy shelling and gas shelling. On the night 26/27 his services were invaluable in laying tapes in the battalion assembly position and in guiding companies to their jumping-off positions, under severe enemy machine-gun fire and shelling. On the 28th he made a difficult reconnaissance to the battalion on the right, passing through areas swept by machine-gun fire, and his report to his battalion commander cleared up a doubtful situation.

Lt. Reginald E. Dallyn, 20th Bn. (Toronto).

In front of Vis en Artois on Aug. 27, 1918, he handled his platoon in face of heavy opposition with remarkable skill. On one occasion he worked forward on the right flank, establishing a Lewis gun in a position to keep down the fire of an enemy machine gun. Taking two men with him he then made a determined attack on the enemy gun, capturing the crew and clearing up the situation. He did splendid work.

Capt. (A. Maj., now Maj.) Edwin Day, 5th Bn.

During the operations of Sept. 27/29, 1918, at Haynecourt, on the battalion reaching the jumping-off line, he, as second in command, went from one end of the line to the other under very heavy fire, to see that all was in readiness. His cheery manner and consummate coolness inspired all with whom he came in contact.

Capt. Alexander M. Dewar, 24th Bn. (Montreal).

On Aug. 27, 1918, during an attack on Cherisy, he led his company through intense artillery and machine-gun fire, and finding that the advance was losing direction and going too much to the right he personally went forward and pointed out the proper way. He was wounded, but carried on until ordered back. He set a fine example of courage and leadership.

Lt. Mitchell Doig, 2nd Mot. Bde., C.M.G.C. (Montreal).

While in action east of Arras on Aug. 29, 1918, at Artillery Hill, he was in command of eight guns, and advanced his line 800 yards under intense shell fire. He showed great coolness, gallantry and initiative in executing this movement in full view of the enemy, from north of the Scarpe River, from where heavy shell fire was directed against his battery.

Capt. Raymond Donaldson, 85th Bn. (Oliver, N.S.).

On Sept. 27, 1918, during the attack on Bourlon Village, he reorganised his company, which had suffered considerable casualties, led them forward, and held the position on the eastern side of the village. Later, when he was the only officer left, and when the left flank was threatened, he led his company over ground swept by machine-gun and shell fire and established advanced outposts in front of another important village. He showed able and fearless leadership.

Capt. James Edgar, P.P.C.L.I. (Edmonton).

During the operations in the neighbourhood of Cambrai, Sept. 27/30, 1918, he assumed command of the battalion after his commanding officer had fallen. Under very heavy fire he on three occasions personally supervised attacking operations in the front line. His cool courage and able leadership inspired those under him to do the good work achieved by them.

Lt. John A. D. Elder, 38th Bn. (Owen Sound).

During operations in the vicinity of Bourlon, between Sept. 27 and Oct. 2, 1918, he, as battalion signalling officer, personally superintended the upkeep of communication under heavy shell and machine-gun fire. The communication in the battalion was maintained throughout the entire operation in a most satisfactory manner, which made possible several quick changes in disposition necessary owing to enemy counter-attack. He showed great gallantry and energy throughout.

Rev. Charles A. Fallon, Chap. Serv., attd. 102nd Bn. (Kingston, Ont.).

During the operations on Bourlon Wood and in the vicinity of Blecourt on Sept. 27 and Oct. 1, 1918, he repeatedly attended wounded, going out again and again under heavy fire to locate their position and organising stretcher-bearing parties to bring them in. He saved many lives.

Lt. Harry Finnigan, Lord Strathcona's Horse (Winnipeg).

For conspicuous gallantry and cool leadership in command of the advanced troop of his squadron on Oct. 9, 1918, east of Clary. His troop was responsible for the capture of about thirty prisoners whom they drove into the arms of the following infantry, and also further assisted in the capture by the squadron of another forty-three prisoners.

Lt. (A. Capt.) James G. Foggo, 78th Bn. (Winnipeg).

In command of a company during the Bourlon Wood operations before Cambrai on Sept. 27, 1918, he pushed forward in face of enemy machine-gun and shell fire until he reached the objective. Here he combined forces with the remnants of another company and continued to hold an important position against repeated counter-attacks of the enemy. During the second part of the attack he reached the most advanced posts occupied by the battalion, which he continued to hold until ordered to withdraw.

Capt. William G. Foster, 54th Bn. (Victoria).

During the operations round Bourlon Wood (Sept. 27, 1918) when the attack was held up, he went forward during a very heavy enemy barrage and made a reconnaissance, establishing the [illegible] tion and bringing back very valuable information. Later, he led up reserves to the forward line and placed them in position, thereby enabling a heavy enemy counter-attack to be defeated. He did excellent work.

Lt. James S. C. Franklin, Corps Sig. Co., Engrs. (Winnipeg).

On Sept. 27, 1918, during the operations against Bourlon Wood and north of Cambrai, he personally reconnoitred the forward area close behind the attacking infantry under heavy machine-gun and shell fire with a view to utilising the enemy telephone routes, with the result that satisfactory communication was greatly facilitated. Despite enemy shelling and bombing, he maintained almost uninterrupted telephone communication throughout.

Capt. Lewis H. Fraser, C.A.M.C., attd. R.C.H.A. (Kingston).

On Oct. 10, 1918, near Le Cateau, when a battery commander was reported badly wounded at the observation post, this officer went forward some 1,500 yards through heavy fire to attend him. He arrived at the observation post just after the enemy barrage came down on it. Having attended to the battery commander he went out of the trench and crawled about under the heavy barrage for nearly an hour attending to wounded infantry. He showed great gallantry and devotion to duty.

Lt. Arthur A. Galbraith, 44th Bn. (Winnipeg).

At Sailly on Sept. 28, 1918, he led a forward company, and during temporary check personally rushed a machine-gun group, dispersing them and enabling the company to continue. He was dangerously wounded in this most gallant performance. He behaved splendidly.

Lt. Arthur H. Garland, 4th Div. Sig. Co., Engrs., attd. H.Q., 11th Infy. Bde. (Ottawa).

As brigade signalling officer during the operations around Bourlon Wood and north of Cambrai in Sept., 1918, he never rested in his efforts to maintain communication with the most forward troops. During the operation north of Cambrai a line was laid under his supervision which enabled a report centre to be established from close to the advancing troops, and owing to his fine example in face of heavy fire this line was maintained throughout the operation.

Lt. Alfred Gilbert, 75th Bn. (Brantford).

As scout officer during operations around Bourlon Wood and north of Cambrai, Sept. 27/30, 1918, he went forward many times alone under heavy fire, locating enemy positions and reporting the situation to battalion headquarters. On Sept. 30, when all the company officers had become casualties, he voluntarily went forward with the intelligence officer to assist in collecting scattered sections and reorganised the companies under heavy fire until wounded. He has at all times shown great courage and devotion to duty.

Lt. Achilles D. Golden, 25th Bty., 6th Bde., C.F.A. (Victoria).

On Sept. 2, 1918, he was in charge of a single gun which advanced in close support of the infantry. During the whole day, under heavy fire, he kept close with the advance. When the infantry were held up in front of Villers-le-Cagnicourt by machine-gun fire from woods, he turned his gun on these woods so successfully that half an hour later the infantry swept through with hardly a casualty. Later, coming across several enemy 77 cm. guns, he turned two of them about and did good execution against enemy personnel and transport, inflicting heavy casualties.

Lt. John Graham, 50th Bn. (Edmonton).

When in command of a company in front of Bourlon, Sept. 27, 1918, and shortly after the attack commenced, a shell fell near him, rendering him unconscious and wounding him in the leg. As soon as he recovered consciousness he caught up his company and resumed command and carried on until his leg stiffened up so badly that he could not walk.

Capt. Geralu W. Grant, 4th Fld. Amb. (Halifax).

Near Vis-en-Artois, Aug. 27/28, 1918, he was in charge of fifteen squads of bearers, and throughout the whole operations superintended the clearing of casualties under almost continuous fire from the area allotted to him. On the 28th he led his squads in advance of the infantry position, and under machine-gun fire succeeded in removing from shell-holes several badly wounded men to the collecting post, whence they could be evacuated. He set a splendid example to those under him.

Capt. Albert R. Hagerman, C.A.M.C., attd. 78th Bn. (Winnipeg).

During the Bourlon Wood operations before Cambrai, on Sept. 27, 1918, he followed close behind the attacking infantry and established a regimental aid post in the open under heavy shelling and dressed wounded under heavy machine-gun fire. On Sept. 29 he established a dressing station in a forward trench, and for two days he worked unceasingly under shell fire in this position, dressing hundreds of wounded. He did admirable work.

Lt. Stephen S. Hall, 78th Bn. (Lloydminster).

As battalion scout officer during the Bourlon Wood operations before Cambrai between Sept. 27 and Oct. 2, 1918, he repeatedly went forward under heavy shelling and machine-gun fire to make a personal reconnaissance of the forward area, bringing back information of the greatest value. Later, when the position of the forward troops was very obscure he visited the most advanced posts of the battalion in daylight, and the report which he obtained enabled a very awkward situation to be satisfactorily cleared up.

Capt. Charles B. Handcock, attd. 10th Bn., Engrs. (Winnipeg).

In command of a company in bridging the Canal du Nord on the morning of Oct. 27, 1918, accompanied by a runner, he passed through the enemy barrage in rear of the attacking infantry and made a special reconnaissance before leading his party to the work. He set a very fine example to his men under heavy fire, the result of which was his crossing was ready for traffic one and a half hours after zero.

Lt. Andrew K. Harvie, 78th Bn. (Winnipeg).

As adjutant during the Bourlon Wood operations before Cambrai, on Sept. 27, 1918, he, while following closely behind the attacking troops, came across a company which was badly disorganised through having lost all its officers. He promptly took them in hand, and in spite of heavy shell and machine gun fire led them through the village. The situation at this stage was very critical and his prompt action enabled the battalion commander to reinforce the line and repel a strong enemy counter-attack.

Lt. Jocelyn D. Haswell, 75th Bn. (Moosomin).

As battalion pack train officer in front of Cambrai, Sept. 27/30, 1918, he went forward each night with the rations and under heavy fire never failed to deliver his supplies. On one occasion, when the location of the battalion was unknown, he went out with his pack train and delivered the rations in a forward position. Throughout he rendered excellent service.

Lt. Richard T. E. Hicks-Lyne, 75th Bn. (Toronto).

During the operations in and around Bourlon Wood and north of Cambrai, Sept. 27/30, 1918, he displayed marked courage and initiative in handling his men. During the operation north of Cambrai on Sept. 30 he personally led his company in the attack until severely wounded. His fine example and leadership were largely responsible for the good work done by his company in pushing on to their objective.

Capt. Alfred B. Hodges, 50th Bn. (Medicine Hat).

In front of Bourlon and Raillencourt, during the operations from Sept. 27/29, 1918, while commanding a company, on two successive days he captured his objective with great dash. He later took over command of another company as well as his own and brought them both out of action. His company captured many prisoners and machine guns as well as three guns. His work throughout the operations was excellent.

Rev. John B. Hunter, Chap. Serv., attd. 85th Bn. (Brampton, Ont.).

On Sept 27, 1918 [Bourlon Wood operations] he went over with the attacking wave and untiringly ministered to the wounded under very heavy enemy shelling and machine-gun fire. He not only dressed the wounded, but repeatedly and under fire assisted in carrying wounded men back to safety.

Lt. Morris Jacob, M.M., 15th Bty., 6th Bde., C.F.A. (Portage la Prairie).

During the operations of Aug. 26, at Monchy, he worked far ahead of the battery and kept touch at all times with the advancing infantry, and under heavy fire continued to send back most important information by wire until his wire was cut to pieces. He then got hold of a lamp and continued to send until it was smashed, when he continued to get information back by orderlies. Later, in front of Cherisy, he again got back information which allowed the artillery to alter the protective barrage to conform with the retirement of our infantry.

Lt. Thomas John, M.M., Fort Garry Horse (Winnipeg).

On Oct. 9, 1918, the squadron had orders to attack the Bois-de-Mont Aux-Villes, held strongly by the enemy with machine guns. This officer had orders to gallop round the east side of the wood and cut off the enemy. This action he accomplished very successfully, and later, charging the enemy three times with the sword, captured and killed about ninety and took eleven machine guns. Throughout he showed conspicuous gallantry, initiative and ability to command.

Capt. Stanley Johnston, 4th Bn., C.M.G.C. (Claremont, Ont.).

On Sept. 27, 1918, during the attack on Bourlon Wood, near Cambrai, he was in charge of his battery when the battalion working round the south of the wood was held up. He, by personal reconnaissance, worked round the wood under heavy fire, and brought his guns into action covering the gap. During this he discovered a counter-attack developing, and brought his guns into action repelling same. His work during the attack was excellent.

Lt. Ernest H. Jordan, 18th Bty., 5th Bde., C.F.A. (Goderich).

During the operation of Aug. 28, 1918, in front of Cherisy, he went forward with the foremost infantry, keeping touch with his battery all the time. When the infantry were held up by the machine-gun nests he crawled out to a flank and observed for the battery, which was able under his direction to silence them very quickly, thus enabling the infantry to continue their advance.

Lt. John D. Kearney, 25th Bty., 6th Bde., C.F.A. (Westmount).

As liaison officer, on Aug. 28/30, 1918, on the Cambrai front, observing a counter-attack developing between Upton Wood and Crow's Nest, he enlisted the services of an artillery brigade just in rear, and directed their fire with such good effect that the counter-attack was completely broken up. Throughout the whole operation he worked tirelessly with absolute disregard to his own safety and with the greatest intelligence.

Lt. Arthur W. W. Kyle, 87th Bn. (Longueuil).

As scout officer at Blecourt, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, 1918, Cambrai sector, he went forward on both days with scouts and reconnoitred the position, keeping in touch with forward report centre. He was under constant shell and machine-gun fire and his work was done with the greatest devotion to duty. His reports were clear and reliable and of the greatest value to his commanding officer.

Lt. Harley W. Larkin, 4th Bde., C.F.A. (Oakville, Ont.).

On Sept. 27, 1918, in the advance, the brigade headquarters were heavily shelled and ammunition dumps in the vicinity of the Canal du Nord were set on fire. In spite of this he maintained headquarters at the point from which batteries were instructed to receive orders, while the brigade commander went forward with his batteries. It was entirely due to his determination and disregard of personal safety that the batteries were able to receive their orders and to carry on their allotted tasks. His conduct throughout the day was most praiseworthy.

Lt. William G. Lawson, 2nd Div. Sig. Co., Engrs., attd. 4th Infy. Bde. (Freelton, Ont.).

Near Vis-en-Artois, Aug. 26/28, 1918, when communication with the firing line was broken, he went forward and under heavy fire superintended the completion and maintenance of communications for some hours during a critical period. He has on previous operations displayed great courage and tenacity of purpose in the performance of hazardous duties.

Capt. Charles T. Lewis, C.A.M.C., attd. 10th Bde., C.F.A. (Windsor, Ont.).

On Aug. 29, 1918, during the operations along the Arras-Cambrai road, two gun pits were set on fire by hostile shells. An ammunition dump was exploded and several men wounded. He hastened to the spot and dressed the wounded and removed them to a dressing station. Throughout the whole operation he was untiring in his efforts to afford immediate medical attention to the wounded, many times under severe fire.

Lt. Harry N. Major, 54th Bn. (Proctor, B.C.).

As intelligence officer at Cambrai on Sept. 27, 1918, and succeeding days, he went out many times on his own initiative under heavy fire and brought back very correct and full information. Twice during the operations he successfully guided the battalion in the dark to assembly positions.

Lt. William Marshall, 46th Bn. (Moose Jaw).)

Before Cambrai, as acting adjutant of the battalion, he rendered invaluable service. After the attack on the morning of Sept. 27, 1918, he went forward to the battalion objective, established touch, and at once proceeded with reorganisation. On the morning of the 28th he went forward with the leading waves of the battalion and kept up communication between companies, making repeated journeys across the battalion front in the face of intense direct and indirect machine-gun fire and shelling. Later, in face of direct machine-gun fire and sniping he organised a line of defence from amongst units of various battalions, thereby protecting the battalion's right flank. He showed great courage and initiative throughout.

CANADIANS ENTERING CAMBRAI, IN THE CAPTURE OF WHICH MANY OF THESE BATTLE HONOURS WERE WON.
Canadian War Records Photograph.

Lt. (T./Capt.) William S. McCann, 8th Bde., C.F.A. (Kingston).

During the attack on the Queant-Drocourt line and on Saudemont, Ecourt St. Quentin and Rumaucourt, he made several daring reconnaissances under heavy fire of the forward brigade area, and his reports as to the situation were invaluable. On returning from his last reconnaissance, though severely wounded, he made his way back to brigade headquarters with a full report on the situation before allowing his wounds to be dressed.

Lt. Robert F. McIntosh, 1st Cent. Ont., attd. 12th Bn., Engrs., (North Vancouver)

On the nights Sept. 24/25 and 25/26, after daylight reconnaissances, he, with a party of sappers, constructed artillery tracks under heavy shell fire to the north of Inchy-en-Artois, completing them after zero on the 27th. He set his men a fine example throughout; he was severely wounded on the 27th while still at work.

Lt. David Milne, 10th Bn. (Winnipeg).

At Villers-les-Cagnicourt, on Sept. 2, 1918, he led his men with great skill. He made several daring reconnaissances under very heavy fire, as a result of which information of great value was obtained, and he was able to lead his men in a skilful and dashing manner, beating down all opposition. During the final assault on the sunken road to the east of Villers-les-Cagnicourt, which resulted in the capture of this stronghold, he received wounds from which he later died.

Lt. John C. Mitchell, 52nd Bty., 13th Bde., C.F.A. (London, Ont.).

When in command of a section in close support of the infantry attack on Monchy, on Aug. 26, 1918, though his section was exposed to direct observation from the flanks and was heavily shelled, he took up two positions from which he brought fire to bear on enemy machine guns, thus giving valuable support to the infantry. His coolness under trying circumstances set an excellent example to his section.

Lt. Samuel C. Montgomery, 17th Bty., 5th Bde., C.F.A. (Winnipeg).

During the operations of Aug. 26 to 31, 1918, on the Cambrai front, he succeeded in keeping his battery informed of the situation at all times, which enabled them to render prompt support when required by the infantry. This work necessitated his going backwards and forwards [illegible] which times he exhibited great coolness and [illegible] example to the men of his [illegible]

Lt. Alfred G. Moore, 54th Bn. (Toronto).

At Cambrai on Sept. 27, 1918, and succeeding d[illegible] officer of the battalion he established and [illegible] the whole of the operations between forward companies and [illegible] lion headquarters, going out several times in face of ver[illegible] barrage and laying wire and assisting his men in repairing [illegible] Later, on the adjutant being wounded, he took over his duties and ably performed them. He rendered excellent service.

Lt. James H. Morwick, 2nd M. Bde., C.M.G.C. (Hamilton).

East of Arras, on Aug. 29, 1918, at Artillery Hill he [illegible] command of four guns and advanced his line about 1,000 yards under heavy shell fire without infantry support. He displayed great gallantry, judgment, and devotion to duty in conducting the advance gun for gun, and by his coolness saved his men casualties.

Capt. Harry C. Moses, C.A.M.C., attd. No. 5 Fld. Amb. (Halifax).

In charge of the advanced post of the right sector during operations round Neuville, Vitasse, Wancourt, and Chérisy, Aug. 26/27, 1918, he was exposed to frequent enemy shelling, bombing, and machine gun fire from aeroplanes. When a shell exploded among a number of wounded awaiting evacuation he directed the adjustment of the masks on the wounded and succeeded in protecting them from all effects of the gas.

Capt. Thomas Moss, R.C.D. (Toronto).

On the night of Oct. 9/10, 1918, north of Rumont, he was commanding the advanced squadron ordered to take the final objective. In spite of the dark he galloped nearly 4,000 yards and secured it, thereby denying it to the enemy by his promptness and fine leadership. He also organised and conducted patrols far forward, and with marked ability kept the country in front of the outposts for fully a mile picqueted, thereby denying the whole of the country on the River Selle to the enemy and greatly increasing the safety of the line during the night.

Lt. Ralph Nevill, 78th Bn. (Dropmore, Man.).

During the operations in front of Cambrai on Sept. 27, 1918, after his company commander and other officers had become casualties, he assumed command, reorganised the company and led them to their objective. Later, he formed a defensive flank to another company who had their flank open, and placed his men to such advantage that they were able to break up four enemy counter-attacks. Throughout the operations he showed great devotion to duty and most determined leadership.

Capt. Edward W. Neville, 18th Bty., 5th Bde., C.F.A. (Mount Forest, Ont.).

During the operations from Aug. 26 to Sept. 5, 1918, on the Cambrai front, on several occasions he kept his battery in action, personally leading in the wagons carrying ammunition to the guns through the heaviest machine-gun and shell fire, suffering casualties to men and horses, when the situation was most critical. By his fine example he inspired in his men great effort.

Lt. Thomas G. Newitt, M.M., 47th Bn. (Vancouver).

During the operations in front of Cambrai, from Sept. 27/29, 1918, he handled his platoon with the greatest skill at the crossing of the Canal du Nord, and pushed forward in spite of strong opposition from enemy machine-gun nests. When his company commander became a casualty he assumed command of the company, and led it forward to its objective. In the subsequent attack he cut a gap through enemy wire for his men, thus enabling them to advance. He later carried out several dangerous reconnaissances and obtained most valuable information.

Lt. Arthur C. Oxley, D.C.M., 10th Bn., Engrs. (Toronto).

At Cantimpre on Oct. 28, 1918, in making reconnaissance of railways and dumps in forward areas, he went past our observation post line and, accompanied only by his runner, was attacked by the enemy. They fought off the party and escaped under heavy rifle and machine-gun fire to our own lines, and brought information that the enemy were massing for a counter-attack, which our artillery was able to break up.

Lt. Caleb H. Packman, 102nd Bn. (Regina).

In the operations on Bourlon Wood and in the vicinity of Blecourt, on Sept. 27, when a direct hit on battalion headquarters caused heavy casualties amongst the staff, he temporarily assumed command, and showed quick initiative during the emergency. Later, as battalion Lewis gun officer, he rendered valuable services in assisting companies to place their guns, freely exposing himself to heavy fire whilst reconnoitring for the best positions. Later again, he gained valuable information by a reconnaissance; and throughout he showed great energy and devotion to duty.

Lt. Frederick H. Palmer, 12th Siege Bty., C.G.A. (Halifax).

On the night of Sept. 15/16, 1918, near Villers-les-Cagnicourt, an enemy bomb set fire to a pile of cartridges and fuses. He supervised the putting out of this fire, detailing parties to extinguish small fires by throwing on earth. He extinguished most of the burning cartridges personally, and it was entirely due to his personal example and efforts that a serious explosion did not take place.

Lt. (A./Capt.) Graham R. Parsons, 4th Bn., C.M.G.C. (Middleton, N.S.).

On Oct. 1, 1918, during the operations north of Cambrai, when all the other officers in his battery had become casualties, he took charge and brought the guns into action under heavy fire against machine-gun nests, effectively silencing them and enabling our troops to advance. His crews were reduced by casualties and some of his guns put out of action. He reorganised and brought enemy guns into action to replace his own, which had been destroyed. Throughout he displayed great courage and coolness, inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy, and cleared up a difficult situation.

Lt. Richard H. Perry, 102nd Bn. (Peterboro').

As battalion scout officer during the attack on Bourlon Wood on Sept. 27, 1918, he gained valuable information as to the exact location of strong points in the wood, thus enabling the companies to deal with them in the most effective manner. He also kept the companies in touch with each other, thus mopping up isolated posts and avoiding casualties from neglected strong points. Throughout this operation he was indefatigable in his efforts and rendered most valuable service.

Lt. Joseph S. Rankin, 102nd Bn. (Moose Jaw).

In the two operations at Bourlon Wood and Blecourt on Sept. 27 and Oct. 1, 1918, he led his platoon splendidly to his objective, capturing many prisoners and machines guns, and inflicting very heavy casualties, and then personally undertook a night reconnaissance in the outskirts of Fontaine, whence he returned with more prisoners and valuable information. On Oct. 1 he again showed excellent leadership, capturing his objective with large numbers of prisoners and machine guns. He did splendid work throughout.

Capt. (now Maj.) James H. Rattray, 10th Bn., Engrs. (Brantford, Ont.).

On the night of Sept. 26/27, in front of Inchy-en-Artois, he personally supervised the work of five artillery and infantry tracks, which was frequently disorganised by enemy shelling. The tracks led to the jumping-off position for the Bourlon Wood operation of next day, and thanks to his energy and example the task was completed in good time.

Lt. Ralph Richmond, Lord Strathcona's Horse (Mather, Man.).

On Oct. 9, 1918, near Clary, when sent on a special patrol to locate the enemy line and type of resistance, he did so very quickly at great personal risk, riding forward under machine-gun fire and bringing in definite information. Later, when charging a machine-gun position at the head of his troop, he was severely wounded, but the position was carried successfully. This officer has at all times shown a high standard of courage and efficiency.

Lt. William Riddell, 4th Bn. C.M.G.C. (Vancouver).

While in charge of four Vickers' machine guns in the advance against Bourlon, on Sept. 27, 1918, he had two crews casualties. He reorganised the remaining men, continued the advance, and brought his guns into action against an enemy field battery, scattering the crews and putting the guns out of action. His guns were instrumental in breaking up an enemy counter-attack. Later in command of eight guns, he did excellent work, and dealt effectively with many direct fire targets. Throughout the action his courage was a constant example to his men.

Lt. John S. Roper, 85th Bn. (Halifax).

Although only two months in France, he took over the company early in the operation of Sept. 27, 1918 (Bourlon Wood), and led it to its objective, reorganised it as a result of heavy casualties, and had them ready to move later in the day to support an exposed flank. Later, during two days of very critical fighting, when he was the only officer left in his company, he handled the situation with great skill and judgment. He did excellently.

Lt. Duncan G. Ross, 47th Bn. (Tara, Ont.).

In the operations before Cambrai, from Sept. 27/29, 1918, after all the other officers had become casualties, he led his company to their assembly position for the attack upon Raillencourt with the greatest skill, under very difficult conditions. During the subsequent attack he displayed great gallantry and ability, and after the objective had been taken he supervised consolidation and organised a defensive flank to cover the position gained by his brigade, afterwards leading his men forward and successfully breaking up a counter-attack.

Lt. Charles J. S. Ryley, 4th Bn. C.M.G.C. (Toronto).

During the operations against Bourlon Wood on Sept. 27, 1918, he led his men with great courage and coolness through to the final objective. He got his guns into action against large parties of the enemy on the flanks, and killed the horses of a battery of field artillery, which resulted in their capture by our troops. During this period his guns were under heavy fire, and his battery suffered severe casualties, but his good judgment and courage were a splendid example to his men.

Lt. Earle M. Selkirk, 47th Bn. (Blytheswood, Ont.).

At the Canal du Nord on Sept. 27, 1918, he led his company forward under heavy machine gun and shell fire, and fearlessly exposed himself while directing the advance of men of both his own and other companies. When the advance was temporarily held up by a machine gun in an emplacement, he seized a rifle and shot the gunner, thereby enabling the advance to continue. Though wounded early in the engagement he continued to lead his men forward most gallantly until forced to desist through weakness due to loss of blood.

Lt. Henry A. Sharpe, M.M., 50th Bn. (Moncton).

In front of Raillencourt, Sept. 28, 1918, when the battalion was held up in front of the Marcoing line by heavy machine-gun fire and uncut wire, he led his platoon to a point from which he could enfilade the trench. By this fire he killed eighty of the enemy and forced them to retire from the line, thereby allowing his own and another battalion to get forward. His prompt action undoubtedly turned a very grave situation into a success.

Capt. George A. Smith, C.A.M.C., attd. 47th Bn. (Montreal).

During the operations in front of Cambrai from Sept. 27/29, 1918, he followed the battalion closely throughout the operations, showed great energy, and dressed many cases under heavy shell fire, working out in the open with practically no shelter. He set a very fine example to those under him.

Lt. Laurence V. Smith, 3rd Bn., Engrs. (Minnedosa, Man.).

On Sept. 9, 1918, near Vis en Artois, he was in charge of a working party on a light railway, passing through an ammunition dump when a shell struck a train-load of 18-pdr. and 4.5 ammunition, setting fire to it. There were a great many truck-loads of ammunition in the part at the time, and seeing the danger of the whole dump being blown up, he immediately collected a party of three or four men and succeeded in detaching four trucks of ammunition from the burning train

Lt. Reginald G. Spear, 46th Bn. (North Vancouver).

Before Cambrai on Sept. 27, 1918, he rendered valuable assistance in withdrawing forward posts of his company to the assembly position under heavy enemy shelling. In the attack on the 27th he handled his platoon with great tactical skill, and although wounded he gallantly led them to the objective in the face of very heavy shelling and machine-gun fire. Later, he, when his company was held up by direct machine-gun fire, established a line of defence with his platoon in a very forward position,. and maintained communication with other units of the battalion, making repeated journeys through fire-swept areas to accomplish this. He did excellent work throughout.

Capt. Gilbert S. Stairs, 87th Bn. (Halifax).

As adjutant at Bourlon, Sept. 27, 1918, and Blecourt, Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 1918, Cambrai sector, he performed his duties most ably under constant shell and machine-gun fire. During the fighting on Sept. 30 he twice organised under fire a line of resistance. It was due to his personal efforts that, after the very heavy losses of the day, the battalion was reorganised and in shape to attack again the following morning.

Capt. Harwood E. R. Steele, Man., attd. 188th Inf. Bde. H.Q. (Winnipeg).

From Aug. 21 to Oct. 8, 1918, he carried out the duties of brigade major in a most gallant and capable manner. On Sept. 30, near Proville, when the whereabouts of the forward troops were not accurately known and after several runners had failed to reach the front line, he undertook to go forward and clear up the situation. This he successfully accomplished under very heavy machine gun fire, and brought back valuable information which enabled plans to be made for the proper establishment of the line. Again, on Oct. 8, prior to the attack on Niergnies, he supervised most ably the forming-up of attacking troops, contributing materially to the successful results attained

Lt. Claude E. Stevens, Fort Garry Horse (Indian Head).

On Oct. 9, 1918, in command of the advanced troop of his squadron, he had orders to advance and locate the enemy's position. He found the enemy holding the Bois-de-Mont-aux-Villes and Bois-de-Cattigny. This information he sent back, and then attacked the wood with his troop, charging with the sword, accounting for seventy odd prisoners and killing a number of the enemy. Throughout the day and following night he showed fine courage and leadership.

Lt. John R. Stubbs, 13th Bty., 4th Bde., C.F.A. (Calgary).

On Sept. 29, 1918, he took his section forward near to a sunken road just south of Haynecourt for sniping purposes. This area was heavily harassed by the enemy all day. During the night the remainder of the battery went forward to participate in an attack at dawn. Throughout the barrage he was in charge of the guns. Although the battery was very heavily harassed, he, with the utmost coolness and devotion to duty, attended to the dressing and evacuation of the wounded and continued to direct the firing of the barrage.

Lt. John Sutherland, 28th Bn. (Portage la Prairie).

On Sept. 5, 1918, near Sains-lez-Marquion, he, with an N.C.O., made a daylight reconnaissance across the Canal du Nord. On encountering a large number of the enemy in position along the eastern bank, he rushed forward and shot one and together they inflicted casualties on the enemy. He and his sergeant obtained valuable information of enemy dispositions.

Capt. Joseph T. Stirling, 11th Fld. Amb. (Winnipeg).

During the attack on Bourlon Wood on Sept. 27, 1918, he dressed wounded in the open in the vicinity under heavy shelling and machine-gun fire. Again on Sept. 29, when one of his men was killed and several others seriously wounded, he went to their assistance, got them dressed and carried to safety.

Capt. Harold Tett. 12th Bn., Engrs. (Bedford Mills, Ont.).

On the nights of Sept. 24/25 and 25/26, he built artillery tracks, including a timber bridge to the south of Inchy-en-Artois, under heavy shell fire. Later, when the enemy put down a heavy barrage, followed by a raiding party, he promptly organised his working party on the defensive, and afterwards got them to work again, finishing the tracks in time.

Lt. William V. Tobias, 54th Bn. (Winnipeg).

At Cambrai on Sept. 27, 1918, he led his company to the attack on the northern edge of Bourlon Wood, and in spite of stiff resistance succeeded in gaining his objective. The enemy machine guns were holding up the attack, and he immediately commenced an encircling movement, working round the flanks and taking the enemy from the flank. By his sound judgment he cleared up a difficult situation.

Lt. Guy L. Tooker, 47th Bn., attd. 10th L.T.M. Bty (Cowichan Station, B.C.).

Before Cambrai he was in charge of a trench mortar detachment attached to the battalion and did excellent work on the morning of Sept. 27, 1918. When the battalion was suffering from heavy machine-gun fire, he immediately got his guns into action and silenced two machine guns, thereby facilitating the advance. Later, when the left forward company was held up by intense machine-gun fire, he passed through it with his detachment, took up an exposed position, and by successfully dealing with this enemy machine-gun fire, allowed his company to advance. Throughout he showed great gallantry and rendered valuable service.

Lt. (A. Capt.) Leonard W. Townsend, 44th Bn. (Brandon).

East of Inchy, Sept. 27, 1918, previous to the attack on the Canal du Nord, he commanded a company and was instrumental in stopping two determined enemy attacks and securing the forward line to protect our assembly. Later, he went out during the assembly and placed all sections personally in a difficult position close to the enemy. He led his company after being wounded, and remained with his unit until sure that the Canal du Nord had been successfully crossed.

Lt. William T. Ulens, 18th Bn. (Strathroy, Ont.).

During the operations of Sept. 1/2, 1918, west of Queant-Drocourt, he, as transport officer, rendered gallant service. He got rations forward in circumstances of great difficulty and danger. On the night of Sept. 2 he made his way forward through heavy shelling, without guides, and delivered rations to the front line [illegible] ample was an inspiration to all ranks under his command.

Capt. Kenneth Weaver, 4th Bn., C.M.G.C. (Prince Albert, Sask.)

In front of Raillencourt on Sept. 28, 1918, he commanded three batteries of machine guns, two batteries of which suffered severely early in the fight. He personally reorganised the batteries under heavy fire, established strong defensive positions with part of his guns, and after making a daring reconnaissance established the remainder of his guns in advanced positions, bringing direct fire to bear on the enemy, thereby establishing the advanced line of our troops at a most critical time.

Capt. Richard C. Weldon, C.A.M.C., attd. 2nd Motor M.G. Bde (Victoria)

While in action east of Arras on Aug. 29, 1918, at Jig Saw Wood and Artillery Hill, he was in charge of the regimental aid post, where he showed great gallantry and devotion to duty. The heavy and continuous shell fire made the work at the aid post both heavy and difficult, entailing constant work for 30 hours without rest.

Capt. Harold S. Weldon, 6th Bn., Engrs. (Oakwood, Ont.).

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty while constructing a light railway north west of Inchy en-Artois, on Sept. 24/25, 1918, under intense enemy bombardment. The situation was very trying. It was absolutely necessary to complete the track before the attack, which was expected to take place immediately. Thanks to his fine example of coolness and determination his men, after suffering several casualties, successfully completed the task.

Lt. Douglas V. White, 2nd Siege Bty., C.G.A. (St. John, N.B.).

For gallantry and devotion to duty on numerous occasions, particularly near Inchy on the night it was desired to do a destructive shoot on a point on the canal bank which was very difficult to locate. He volunteered to go out and reconnoitre the place from which the shoot might be accomplished, and crawled about during all one evening and the next morning without shelter, subject to harassing fire from both machine guns and artillery. He carefully reconnoitred the whole ground and was at last successful.

Lt. Lorne R. Whittaker, 44th Bn. (St. John, N.B.).

During operations east of Inchy and at Raillencourt and Sailly, Sept. 27/28, 1918, besides carrying out his own work especially well, he volunteered for reconnaissance duty and succeeded in locating two posts which had been cut off, although compelled to pass through parties of the enemy. He was wounded early on the 28th, but carried on in a splendid manner until relieved on the 29th.

Lt. Francis E. Wootton, 12th Bty., 3rd Bde., C.F.A. (Winnipeg).

During the attack on Blecourt on Sept. 28, he pushed forward and kept in touch with the infantry, sending down many important targets which were engaged by the battery. He remained at an observation post during the night under heavy shelling. The following day he did excellent work with the forward section, taking on enemy guns and troops in the open with good effect. Although slightly wounded, he remained on duty for three days and nights without food or sleep.

Lt. Walter Youngman, 6th Bn., Engrs. (Brandon).

For exceptional perseverance and initiative while on reconnaissance of bridges across Canal du Nord on the nights of Sept. 9/10 and 10/11, 1918. With three men he made his way forward to within 30 yards of a bridgehead, where they were met with machine-gun fire from strong enemy posts at the west end of the bridge. The following night he succeeded in reaching the bridge. The information he brought back was of great value, and the fact that on both nights the party had no casualties was entirely due to his resourcefulness and to the careful handling of the men.

CANADIANS IN IMPERIAL FORCES.

D.S.O.

T. Maj. Charles F. Knight, M.B., 133rd Fld. Amb., R.A.M.C. (Moose Jaw).

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in personally supervising the collection of wounded and visiting forward posts regularly under heavy shell fire. It was largely due to his energy and disregard of danger that the large number of wounded in his sector were successfully cleared. This was during the operation against the Hindenburg Line, east of Ronssoy, on Sept. 27, 28 and 29, 1918.

T./Capt. (A./Maj.) William T. Wilson, M.C., 256th Tunnlg. Co., R.E. (Ottawa).

For conspicuous devotion to duty at Bellenglise on Sept. 30, 1918, when he supervised the removal of mines and traps from the Bellenglise-Magny Tunnel. With great foresight he arranged for the return of the German engineer to start the lighting plant and forced him to disclose the locations of the mines and firing circuit. When these had been discovered and rendered harmless, he cleared the tunnel and, at great personal risk, forced the driver to start the engine, despite protests that there might be other mines connected to it. By his coolness and disregard of danger he set a fine example to his men.

SECOND BAR TO M.C.

Lt. (T. Capt.) William J. Knight, M.C., M.D., R.A.M.C., attd. 89th Fld. Amb. (Calgary)

During the operations east of Ypres from Sept. 28 to Oct. 3, 1918, he was in charge of the stretcher-bearers attached to a brigade. He led his bearers in the rear of the attacking infantry, dressing the wounded as they fell, and seeing that every case was carried away from the battlefield. During the whole of the advance he showed an utter contempt for danger, dressing the wounded under shell, machine gun and rifle fire. Later, when the advance came to a standstill, he established touch with all the regimental medical officers and personally conducted the evacuation of wounded from the R.A.P.'s. On many occasions he went forward with stretcher squads to bring back wounded to the R.A.P.'s. He displayed great gallantry throughout and did admirable work. (M.C. gazetted May 31, 1916; first bar, Feb. 18, 1918.)

BAR TO M.C.

T. 2nd Lt. Edwin V. Deverall, M.C., 89th Fld. Co., R.E. (Toronto)

He was in charge of a bridging detachment which had orders to attempt the forcing of a passage across the River Lys west of the town of Comines. After working almost continuously for three days he succeeded in building his bridge despite enemy machine-gun fire and snipers. He had first reconnoitred the area several times under machine-gun fire. By his gallantry, efficiency and [illegible] he rendered very valuable service. (M.C. gazetted May 14, 1916.)

T. Lt. (A. Capt.) Edgar H. Matheson, M.C., 2nd Bn. W. York R.

Near the Haute Deule Canal on Oct. 12, 1918, he led his company with conspicuous gallantry and ability. He reached the canal bank on the morning of Oct. 12 in face of very heavy machine-gun fire. Later, he extricated the main body of his company under heavy machine-gun fire and sniping, and reorganised it on a sound tactical basis. During all these trying operations he set a fine example to those under him. (M.C. gazetted Sept. 22, 1916.)

MILITARY CROSS.

T./2nd Lt. Arthur H. Baldock, R.A.S.C., attd. 146th Siege Bty., R.G.A.

On the night of Sept. 17, 1918, at Longavesnes, during an air raid two lorries loaded with ammunition were set on fire by a bomb. He at once proceeded to the scene of the accident, and rendered first-aid to the wounded and endeavoured to put out the fire. The enemy then commenced shelling, so he pulled the wreckage to the side and cleared the traffic, which by then had become very congested. This prompt action undoubtedly saved many casualties.

2nd Lt. Grover C. Beaton, R.G.A. (Spec. Res.), attd. 143rd Siege Bty. (Owen Sound).

On Sept. 17, 1918, near Villers-Faucon, when a section of his battery, situated several hundred yards off, was subjected to a heavy mustard gas and high-explosive bombardment, and the command post, in which two officers were hit, he at once went to their assistance, and although himself suffering from the effects of the gas, carried one officer, who had been mortally wounded, to a place of safety, and then returned and assisted the other officer, who had also been wounded, out of danger. He then returned a third time, rallied the men and ensured that every possible precaution was taken. He showed the greatest gallantry and pluck.

T. Lt. (A./Capt.) Ralph P. Forster, 15th Bn. Tank Corps (Edmonton).

On Sept. 27, 1918, at Mœuvres, he led his section with conspicuous gallantry. Both his runners were wounded, but he continued to accompany his tanks under heavy hostile fire until they were all knocked out by direct hits. He supervised the removal of the wounded under heavy fire, and subsequently manning an infantry machine gun covered the advance of the infantry. His courage and leadership in difficult circumstances were a source of inspiration to all.

Lt. Edward A. F. Hale, "C" Bty., 261st Bde., R.F.A. (Egypt) (R.M.C., Kingston).

On the evening of Sept. 19, 1918, he was ordered to proceed to Kalkilieh to meet the 8th Mountain Artillery Brigade, R.G.A., and guide them to Et Tireh. He proceeded to Kalkilieh at a time when the general situation was very obscure, collected the Mountain Brigade, and with the greatest skill and rapidity, guided them safely to Et Tireh, thus enabling the Division to move into the hills supported by artillery.

2nd Lt. (A./Capt.) Louis S. Martin, R.G.A. (Spec. Res.), attd. X/30th T.M. Bty.

On Sept. 28, 1918, near Boesinghe, he commanded his battery with the utmost gallantry, and by pushing his mortars forward under a heavy barrage materially assisted the Allies in their successful advance. He displayed a splendid example to all ranks.

NEWFOUNDLAND FORCE

MILITARY CROSS.

Capt. (T./Maj.) Henry Stanton Windeler, 1st Bn., R. Newfoundland R., secd. 46th Bn. M.G. Corps.

During the operations on Sept. 29, 1918, near Bellenglise, and Oct. 3, 1918, he handled his company with great boldness and determination. On Oct. 3 his guns were largely instrumental in breaking up hostile counter-attacks on Ramicourt and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Throughout both operations he set his men an excellent example and showed complete disregard for his personal safety.

* *

CANADIANS DISCHARGED IN ENGLAND.

Medals to be Issued from Ottawa.

So many letters are being received by *Canada* from ex-Canadian soldiers who have taken their discharge in Great Britain, respecting war medals, that the following points will be of interest.

The Canadian Record Office (Green Arbour House, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4) is issuing Service Buttons on application, but it will not be possible for the Record Office to undertake distribution of the several war medals which Canadian soldiers have qualified for.

It will be necessary, therefore, for ex-Canadian soldiers resident in Great Britain to make application for the 1914-1915 Star, the British War Medal, and the Victory Medal respectively to the Director of Records, Militia Headquarters, Ottawa, Canada.

* *

The Ministry of Labour announces that the Oversea Appointments Bureau of the Appointments Department has been transferred to Horrex's Hotel, Strand, London, W.C., as from August 9.

UNION BANK OF CANADA
Incorporated 1865. Head Office: WINNIPEG.
Paid-up Capital - $5,000,000. Rest and Undivided Profits - $3,600,000.
Total Assets Exceed - $143,000,000.
The Bank has over 350 Branches in CANADA, and AGENTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN AMERICA.
MONIES TRANSFERRED to and from Canada and the United States by CABLE LETTERS OF CREDIT, BANK DRAFTS, etc.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED at favourable rates, which may be ascertained on application to:
LONDON OFFICES: 6, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2, and 26, HAYMARKET, S.W. 1.
NEW YORK AGENCY: 49, WALL STREET.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Canada.—C.P.R. 3½ p.c. Reg., 76⅞; 3½ p.c., 1938, 76½; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 94½; 3½ p.c. Ins. Stk., 1909-34, 79⅞; 4 p.c. Ins. Stk., 1940-60, 79⅞; 3 p.c., 1938, 72; 3 p.c. Reg., 71½.

Alberta.—4 p.c., 1922, 96½; 4½ p.c., 1924, 103½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 83½.

British Columbia.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1941, 88; 3 p.c. Reg., 1941, 68

Manitoba.—4 p.c., 1947, 75½: 5 p.c., 1888, 97½; 4 p.c. Reg., 1960, 79½.

Newfoundland.—3½ p.c., 1941-51, 71; 4 p.c. Reg., 1895, 84; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1906, 72; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1910, 69; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1912, 70⅞.

Nova Scotia.—3½ p.c. Reg., 66⅞; 4½ p.c. Reg., 80½.

Ontario.—3½ p.c. Reg., 80½; 4 p.c. Reg., 77.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1888, 86½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 83½; 3 p.c. Reg., 71.

Saskatchewan.—4 p.c., 1923, 94; 4 p.c. Reg., 76⅛; 5½ p.c., 1920 (f.pd.), 104½.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 83; 5 p.c., 1933-44, 84½.

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1923-33, 84; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 79; 5 p.c., 1953, 81½.

Montreal.—4 p.c., 1932, 86⅛; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 76: 3 p.c., 54½; 4½ p.c., 1961-53, 85⅞.

Moose Jaw.—5 p.c., 82½.

N. Vancouver.—4½ p.c., 1931, 64.

Ottawa.—4½ p.c., 84½

Point Grey.—4½ p.c., 62; 5 p.c., 83

Quebec.—3½ p.c., 67.

Regina.—5 p.c. Stock, 83½

Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-61, 79½; 4½ p.c., 1940, 75

S. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 78½.

Toronto.—3½ p.c., 82⅛; 4 p.c., 1944-88, 74, 4½ p.c. 82½; 6 p.c., 98⅝.

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 69½; 4 p.c., 1947-9, 68.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940-60, 72⅞; 4 p.c., 1921-36, 87½; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 84½.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterway.—5 p.c. Bonds, 84.

Algoma Cent. Termis.—5 p.c. Bds., 46; Stamped, 53

Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 98.

Buffalo & Lake Huron.—5½ p.c. 1st Bds., 90; 5½ p.c. 2nd Bds., 90.

Calgary & Edmonton.—4 p.c., 70.

Can. Atlantic.—4 p.c., 1955, 62½.

Can. N. Ont.—3½ p.c., 1938, 68½; 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 61⅝; 3½ p.c. Dom., 68½; Pac. 4 p.c., 1960, 73½; 4½ p.c. 1960, 81½; 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 60½; 4 p.c. Land Grants, 101½; 4 p.c. Alberta, 1939, 73; 4 p.c. Saskatchewan, 1939, 73; 4 p.c. Gtd. Debs., 1934, 85½, 5 p.c. Inc. Charge, 1920-30, 40; 5 p.c. Land, 1923, 91; 5 p.c. Notes, Aug., 1921, 99; North-Western 4½ p.c., 1942, 86; do. 1st Deb., 1943, 85½.

Can. Pacific.—179; 4 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 67; 4 p.c. Perp. Cons. Deb., 75½; Invest. Fund 6 p.c. 10-yr. Notes, 116.

Duluth Winnipeg & Pac.—4 p.c., 1939, 71.

Grand Trunk Pacific. 4 p.c., 1939, 80½: 4 p.c., 1939-42, 80½; 3 p.c., 1962, 62; 4 p.c., 1955, A, 58⅞; 4 p.c., 1955, B, 57½; 4 p.c. Debs., 56; 5 p.c. Notes, 1921, 92.

Grand Trunk.—8½; 4 p.c. Guar. Stk., 45½; 5 p.c. 1st Pref., 48; 4 p.c. 3rd Pref., 19½; Perp. 4 p.c., 62⅞; Gt. Western Borrd 5 p.c. Perp., 79½; 6 p.c. Notes, Jan., 1921, 96½; 6 p.c. Notes, Oct., 1921, 97½; Junction 5 p.c., 1934, 80.

New Brunswick.—5 p.c., 1934, 89; Perp. 4 p.c., 70

Ontario & Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm., 92½.

Pacific Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 1942, 81½.

Quebec Cent.—Cap., 84½.

St. John & Quebec.—4 p.c., 69½

Financial, Land and Investment.

Anglo-Canadian Finance, 8/6.

Anglo-Newfoundland. Deb., 91½.

Can. Bank of Commerce, 43½.

Can. Land & Irrigation Co. 7/1½; 6 p.c. Debs 58½

Hudson's Bay. 8 17-32; Pref., 87/6.

San Antonio. Bds., 24.

Trust & Loan of Canada. £5 pd. 9 1-32

Western Canada Land. Com., 1/6

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel. Bds., 69½

Can. Iron Foundries. 6 p.c. Bds. 57

Can. Collieries. Bds., 25.

Can. Vickers.—6 p.c. Debs., 101½

Dom. Iron & Steel.—Pref., 105.

Dom. Steel. Pref., 90½.

Lake Superior.—26½.

Nova Scotia Steel & Coal.—Debs., 85½.

Tramways, Light, Power, etc.

Brazil Traction.—Com., 61½; Pref., 91.

B.C. Elect.—Pref. Ord., 46½; 5 p.c. Cum. Perp Pref., 56; 4½ p.c. 1st Mort. Debs., 85½.

Can Gen. Elect.—Pref., 110½.

Cedars Rapids.—5 p.c. Bds., 94½.

Cities Services.—455; 5 p.c. Gld. Bds., A, 174½.

Electric Development, Ontario.—Bds., 103½.

Kaminstiquia.—Bds., 106⅞.

Montreal Water & Power.—Bds., 77½.

Shawinigan.—4½ p.c. Perp. Mort. Debs., 97½; Bonds, 110⅝.

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 83.

Toronto Railway.—Bds., 94.

Western Power of Canada.—5 p.c. Bds., 55

Vancouver Power.—4½ p.c. Guar. Debs., 60⅝.

Miscellaneous.

Bell's United Asbestos.—Ord., 41/-.

Can. Cement.—6 p.c. 1st Bds., 110½; Ord., 78.

Can. Car.—Bonds, 103; Pref., 106.

Can. Western Lumber.—Debs., 35; Income Debs., 7½

Can. Natural Gas.—Debs., 74½.

Dom. Cotton Mills.—6 p.c. Currency Debs., 109.

Forest Mills of B.C.—Debs., 24.

Furness Withy.—5½; Pref., 8 11-16.

Imp. Tob. Can.—Pref., 19/-; Ord., 27/4½.

Marconi Canada.—29/.

Penmans.—Bonds, 100½.

Price Bros.—Bds., 90½.

Spanish River Pulp.—Com., 45½; Bds., 95; Pref., 111.

Standard Chemical Iron & Lumber.—Debs., 64

Robert Simpson.—Pref., 89.

Riordon Pulp.—Pref., 106.

Mining.

Casey Cobalt.—2/-.

Mining Corp. of Canada.—10/-.

Mond Nickel. Ord., 61/3; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 21/9; 5 p.c. 1st Mort. Debs., 90½: 6 p.c. Red. Debs., 102½; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref. (f.pd.), 19/7½.

* *

British Columbia imported last year $18.409.835 worth of agricultural products from other parts of Canada and $3,495,611 worth from foreign points.

A $865,694 issue of 5 per cent. bonds by the City of Ottawa has been secured by Messrs. Brent, Noxon & Co., of Toronto, at 96.31 per cent.

The Secretary of State for India notifies that the rate at which the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint at Ottawa has been authorised to sell immediate telegraphic transfers on India without limit of amount, against the deposit at the Ottawa Mint of gold coin and bullion, will be one rupee for 10.3585 grains fine gold, with effect from Tuesday last.

At meetings of the directors held in Toronto, Mr. Victor Ross was elected a director and vice-president of the International Petroleum Co., Ltd., in succession to the late Hon. W. J. Hanna, and a director of the Imperial Oil Co., Ltd., in succession to the late Mr. W. W. Oswald. Mr. Ross, who had been a member of the staff of the *Toronto Globe* for many years, resigned his position of Financial Editor of the paper a year ago to become assistant to the president of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Ten Days Ended July 31.

Canadian Northern, $1,578,500; inc., $361,200.

Canadian Pacific, $4,591,000; inc., $790,000.

Grand Trunk, £496,659; inc., £86,748.

* *

GOLD FIND IN QUEBEC.

Gold deposits have been discovered in the region on the shores of Lake Kienawieck on a farm belonging to a Polish settler (says Reuter's Quebec correspondent). The claim has been sold to a British company for $850,000.

* *

INCREASED BUILDING ACTIVITY.

With permits issued for the month of June by twenty-three Eastern and fourteen Western cities, aggregating $5,959,239, the improvement in the building outlook indicated by the returns for earlier months of the year has been confirmed according to a compilation by the *Financial Post* (Toronto), which states that the same cities in June, 1918, issued permits to the value of $3,461,939, which means a gain for the current year of over three million dollars. Further, reviewing the half-year period, it is to be noted with satisfaction that there has been an increase from $15,984,762 to $26,118,911 or better than 50 per cent.

*

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER BOOM.

More than 12,000,000ft. of timber of the order for 70,000,000ft. placed with British Columbia mills by the British Timber Controller in May will be on the high seas by the end of this week (says the Vancouver correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on August 5). Five and a half millions are already on the way, and it is expected that 40,000,000ft. in all will be shipped by the end of the year.

The mills all over British Columbia are running at full capacity, but despite this they are unable to keep up with the demand. The output is heavier than for many years. The Prairie Provinces are absorbing a large amount, but foreign orders are very heavy.

* *

HUDSON BAY RAILWAY ABSORBED.

The Canadian National Railways have absorbed the Hudson Bay Railway, which is destined to lose its identity to the Government system (says the correspondent of the Canadian Associated Press at The Pas).

The Hudson Bay line starts at The Pas and is built to within 98 miles of Port Nelson, the tidewater terminal port of the road. The construction of ten miles of line will bring the steel head to the Nelson River and make possible river navigation to Hudson Bay.

* *

Mr. J. W. Bayne, secretary of the Canadian Trade Mission at Washington, has resigned and has been succeeded by Mr. C. C Mahoney, a member of the staff

Canada's output of coal for May, 1919, was 906,536 net tons, against 1,217,989 for May, 1918. In addition, the imports of bituminous coal for May, 1919, were 736,426, against 1,437,377 in May, 1918, and the imports of anthracite coal for May, 1919, were 461,701, against 465,561 in May, 1918

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days :—

Consols Pay Day, Monday, Sept. 1.

Ticket Day	*Pay Day*
Wed. Aug. 13	Thurs., Aug. 14

LONDON, Tuesday.

The heat wave and the number of holiday absentees have prevented the Stock Exchange from developing any marked activity during the past week, but the general tone has been cheerful, reflecting the gradual improvement in the labour situation. Gilt edged securities are now firmer, and home rails have benefited from current dividend payments. Mines hang fire, and the oil share market displays a good deal of irregularity after its sustained rise. There have been many good features among industrial securities, and strength among shipping securities has been notable.

Among Canadian securities, business, as elsewhere, has only been of moderate dimensions. The gilt-edged issues have been steady as a whole, and prices are about the same. The 4½ per cents. hold at 95, while the Fours at 80½ and the 3½ per cents. at 71 are maintained. Alberta 4½ per cents, however, weakened a point to 84. Toronto 4½ per cents. were back to 83.

In the railroad group, Canadian Pacifics at 178 are about 3 down on New York advices. Grand Trunk junior stocks have fallen fractionally, and the Guaranteed Fours and the First Pref. are 2 down. The Second Pref. exceptionally is rather better at 37. Grand Trunk Pacific Fours have weakened 1 to 57½. Hudson's Bays have see-sawed in the land group, but are about unchanged on balance at 8 7/16.

Industrials have been rather offered. Canada Cements have fallen 3 to 74½. Canadian Cars are unaltered, but the pref. at 105½ has fallen a dollar. Dominion Steels at 71½, and Lake Superiors at 25½ are each 1½ down. Shawinigan Water has dropped a point to 133½, while Spanish River Pulp pref., though over the lowest, is 1½ down at 112½. Cities Services common has been marked up another 3 to 535.

There has been a moderate fall in Brazilian Tractions to 62, and Mexican Light and Power issues are 1 to 2 down.

Canadian silver mining shares have been firm with the metal, but quotations are without material change on the week.

* *

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, *July* 26.

The mid-summer apathy as regards all markets is now quite apparent, and stocks, bonds and mining issues have given way to the golf club, the tiller and the open road. The volume of trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange during the past week was particularly light, and under the lack of interest prices have sagged fractionally, without, however, any particularly weak spot becoming apparent. Dominion Canners shows the most pronounced falling off, being 3 points lower than a week ago, for no specific reason except that the High Cost of Living Committee at Ottawa have been promising to look into the canning industry in the near future. Atlantic Sugar preferred made a similar decline without apparent reason other than market vagary. The business of the company is proceeding particularly well, and the general manager tells your correspondent that the numbers of orders offered exceed possible output. One British buyer was in last week offering to place a series of orders covering the next half year, but the company was, unfortunately, unable to accept them.

Price changes as compared with a week ago show one slight advance, that of Canadian General Electric, which rose 1 to 112. Declines are as follows: Ames Holden Pref. down 1 to 99½, Brazil ½ to 58, Bell Tel. ½ to 119, Canada Bread 1 to 20, Can. Car and Foundry ½ to 42, Canada Cement 1 to 70, Canada S.S. ¼ to 51¾, Can. Salt 2½ to 142½, Con. Smelters ¼ to 30½, Dominion Steel ⅞ to 68⅜, Maple Leaf 1 to 174, Sawyer Massey ½ to 21½, Steel of Canada ½ to 71½, Toronto Railway 4 to 45. Other issues are about steady.

In the banking list, the Commerce rose 2 to 205, with other issues unchanged. The three Victory loans showed declines of ½ a point each, with the prices as follows: '25 5's at 99, '31 5's at 99½, and '37 5's at 100½. All the Victory issues also are fractionally weaker, '22 5½'s now being ⅜ lower at 100⅜, '27 5½'s ¾ at 102⅛, '37 5½'s ⅝ to 105½, '23 5½'s ¼ to 100⅜, and '33 5½'s ¼ to 104⅜.

In the unlisted department, the three Black Lake issues made marked gains, and although transactions were by no means heavy, the strong demand and somewhat scanty supply pushed the prices up quickly. The bonds rose 3 points to 55, the preferred 10¼ to 34, and the common 1⅜ to 10½. Street gossip has it that the company has been offered an option by an American concern on the chrome deposits of the company, but no definite announcement in this respect is as yet forthcoming.

On the Standard Mining Exchange, silver issues show the most marked declines, the weakness being probably due to the fact that silver, being one of the exportable commodities, has suffered in price as a result of the drop in sterling exchange. When the New York rate on sterling broke to the low record of $4.26 for cheques, the silver quotation touched the lowest point of the movement at $1.03¼ an ounce. The subsequent rally in sterling, however, has brought the price of silver up accordingly to the present figure of $1.06½. McKin. Darragh shows the most marked depreciation in the week's operations, being down 6 to 60. Other declines are: Adanac ½ to 10½, Beaver 5 to 35, Crown Reserve 4 to 32, Gifford 1 to 1¾, and Tretheway 2½ to 32.

In the gold issues, Davidson led a somewhat restricted upward movement by advancing 12 points to 68. The war with the Atlas interests is over, and insiders have been buying on a reported strike. Atlas rose 2 to 25. Hollinger 5 to 6.60. Keora is off 1½ to 17, McIntyre 3 to 1.78, Porc. Crown ½ to 28, and Tk. Hughes 3 to 20. Other issues about steady. There are still about 2,200 men on strike in the Cobalt and Kirkland Lake districts, but all difficulties have been settled in the region about Porcupine.

The Grand Trunk Railway has resumed entire possession of its fine office building, 17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W. The visitors' reading and writing-rooms on the first floor have been re-opened and are supplied with copies of the leading Canadian journals.

The London offices of the *Montreal Star* have been removed from 20, Cockspur Street to their former quarters on the fifth floor of the Grand Trunk Railway building.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Union Bank of Canada.—The London office announces that a branch has been opened at Ducks, B.C.

Calgary and Edmonton Land.—The land sales for the month of July aggregated 1,598 acres, at an average price of $11.63 per acre.

Home Bank.—The announcement of the quarterly dividend shows that the increase from 5 to 6 per cent. made by the President (Mr. M. J. Haney) at the annual meeting has been put into effect.

Mississippi River Power.—Messrs. Sperling & Company report that the operating results for June are announced as follows: Gross $192,146, operating expenses $41,157, net $150,989, representing increases of $9,557 and $1,403 respectively, in comparison with June, 1918.

Standard Reliance Mortgage.—The Toronto correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the creditors and shareholders of this company, by a vote of nearly 98 per cent., have decided in favour of the reorganisation of the company in order to secure the best return from the assets.

France-Canada Steamship.—The Earl of Hardwicke and Mr. Harold Moxon have joined the board of the France-Canada Steamship Company, Ltd., of which the Hon. Charles Mayer is chairman. Mr. Moxon is chief partner in the old-established firm of shipbrokers, Moxon, Salt & Co., Leadenhall Street.

Canada North-West Land.—Farm land sales for June amounted to 5,997.47 acres for $102,612.17, compared with 5,120.23 acres for $78,034.75 in June, 1918. From January 1 to June 30, 25,416.41 acres were sold, realising $407,996.73, against 34,524.13 acres for $533,321.35 in corresponding period. The average price per acre realised in June, 1919, was $17.10, compared with $15.24 in June, 1918.

Bank of Nova Scotia.—The following have been elected to the directorate, to represent the Bank of Ottawa: Hon. George Bryson, Port Colborne, Ont.; Mr. Russell Blackburn, Ottawa; Sir George Burn, Ottawa; Sir Henry K. Egan, Ottawa; Hon. George Gordon, North Bay; Mr. John B. Fraser, Ottawa; Mr. Alexander MacLaren, Buckingham; Hon. M. J. O'Brien, Renfrew; Hon. Sir George H. Perley, Ottawa; Mr. Edwin C. Whitney, Ottawa.

Western Canada Power.—For May, 1919, revenue from operations was $39,391, and net earnings were $26,329, representing decreases respectively of .37 per cent. and 9.47 per cent. as compared with May, 1918. For the year to end of May, 1919, revenue from operations was $450,273, an increase of 2.81 per cent. over the previous twelve months, and net earnings were $293,572, a decrease of 7.44 per cent. compared with the same period in 1918, after making allowance for depreciation of $21,557.

Bank of Hamilton.—Mr. N. C. Hart, manager in Toronto, has been appointed an assistant to the general manager at the head office; Mr. M. W. Morton, manager at Regina, as pro-assistant general manager; Mr. G. H. Hodgetts, acting manager at Toronto; and Mr. E. H. McVitty, assistant manager at Toronto. Lt.-Col. D. O. Hooper, D.S.O., M.C., has been appointed assistant manager in the main office at Hamilton. The above changes are brought about by the large increase in the business of the bank, which now has in operation some 143 branches, and has opened about 20 new branches since the close of its last fiscal year.

Imperial Bank of Canada.—The 44th annual report, the salient features of which have been published in *Canada*, has now been published by the bank in booklet form. This, besides the balance-sheet and profit and loss account for 1918, and a full report of the proceedings at the annual meeting of shareholders on May 28, contains several other interesting features. A full list is given of the bank's many branches throughout Canada, with the names of their managers. An Honour Roll gives the names of over 500 members of the staff who enlisted for active service in the Great War; of these 64 were killed, 47 wounded, 4 are missing, several suffered imprisonment, and 9 gained military honours.

5½ PER CENT DEBENTURES
CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY (*Incorporated* 1884).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £513,698
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RESERVE FUND 359,589
TOTAL ASSETS (including uncalled capital) 2,024,800
This Company is at present receiving
LOANS on Debenture at 5½ per Cent.
for One, Two or Three Years.
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BANKING AND FINANCE.

How Canada Helped to Win the War.

There can be no doubt that posterity will contemplate with even greater attention than those who live near the great events of the war what each part of the British Empire did to win it. To Canada will belong the impressive credit of staking everything on victory, which meant—to speak only of finance—five War Loans and a credit of more than a billion dollars for Britain. Immense unsuspected wealth, savings of lifetimes, were brought out and tendered to the nation. Over two billions of dollars were raised in loans, the final 5½ per cent. Victory Loan representing $669,000,000, to which 1,067,879 persons subscribed. In addition, War Savings Certificates to the amount of approximately $12,500,000, as well as a considerable amount of debenture stock, were sold. Dominion chartered banks, guaranteed by the good name of Canada, advanced $200,000,000 for the purchase of munitions and wheat. The Government itself provided credit for Great Britain totalling $900,000,000. In point of fact, the whole of Canada's huge financial resources were thrown into the pool of the Empire, and the Dominion bought freely in the markets of her American neighbour to send supplies across the seas to the hard-pressed Mother Country. And we have been reminded by the Minister of Finance that the Government were able to make advances to Great Britain for her purchases in Canada to a greater extent than they availed themselves of the advances from the Imperial Government to meet their war expenditure in England and on the Continent. The result is that there is owing to them by the Imperial Government the huge sum of about $230,000,000, a position which does the Dominion infinite credit.

* * *

How to Secure a Stake in Canada.

The best antidote against Bolshevism is to be found in the popularising of the "get-a-stake-in-Canada" movement. Every right-thinking person should desire a stake in the country of which he forms a unit, especially in a country such as Canada, whose natural resources and the general nature of its life make it potentially one of the richest of nations and one of the most desirable to live in. Nothing can be easier than to become a part owner of the Dominion. All that one has to do is to put $4 and a few cents into a War Savings stamp, which pays interest 4½ per cent., compounded half-yearly, and one has a stake in Canada in the form of a Government bond, which is just as secure as a Victory loan or any other security issued by the Canadian Government. Too much publicity cannot be given to this scheme, which is eminently calculated to promote the best interests, both of the Dominion and of the Empire, while it affords a safe and lucrative investment for both the capitalist and financier.

* * *

Disregarding British Investor's Interests.

In the columns of *Canada* we have repeatedly animadverted on the remarkable lack of business methods characteristic of Canadian company officials in dealing with their European shareholders. Whilst one hesitates to describe this as evidence of a desire to prevent those interested in this country in exercising their rights in Canadian companies, it exhibits, to say the least of it, a most regrettable disregard of the interests of those who have in the past poured in millions of British sovereigns for the development of the industries of the Dominion. A case in point has been brought to our notice this week which it is surely difficult to beat for, let us say, carelessness, even by Canadian companies. A company whose head office is at Vancouver, and which is about to change its name, sent a notice to a British shareholder, dated July 14, giving the terms of a resolution to be submitted to a meeting on July 24. It arrived in London on August 5, exactly twelve days after the meeting had been held! A form of proxy was enclosed, to be used at the same meeting! Another notice which came in the same envelope related to the convening of a meeting to be held on August 7 to confirm the previous resolution, so that the shareholder who received the latter form had exactly two days to pack his bag and make his way to the venue, or alternatively to instruct some agent at Vancouver by cable to represent his views at the second meeting, if he wished to lay them before the management and his Canadian fellow-shareholders. To put it quite mildly, this is not business, and it can only cause much heart-burning amongst those who have in the past placed their funds at the disposal of Canadian companies, and naturally very much resent such unbusinesslike methods on the part of those who are supposed to safeguard their interests in Canada.

* *

Capt. E. C. Hoy has made a successful aeroplane flight across the Rocky Mountains from Vancouver to Calgary.

Pte. Edward O'Neil, a Canadian soldier, was drowned in a 10-ft. diving pool at Charterhouse School bathing-place in the River Wey

INVESTMENT NOTES.

Particulars of an issue of capital by Canadian Woollens, Ltd., reach us from Montreal, which contains a somewhat novel feature in joint stock company finance. The company is formed to amalgamate three other woollen mills, and the capital consists of $1,750,000 Common stock, and $1,750,000 of seven per cent. cumulative, redeemable, sinking fund Preferred shares which are offered for subscription at par with a bonus of 25 per cent. in Common stock. These seven per cent. Preferred shares are issued on the understanding that no mortgages, bonds, or debentures will be issued by the company having priority over these Preference shares except with the sanction of the holders of not less than two-thirds of the Preference shares outstanding. The promoters claim that the Preferred shares are thus practically first mortgage sinking fund bonds; this, of course, is not exactly the case. They have priority in regard to interest as and when earned, but apparently the shareholders have no rights in case of default occurring in the interest payments. The object of this somewhat novel form of Preference share is obvious. Also although the consent of the Preference shareholders to a bond issue would seem unlikely, yet this has occurred in other cases of which the Sawyer Massey Co. is an instance. Under present conditions investors require an unusually high rate of interest on an industrial bond, therefore, rather than saddle the enterprise with heavy fixed charges, which must be paid irrespective of earnings, a cumulative, redeemable, sinking fund Preferred share has been evolved. It is probable that this method of financing will become fashionable under the present abnormal monetary conditions.

* * *

The strength of Montreal Light, Heat and Power has received striking attestation in the recent announcement that, simultaneously with the increase in he divided rate from four per cent. to five per cent. per annum, the company proposes to decrease its rates for electricity and to advance liberally the wages of its employees. A triple announcement of this character is surely unique in these days of high costs and labour troubles, and, in thus simultaneously pleasing its employees, the general public, and its shareholders, the company goes a long way to substantiate the somewhat imposing claim, which Sir Herbert Holt made at the annual meeting a couple of months ago, that "Montreal Power is equal to any Government security in the world."

* * *

It is not only in Great Britain that financial and commercial authorities are insisting that the national welfare depends upon increasing production. A Toronto banker has recently given the following view of conditions:—"I think Canada's immediate future is satisfactory from a business standpoint. The wonderful record of bank clearings, with steady increases despite the fact that war expenditure has ceased, is most encouraging. I suppose, however, part of it is due to heavy Government expenditure. What I am anxious about, however, is conditions a few months or a year or two from now. We cannot go on for ever doing business on borrowed capital. It will be necessary to proceed most carefully, avoid wasteful expenditure, and produce to the utmost. That will be our only salvation. I think it would be a good thing to offer a portion of our new loan in the United States. It would help rectify exchange in the meantime, though the money would all have to be paid back sooner or later, but it would make the task of floating our next domestic loan that much easier."

* * *

Two features of interest in the Canadian situation are the continual increase in the deposits in Canadian banks and the maintenance of exports at a greater aggregate value than that of imports. The latest Canadian bank statement shows that during June savings bank deposits increased by over 31½ millions of dollars, and at the end of the month stood at $1,139,568,570, the greatest total in the history of Canadian banking. This augurs well for the success of the approaching Canadian loan, in regard to which it is interesting to note the current discussion as to whether the Department of Finance will decide to exempt the new loan from Dominion income-tax, which exemption is such an attractive investment feature of the Victory Loan bonds.

* * *

Meanwhile the Canadian trade returns from June show that exports for the month, although nearly $5,000,000 below the May aggregate, totalled $87,348,952, and thus showed the favourable excess of $12,383,478 over imports for the month. Current comment in Canada suggests that the decrease in the month's export figures and the decrease, shown by the bank statement for the same month, of nearly $28,000,000 in the total of current loans in Canada as compared with May, point to the same conclusion, vis., that the output from Canadian industries is not yet showing that increase which is desired by the banker whose words we have quoted.

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Canada's Premier Mining Province—ONTARIO.

A statement just issued by the Department of Mines of the Dominion Government gives the value of Canada's mineral production during 1918 as $210,204,970.

To this total Ontario contributed $94,084,420.

In 1918 Ontario produced gold to the value of $8,502,543.

The Cobalt District of Ontario is now producing silver at the rate of 2½ tons per working day, and the value of the total output for 1918 was no less than $17,364,918.

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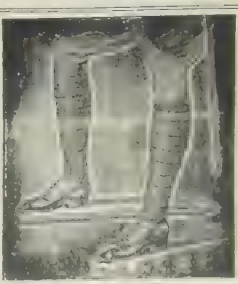

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OBITUARY.

At Springhill, N.S., Mrs. W. Charles Wilson (72), wife of the Rev. Canon Wilson, and a Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. At Quebec, Mr. Charles J. Marchand (92) brother of the ex-Premier of Quebec.

At Toronto, Mr. James Gunn (80), superintendent of the Street Railways, and for 50 years with the company.

At Windsor, Ont., Dr. J. A. Smith (68), Collector of Customs for 16 years.

At Winnipeg, Mr. W. L. Ball (68), a prominent local financier; Mr. A. C. Mackenzie (56), vice-president of the Northern Construction Co.

At Vancouver, Rev. A. N. Miller (59). At Nanaimo, Mr. W. F. Archibald (51), for many years local manager C.P.R. telegraphs.

The Hon. Mrs. Monck, who has died in London at the age of 83, was the widow of General the Hon. R. Monck, who was for some time Military Secretary to his brother, Viscount Monck, when the latter held office as Governor-General of Canada. Mrs. Monck was the authoress of "My Canadian Leaves."

At least seven holiday-makers were burned to death on Monday on the scenic railway at Dominion Park, the Montreal pleasure resort.

In a *London Gazette* Supplement issued on August 8, it is stated that the name of Miss J. Glendinning, Nursing Sister, C.A.M.C. (awarded the Royal Red Cross, Second Class, *London Gazette*, April 9, 1919), is as now spelt; and that the names of 880074 L.-Cpl. T. H. Baldwin, 28th Bn. (awarded the D.C.M., *London Gazette*, Sept. 8, 1918), and 625181 Sgt. A. McN. Frizzell, 1st Bn., C.M.G.C. (awarded the D.C.M., *London Gazette*, January 16, 1919), are as now described.

Two more members of the London staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce have returned after military service. Mr. R. L. Ogg, who joined the London Scottish as a private in August, 1914, served overseas since June, 1916, in France, Salonika and Palestine, and transferring to the Royal Engineers Signal in September, 1918, became a sergeant. Lt. F. E. Watson joined the R.A.S.C. in August, 1917, and served overseas in India, Egypt, and with the British Salonika Force and the Army of the Black Sea.

TRADE ITEMS.

The Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Ltd., has decided to spend immediately $1,000,000 on extensions to the tyre factory at Kitchener, Ont.

Mr. James E. Bryant has been appointed sales manager of the Genereux Motor Co., Ltd., Montreal. He has been secretary-treasurer since 1916.

Mr. Edward Foster has been appointed Canadian representative of the Calico Printers' Association, Ltd., and has opened sample rooms at 64, Wellington Street West, Toronto.

Mr. H. Carley, representative of the Canadian Woollen Manufacturers' Association, who spent some time on this side earlier in the year, and returned to Canada about three months ago, is now back in London.

Mr. George Hodge, of George Hodge & Son, Ltd., canned goods and general produce merchants, Montreal, is at present on a visit to London. His firm's representative on this side is Mr. James Gillanders, 29, Tooley Street, S.E.1.

It is stated that many United States manufacturers and big merchant firms will not be able to fulfil the very large orders taken from Canada since the Armistice. As a result it is expected that there will be a good deal of litigation.

Reports received by Mr. Justus Miller, Field Crop Specialist of the Department of Agriculture, show that 16 of the 20 companies in Ontario which operate 37 of the 57 flax mills in the Province, and state that the flax crop on the 11,000 acres will have to be cut instead of being pulled. The flax is very short because of the drought.

Replying to a delegation of pulp and paper manufacturing organisations of Canada, the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine, said that the Government could not afford any immediate relief in regard to the tonnage available for shipments to Europe. The Canadian Government, he said, could not influence the British to relax the restrictions which had been placed on all tonnage under British charter.

Canada's exports during the three months ending June 30 totalled $244,096,798, a decrease of $14,576,681 compared with the corresponding period of 1918. Imports into the Dominion from the United Kingdom during the twelve months ending June 30 were $57,000,000, compared with $72,000,000 for the year ending June, 1918. Imports from the United States during the same period were $696,000,000, a decline of $64,000,000.

British chains and anchors are experiencing difficulty in competing for the Canadian market as against American products. In a recent call for tenders it was found that the British prices were about 10 per cent. too high, and one feature of the tender was that loopholes were left for altering prices if the labour conditions justified it. Another difficulty was that, whereas the specifications provided for a separate quotation in regard to chains and anchor, the Old Country manufacturer refused to separate the two items.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s., or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

Melvin.—At Ottawa, on July 22, the wife of Lt. John P. Melvin (*née* Elsie Morrison), a daughter.

Oldham.—At Balgonie, Cobblehill, Vancouver Island, the wife of Lt.-Col. Frank T. Oldham, R.A.F., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Bell-Irving—Pybus.—On August 5, at Vancouver, B.C., Major Allan Duncan Bell-Irving, M.C., Croix de Guerre, Gordon Highlanders, R.A.F., to Mary E. Keith Falconer, daughter of Commander H. Pybus, R.N.R., and Mrs. Pybus, Vancouver, B.C.

Holme-Sumner—Grand.—On August 2, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Patrick, only son of Capt. and Mrs. Holme-Sumner, R.N., of Paris Plage to Marguerite Grand, only child of Mrs. Ambrose Smith, of Winnipeg.

Woodcroft—Dick.—On August 5, by special licence, Alfred Woodcroft, of Victoria, British Columbia, to Dorothea Louise, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dick, of Stanley House, Blackheath, Kent (formerly of Londonderry, Ireland).

DEATHS.

Hall-Smith.—On Friday, August 1, at Leuchars Aerodrome, Fife, Phil Hall-Smith, Lt. R.A.F. (son of Capt. the Rev. P. Merton Smith, Vancouver, B.C.), killed, the result of aeroplane accident, aged 30.

Hensman.—On August 1, at Vancouver, B.C., Sarah Ellen Hensman, widow of Lt.-Col. William Hensman, R.A.M.C., formerly of Taunton.

Steven.—Suddenly, at 417, 14th Avenue East, Calgary, Alberta, on July 21, Anne Stuart Lawrence, beloved wife of J. C. S. Steven, late of 7, Gardner Street, Partick.

Webb.—On July 19, in British Columbia, Thomas Paul Webb, Lt.-Commr., R.N.R., D.S.O., son of the late Capt. W. H. Webb, R.N.

In Memoriam notices can be prepaid at the following rates:—A minimum of three lines, or 36 words, $5 for five years. Each additional word, 10 cents for the period. Rates for prepayment for longer periods or perpetuity will be quoted on application.

CANADA AND EUROPEAN TRADE.

Mr. Lloyd Harris on a System of Credits.

Mr. Lloyd Harris, chairman of the Canadian Mission in London, has made the following statement.

"I am more and more convinced that our public requires educating in the tremendous possibilities of trade with Europe. I am not in favour of granting further Government credits, as I think our banking and financial interests with Government co-operation could do the work more efficiently. These have the machinery, and need only employ it. I believe a central organisation could be formed which would make the necessary advances. They would take in return the securities from foreign Governments, and in this way the public could participate.

"Such a method of procedure would have the direct effect of stimulating Canadian exports through the natural interest which would be aroused there, and secondly through interesting our producers in markets to which our banks had extended credits. Such a union of banking and financial interests is being formed on a huge scale in the United States.

"I consider," Mr. Harris added, "that a capital of $300,000,000, if raised in this manner in Canada, would enable us to do trade up to perhaps five times that amount, if it were used as a kind of circulating credit. Some of the European countries are bare of the necessities of life, and must have credit."

* *

"THE CANADIAN EXPORT PIONEER."

The Journal for Buyers and Exporters.

This week the first Canadian export trade journal ever published on this side of the Atlantic has appeared. Until now there has not been sufficient volume or variety of manufactured exports from Canada to justify the establishment of a trade journal in London. To-day Canada is in a position, if her manufacturers show the necessary enterprise, to build up and maintain a very important trade in manufactured goods. The *Canadian Export Pioneer* is established to carry to all buyers and importers throughout the Seven Seas the information of what Canadian factories can offer them.

The *Pioneer* addresses itself in its first issue directly in an open letter to the buyer, and another to the Canadian exporter. There are notes on business and business men; an article showing "the buyer's point of view": special articles on chocolate and confectionery, Canada's paper industry, agricultural machinery and implements, mineral industry and resources, and on the Trade Commissioner Service and the Canadian Trade Mission in London. Export trade opportunities are dealt with both in letter-press and in illustrations, reproductions being given of various agricultural tools specially made by the Germans for various tropical or subtropical markets, a trade which Canadian manufacturers should find it easy to capture or at least to share.

As the wants and requirements, not only of the whole of our vast Empire but of all other countries whose importers indent through British merchants, centralise in London, the *Export Pioneer* is in an exceptional position to further the interests of Canadian export trade. It is published by the Canada Newspaper Co., 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, at 6d. (post free, 8d.).

Major W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., Overseas Representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, is at all times pleased to give to all members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or any persons interested in Canada, any information dealing with Demobilisation, Re-Settlement, and Re-Establishment of soldiers in civil life, either by letter or by personal interview at his office, 6, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

The report on the British Cellulose and Chemical Manufacturing Co. was laid on the table of the House of Commons on Tuesday.

The Great War Veterans of Canada in convention have requested the High Commissioner for Canada to make known their heartfelt appreciation of the hospitable and generous treatment accorded to Canadian soldiers by the women of the United Kingdom.

With a view to fulfilling the double object of assisting ex-officers and their dependents and federating the various organisations of discharged sailors and soldiers, the Imperial Ex-Services Association is being formed, with headquarters at 34, Grosvenor Place.

ASSISTANCE FOR CANADIAN EXPORTERS.

In connection with export trade matters, "Canada's" Trade Enquiry Department will be pleased to furnish, as far as possible, information desired by Canadian manufacturers. This department is in touch with the buying community, and is in a position to render service on points of difficulty that confront many Dominion producers. Communications, which will be treated in confidence should be marked "Trade Enquiry Department."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

A. L. W. S. (CHELSEA).—The matter in question does not affect your case.

H. R. (WITLEY).—Try C. B. Vaughan, 39, Strand, London, W.C.2.

I. B. C. (QUEBEC).—Mothers, sisters, and fiancées of British troops are not eligible for assistance to go to Canada as dependents.

T. M. (Belfast).—Calgary's tax rate for the current year has been set at 36½ mills. Of this rate ¾ of a mill represents provision for losses in connection with collection of taxes.

INTERESTED. — "The King's Visit to Canada, 1860," by Lt. T. B. Gough, R.N., reproduces the illustrations by W. H. Andrews which appeared in the *Illustrated London News*.

ORIGINAL 21ST.—(1) You are entitled to wear the ribbons of the 1914-15 Star and the British War Medal; the Victory Medal ribbon has not yet been authorised for Canadians. Regarding application for decorations, see page 201. (2) You are not likely to have any chance of getting back to Canada for some time, but you might apply for advice to the Acting Overseas Representative, Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, 6, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

C. P. J. (GLAMORGAN).—Winnipeg, the capital of the Province of Manitoba, would be the best city to go to in your case, as all the smaller towns in the West are accessible from there. The regulations as to licences vary in each Province. For particulars regarding Manitoba write to the Hon. W. J. Armstrong, Provincial Secretary, Winnipeg. A man going out for the first time should take a position where he can gain local experience before investing capital or starting in any business upon his own account.

ALBERTA LANDOWNER.—The system under which the tax has been levied hitherto is now, we understand, to be changed. Instead of the flat rate of $2 per quarter section, all lands are now to be assessed and taxed on their cash value. The basis of valuation will be the nature of the soil and of the surface, and the distance from a shipping point. Improvements effected by capital or labour will be left out of consideration. The first valuation is to be made in 1920, and a revaluation will be made every fifth year.

PARK (Glasgow].—(1) Montreal is the principal centre in Eastern Canada of such work as you have been accustomed to, and Vancouver in Western Canada. (2) The Canadian Vickers, Ltd., has its headquarters in Montreal; Yarrows, Ltd., have a branch near Victoria, B.C. (3) Canada is passing through the same post-war anxieties as Great Britain, but the prospects for a skilled man are excellent if he will take what offers until he has acquired local experience of methods and conditions. (4) This is rarely possible; firms there want a practical test of a man's capabilities.

T. C. (Witley).—Sir William Hearst has been Premier of Ontario since October 2, 1914. The last Provincial General Election took place in June, 1914, when the late Sir James Whitney was Premier. The members of the Ontario Cabinet besides the Premier are the Hons. I. B. Lucas (Attorney-General), F. G. McDiarmid (Public Works), G. H. Ferguson (Lands, Forests and Mines), T. W. McGarry (Treasurer), W. D. McPherson (Secretary), G. S. Henry (Agriculture), H. Cody (Education), R. F. Preston (no portfolio). It is expected that a General Election will take place in the fall.

T. E. B. (Sydenham).—The large lakes are too numerous to mention, and their total area is 120,924 square miles. You will find a complete list in the Canada Year Book. In Quebec Province their area is 11,110 square miles, the largest being Lake Melville 1,298. In Ontario Lake Erie, 5,019; Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, 14,331; Lake Ontario, 3,727; Lake Superior, 11,178; Lake Nipigon, 1,730; Lake of the Woods, 1,325. In Manitoba, Lake Manitoba, 1,817; Lake Winnipeg, 9,459; Lake Winnipegosis, 2,086; South Indian, 1,531. In Saskatchewan, Lake Athabasca, 1,301; Lake Reindeer, 2,302; Lake Wollaston, 906. In Alberta, Athaska, 1,041; Lesser Slave Lake, 480; Claire, 404. British Columbia, Atlin, 331; Babini, 306; Kootenay, 220; Stuart, 220.

* *

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SOME Photographers for our Canadian Friends and Visitors.

WE Specialise for Canadians' Portraits at Moderate Prices.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Canadian Pacific and Allan Lines

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, August 15—*Melita.*
Saturday, August 16—*Pretorian.*
Saturday, August 23—*Scotian.*
Tuesday, August 26.—*Minnedosa.*
Thursday, August 28—*Scandinavian.*
Tuesday, September 2—*Metagama.*
Wednesday, September 10.—*Corsican.*
Tuesday, September 16—*Melita.*
Friday, September 19—*Tunisian.*

Cunard Steamship Co

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, August 16—*Carmania.*
Saturday, August 30—*Orduna.*
Tuesday, September 16—*Carmania.*

Southampton to New York.

Thursday, August 14—*Royal George.*
Saturday, September 6—*Mauretania.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal

Wednesday, August 20—*Rimouski.*

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, August 16—*Belgic.*
Wednesday, August 20—*Celtic.*

Manchester Liners, Ltd.

Manchester to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, Aug. 21.—*Manchester Mariner.*

Manchester to St. John.

Thursday, Aug. 28—*Manchester Merchant.*
Thursday, Sept. 11.—*Manchester Exchange.*

* *

The arrival of several Canadian Pacific Ocean steamships from Montreal and Quebec is delayed owing to their detention at Liverpool, outward bound, through the dockgatemen's strike. The next Canadian Pacific Ocean steamship due is the *Scotian* on Tuesday next.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.—DIVIDEND No. 130.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of three per cent. has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending August 31 next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, September 1 next to shareholders of record on August 16, 1919.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By order of the Board.
CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager.
2, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.
July 21, 1919.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 710. August 16, 1919.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

B.C. MINERAL PRODUCTION.

The annual report of the Minister of Mines for 1918 shows that, with the exception of 1916, which exceeded it by $507,988, the value of the mineral production of British Columbia last year was the highest in the history of the Province. The total was $41,782,474, which is $4,772,082 above 1917.

The detailed production is as follows:—Gold, placer, 16,000 oz., value $320,000; gold lode, 164,674 oz., value $3,403,812; silver, 3,498,172 oz., value $3,215,870; lead, 43,899,661 lb., value $2,928,107; copper, 61,483,754 lb., value $15,143,444; zinc, 41,772,916 lb., value $2,899,040; coal (long tons), 2,302,245 tons, value $11,511,225; coke (long tons) 188,967 tons, value $1,322,769. Miscellaneous products, value $1,038,202.

- - -

The Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, reports that business throughout the Dominion continues good. Published returns show the position of Canadian industrial companies to be immensely improved as compared with four years ago.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables. "Allenail," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Toronto or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—
JOHN J. CREELMAN, K.C., D.S.O., Dominion Express Building. (Cables: "Joncreel.")

OTTAWA—
ORDE, POWELL, LYLE & SNOWDON, Solicitors, &c., 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

REGINA, SASK.—
ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

TORONTO, ONT.—
RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

AMERICAN PLATELESS **DENTISTRY**

44, Waterloo Road, London, S.E.1.

Substantial Discount allowed for Readers of "Canada."

SATISFACTION AND PUNCTUALITY GUARANTEED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. R.

BY ORDER OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.
CANADIAN ORDNANCE DEPOT,
LONGMOOR ROAD, LIPHOOK, HANTS

1½ miles from Liphook Station (L.S.W.R.), 8 miles from Petersfield, and 6 miles from Haslemere.

(Motor conveyances will meet the principal trains at Liphook Station to convey intending purchasers to the place of Sale.)

Important SALE by AUCTION of Valuable Surplus

CLOTHING, FURNITURE, BEDDING AND GENERAL EQUIPMENT,
including :
70 TRANSPORT WAGONS,

all in good condition, 10 hay racks, 3 bread wagons, officers' mess cart, motor lorry trailer, 2 trestle wagons, 2 ambulance wagons, 2 water tanks, 50 wheels, 100 vehicle lamps, and a large quantity of vehicle components.

90 SETS OF TEAM DRAUGHT HARNESS,

3 sets of shaft draught harness, 600 stable head collars, 5 power-driven clipping machines, and a large quantity of

SADDLERY AND HARNESS COMPONENTS,
Stable Kit, Horse Rugs, &c.
100 STANDARD BRITISH BICYCLES,
10 CANADIAN BICYCLES,
and various accessories.
FURNITURE,

including mahogany dining and other tables, 20 kitchen and office tables, numerous wicker easy and folding deck chairs, Windsor chairs, Chesterfield couches, wardrobes, chests of drawers, fenders, carpets, rugs,

700 COMBINATION AND FOLDING BEDSTEADS,

and spring mattresses, 500 mattresses, 50 superfine woollen bed and travelling rugs, 1,300 new pillow slips, 100 feather pillows, 150 bolsters, 1,500 mattress cases, 100 table cloths, Turkish, bath and hand towels.

5,000 CANADIAN GREY WOOLLEN BLANKETS,

and a large assortment of crockery, glass, earthen and enamel ware, cutlery, &c.

LARGE QUANTITY OF TOOLS,

including drilling machine (by Cunliffe & Groom, Manchester, 1in. to ⅛in.), carpenter's and wheeler's tool chests complete, forges, anvils, grindstones, brazing lamps, and a large and varied assortment of carpenters, wheelers, blacksmiths, farriers, tinsmiths, and saddlery tools, numerous horse shoes, wire nails, assorted bolts, Manilla cordage, tackle blocks, 8,000 yards electric armoured cable,

400 PAIRS NEW PRISMATIC BINOCULARS
(Bausch & Lomb).
Prismatic Compasses, Field Clinometers,
LARGE QUANTITY OF CLOTHING,

including 770 pairs new Canadian ankle boots, 700 pairs Canadian and 1,000 pairs Imperial repaired ankle boots, 14 pairs leather field boots, 1,500 pairs leather laces, 110 pairs new rubber knee boots, 240 pairs brown leather leggings, 9,800 flannel body belts, 4,600 pairs woollen gloves, 700 pairs flannel drawers, 3,600 new cotton shirts, 2,700 new Service shirts, 2,500 new handkerchiefs, 1,600 neckerchiefs, 100 tartan kilts, 300 oilskin jackets, 490 pairs oilskin trousers, 1,500 clothes brushes, 400 hair brushes, 900 tins dubbin, 3,000 table forks, 1,900 table knives, 1,600 spoons, 700lbs. leather, and a quantity of grindery.

MESSRS. GEERING & COLYER have been favoured with instructions to SELL the above by AUCTION on the premises, on Tuesday, 19th August, 1919, and two following days, commencing at 11.15 each day.

The Stores may be viewed between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. on and from 11th August, on personal application to the Canadian Ordnance Officer, Liphook, Hants.

The Canadian Government will undertake to cart and put free on rail at Liphook Station purchases amounting to £25 and upwards.

Catalogues, price 1s. each, may be had of the Canadian Ordnance Officer, Liphook, or from the Auctioneers, Ashford (Kent) and Rye (Sussex)

WITHOUT RESERVE.

G. R.

By Direction of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

CHISWICK,
at the DEP. TRANSPORT and DEPOSITORY COMPANY'S DEPOT,
RIVER WHARF, BURLINGTON-LANE, CHISWICK.

(ten minutes from Chiswick Station on the L.S.W. Railway from Waterloo).

J. TREVOR, F.A.I.,

will SELL by AUCTION, at the above DEPOT, on WEDNESDAY, August 20th, 1919, at eleven o'clock precisely, over

100 MOTOR-CARS and AMBULANCES (ABOUT HALF IN PERFECT RUNNING ORDER),
including
BUICK AMBULANCES

(suitable for conversion into medium power touring cars, for which there is a large demand).

A
SUNBEAM, VULCAN, RUSSELL, G.M.C., and FORD AMBULANCES, 25-50 TALBOT CHASSIS, DAIMLER 2-SEATER 8-CYLINDER CADILLAC AND OTHER CARS, A NEW BUICK ENGINE, MOTOR-BICYCLES, etc.

N.B.—SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to a

ROLLS ROYCE LANDAULETTE

(latest improvements), and a 15-H.P. HISPANO, SUIZA MINIATURE SALOON, SPORTS MODEL (both cars in perfect mechanical condition).

On view Tuesday, August 19th, 1919, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Catalogues of the Auctioneer, 32a, George Street, Hanover Square, W.1, and 2, Coleman Street, E.C.2.

Canada Steamship Lines.—The Royal Exchange Assurance is prepared to receive until 12 o'clock on August 20, at its head office, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.3, proposals to sell any amount of the 5 per cent. consolidated first mortgage debenture stock of the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., to be purchased by means of a sum of $121,500.08 paid by the company to the trustees, for the purpose of sinking fund.

Sir Lomer Gouin has become a director of the Mutual Life Association of Canada, in place of the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was on the directorate for upwards of thirteen years.

The Peace Number of *Flying* (The Field Press, Ltd., Windsor House, E.C.4; 1s.) is full of good reading for the expert and the layman. Some remarkable air photographs are reproduced, one series in particular showing how a trench was taken. "Air Routes of the Future" (with map) details the advantages that will accrue when the aerial system of communication is developed on a world-wide scale.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Among enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following :—

A Canadian company manufacturing tyres wishes to negotiate with a first-class manufacturer's agent in a position to take up the sale of their tubes in the United Kingdom.

A firm in Vancouver, possessing a selling organisation covering the whole of Canada, wishes to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers, particularly of metal specialty articles.

MANUFACTURERS of High class Machinery and all Trade Accessories for Mining, Municipal and general purposes desiring undivided **REPRESENTATION** in **PROVINCE ALBERTA**, Canada, on favourable terms, by experienced Agent, returning shortly.—Apply Box 503, CANADA, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, W.C.2

CROP PROSPECTS

Rainfall Improves the Outlook

Continuous rainfalls throughout Southern and Central Alberta have greatly improved the crop outlook (cabled the Toronto correspondent of the *Times* on August 5). Millions of dollars in feed and stock will be saved to Southern ranchers and stockowners. The rain extends south to the international border and east into Saskatchewan. "We shall all be millionaires now," said Mr Pat Burns.

Mr. Grant Hall, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific, and Mr Coleman, Western vice-president, who have returned from a visit to Alberta and Saskatchewan, state that the crop prospects there, though better, are not too cheerful. The crops, however, are excellent from Winnipeg to the western boundary of Manitoba and across the eastern portion of Saskatchewan.

The Bank of Montreal have received the following cable from their head office, Montreal: "Calgary, Lethbridge, Moose Jaw report heavy rains; feed conditions much improved; some rust reported Manitoba; cutting now general."

* *

AUGUST MAGAZINES.

"Ghosts" is the title of an article by Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, describing his work in Labrador, in *Toilers of the Deep* (3d.) for August.

Among the articles in the August *Overseas* are "Famous Trials of History," by W. F. Aitken; "The Falling Birth-Rate: an Imperial Menace," by Dr. C. W. Saleeby; and a pen-portrait of Mr. J. L. Garvin, by Hamilton Fyfe.

"Oversea Settlement within the Empire," "The Science of Migration," "Careers for British Girls" (by Brig.-Gen. R. M. Sims, Agent-General for Ontario), and "Camps for Girl Workers in Canada," are among the articles in the *Imperial Colonist* (2d.) for August.

In the *Englishwoman* (1s.), the Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, M.P., examines the Pre-War Practices Bill; Margaret J. Tuke writes on "Women and the Civil Service"; Mr. Paige Wood on "Poor Law and its Passing"; C. R. Stiles on "Women and the Investment of Money."

Articles in the *World's Work* (1s. 6d.) for August include "The Holiday-makers," "The C3 Existence of the Consumer," "An Artist at the Front," by J. C. Chase; "Writing War History by Card Index," by Robinson Smith; "Democracy in Business," by D. A. Greenwood; "The Riddle of the Woman Mechanic," by Jas. Armstrong; "Can We Double Our Steel Output?" by F. A. Talbot; "Poultry Husbandry in Prospective," by E. Brown; "The Nickel Industry in Canada," by Prof. A. P. Coleman, Toronto.

In the *Nineteenth Century and After* (August), an article by Brig.-Gen. F. G. Stone, C.M.G., on "The Old Unchanged German," quotes the latest utterances of University Professors as proofs of his contention. Canon William Barry, D.D., discusses the religious aspect of the Turkish question, and gives prominence to the opinion thereon expressed by the late Cardinal Newman. Dr. A. J. Butler reviews the Egyptian problem since 1880, and the probable effect of the war in its solution. Lord Dunraven presses the urgency of the Irish question. Lord Montagu of Beaulieu attacks the idea of Controlled Transport. In lighter vein are Sir Frank Newbolt's reminiscences under the title "Speeches." Mr. J. Ellis Barker reviews the political situation, with special reference to the "Hard Times Ahead," and "The Teachings of History." Other contributors are Mr. F. S. Boas on "Securing the Nation's Heirlooms," Capt. K. N. Colville on "Shakespeare's First Critical Editor," Mr. A. Wyatt Tilby on "Sex and the Soul," Mr. A. P. Sinnett "Our Visits to this World," and Prof. E. Sonnenschein on "German Professors."

* *

The Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa telegraphs that, in view of a recent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the Mother Country, an order has been issued cancelling all permits already issued for the importation of cattle, sheep and swine into Canada from Great Britain.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Offices.—19, Victoria Street, S.W.1 High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G. Secretary, Mr. W. L. Griffith. (Telephone: Victoria 2360.)

Emigration Offices.—Commissioner of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith, 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 265.)

Province of British Columbia

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. Wade, British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of New Brunswick.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. W. Sumner, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 1581).

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. John Howard, 57a, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—Brig.-Gen. R. Manley Sims, C.M.G., D.S.O., 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 5793.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. Pelletier, King's House 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 6512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir Edgar R. Bowring, 66, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2308.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

A

Arnott, Lt. T., Toronto—Sydney Street, Grantham, Lincs.

B

Babin, H. J., Ottawa—Winchester Camp.

Barnett, S., Vancouver—116. Beckenham Road, Beckenham.

Bart, F. Hay, Edmonton—11, Welbeck Street. Cavendish Square.

Bayen, N./S. G. F., Halifax—95, Lancaster Gate.

Beavis, Capt. L.R.W.—Prince Rupert Hotel. Russell Street, W.C.

Bissonnette, Lt. T. H., Sterling, Ont.—26. Bedford Place, W.C.

Bourque, A. J., Shediac, N.B.—Pay Office, London.

Bradburn, Thelma, Winnipeg—c/o Bank of Montreal. Waterloo Place.

Brown, I. A., Toronto—Ivyhook, Tower Lane, Rock Ferry.

Browning, H., Vancouver—Regent Car Co., Putney.

Bruce, Mrs. William, Winnipeg—"Cliftonville," Stamford Road, Kettering.

C

Campbell, Lt.-Col. H. Montgomery (N.S. Regt.)—Apohaqui, N.B.—United Services Club.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL.
Top of St. Martin's Lane.
In the centre of all Theatres.
One Price· No Extras.
6/-

Coles, Lt. J. W. (N.B.R.D.). Moncton, N.B. —Witley.

Corner, Mabel E., Montreal—101, St George's Square, S.W.

Cummings, Vivian J., Victoria—338, Upper Richmond Road, S.W.

D

Dawe, A. L., Montreal—c/o Canadian Mission, 1, Regent Street.

Dawson, W. E., Montreal—123, Holden Road, Finchley.

Derrer, Lt. L. H., Sault Ste. Marie—Witley.

Dolan, N/S. S. M., Port Arthur, Ont.—95, Lancaster Gate.

Dolan, Lt. J. J., Toronto—Hotel Rubens, South Kensington.

Dougall, J. G. M., Edmonton—Portland Hotel, Great Portland Street.

Dowling, J. A., Port Arthur, Ont.—Imperial Hotel, Russell Square.

Dyde, S. W., Kingston, Ont.—45. Tavistock Square, W.C

E

Eaton, Dr. Charles A. and Miss Aubrey, New York—Brown's Hotel.

Elliott, Mrs. M., Montreal—Regent Palace Hotel.

F

Fleming, C. S. M., Ottawa—Artillery Mansions, S.W

G

Ganong, Capt. A. T. (C.M.G.C.), St. John—Seaford

Gibson, Capt. A. J., Victoria—C.R.C. Hospital, Petrograd Hotel.

Greene, Capt. H. H. R., Stewart, B.C.—129. Ladbroke Road, W.11.

H

Harman, W. T., Toronto—42, Coral Street.

Harvey, Florence L., Hamilton, Ont.—Wilton Hotel.

Hickman. F. D., Shawinigan Lake—12, Hartington Villas. Hove.

Hitsoe, John A., Vancouver—The Croft, Fernhill Heath, Worcestershire.

Hodge, Geo., Montreal—68, South Park, Wimbledon.

Houston, N/S. Jean, Winnipeg—95, Lancaster Gate.

Hows, D. L., Victoria—Upland, Berkhamsted.

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Sustaining and Invigorating.
In Boxes, 1/3, 1/10 and 3/6.
Of all Chemists and Stores

Hudson, Capt. A. M., Shediac, N.B.—Dymchurch, Kent.

L

Lang, Col. W. R. (Gen. Staff), and Mrs., Toronto—at Forty Hill, Enfield, N.

Lazier, Mrs. S. D., Miss Alice, and Lt. F. R., Belleville, Ont.—16, Granville Place, Portman Square.

Lindsay, Capt. Hugh, Victoria—R Wing. Witley.

Leiseau, Adolphe, Montreal—22, Francis Street, W.C.

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Estimates published at St. John's last month showed that notwithstanding generous provision for all public services, the surplus revenue for the year ended June 30 would be at least $2,160,000, or nearly double the surplus of the year previous and three times that of 1916-1917.

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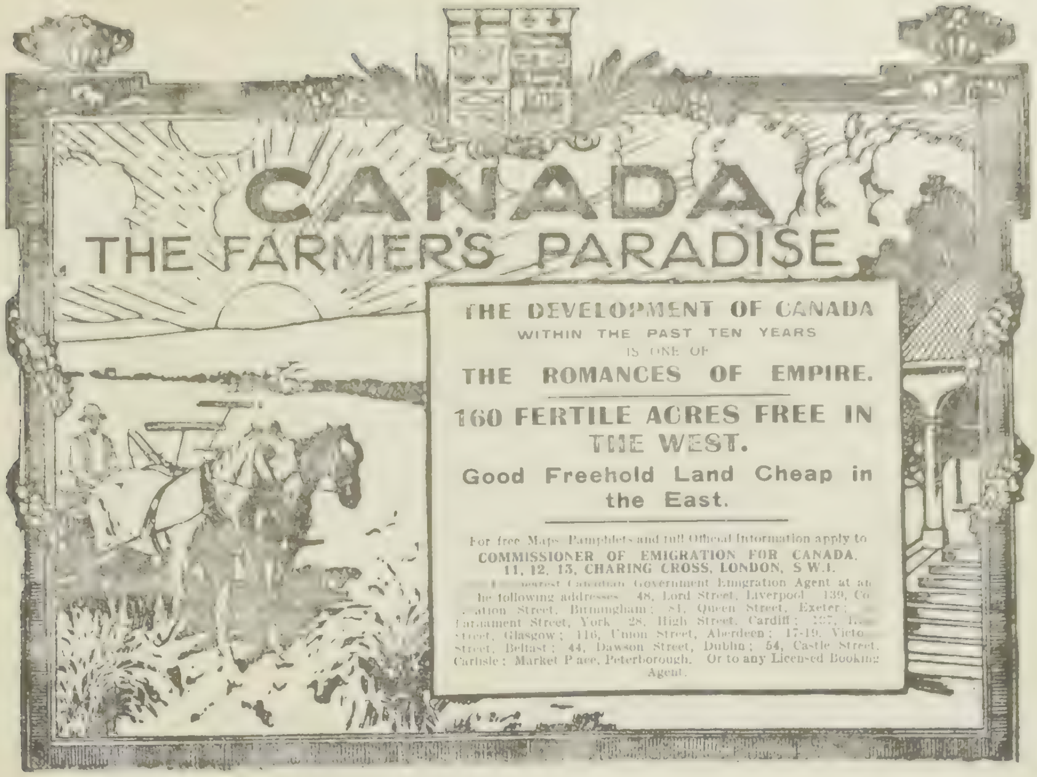

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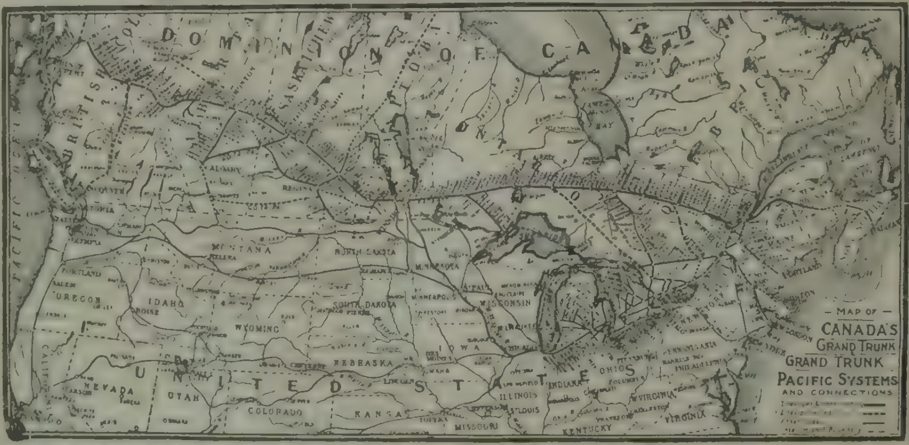
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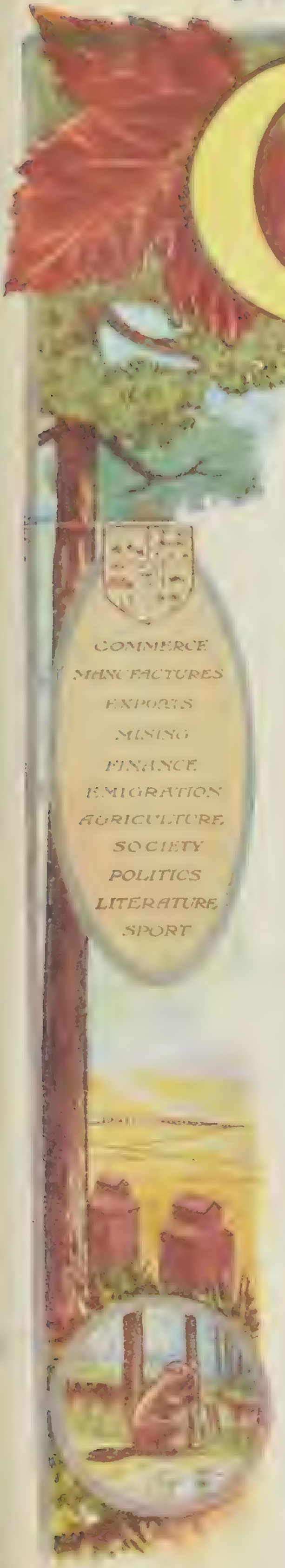

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No. 711. SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1919 Vol. LV. 9^{D} WEEKLY

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LOBSTER FISHERMEN AND THEIR WIVES

CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL
FOR ALL INTERESTED IN THE DOMINION

"Everything Canada wants or hopes to obtain is to be found within the British Empire."—General Currie.

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SERIOUS CONGESTION OF OCEAN TRANSPORT.

WE are hearing almost daily of cases of serious distress owing to the impossibility of obtaining berths in steamships to Canada, or to American ports whence Canada can be easily reached. There are thousands more who are already to-day suffering great inconvenience through the congestion, which it will take months, not weeks, to relieve. Under these circumstances it cannot be too widely known throughout the Dominion that persons who embark from there for British ports, during the next six months or so, will add to the congestion, and are likely to be held up on this side for an indefinite period. The Agents-General for the Provinces are, we understand, impressing upon their Governments the urgency of having this information widely circulated, and we hope to see the Dominion Government take similar action at once.

In many cases—probably in the majority—the persons now suffering more than inconvenience have only themselves to blame. Especially is this the case with wives and dependents of members of the C.E.F., who were warned long before the war ended of what would probably happen. Another class undeserving of sympathy is that of Canadians who, having taken their discharge in Britain and had a good time with their gratuity money and back pay, cannot, or will not, find work, and are now the loudest of grumblers because they cannot be carried back free to where they enlisted. Soldiers who, after having been discharged in Canada, are returning to England, are also adding to the congestion, for they are gravely mistaken in supposing they have better opportunities of employment here than they have in Canada.

The strikes and labour troubles have been a serious cause of the shortage of shipping accommodation. Vessels like the *Aquitania* and *Olympic*, *Empress of Britain* and *Empress of France*, which could carry thousands of troops, are now being reconverted into passenger ships, but this work is likely to occupy months instead of weeks. Moreover, when provided with pre-war cabin and other comforts, they will carry hundreds, instead of thousands, as in war time. Until the congestion on this side is relieved, the granting of passages from Canada should be regulated by special permit to those only who can give *bona fide* business reasons for desiring to visit Europe. We are glad to see that the Commissioner of Emigration, Mr. J. Obed Smith, in the interviews he is giving to the Press during his visit to Canada, is emphasising the seriousness of the matter, which needs prompt handling.

* *

THE QUEER ORDER-IN-COUNCIL.

THE article in last week's *Canada*, dealing with a certain Order-in-Council passed at Ottawa in April last, referring to an increase in military pay, has, as perhaps was only to be expected, brought such a shoal of correspondence that in order to answer some of the questions raised in these letters we again sought information at Grosvenor Street.

The authorities frankly acknowledge that they do not profess to be able to understand or to explain the exact object of this Order-in-Council, which has raised so many hopes which seem fated to be dashed to the ground. Naturally as soon as the Order-in-Council reached the officials in London they made enquiries by cable to Ottawa. They were informed that this Order was no concern of the troops overseas. Probably the enquiries from London made the Department at Ottawa re-read the Order from another aspect, and the result, we now learn, was that a new Order-in-Council (No. 1,289) was passed on June 23, which largely narrowed and altered the ambiguous Order of April which had such a disturbing influence.

From our enquiries we gathered that the original Order was never in operation on this side with the medical or any other department of the O.M.F.C. The Overseas Ministry were categorically told in reply to their enquiry that it did not apply, and they, of course, have to act upon this ruling. Obviously no blame can attach to the London authorities, but it can be easily understood that in view of the wording of this Order-in-Council, Canadian troops on this side of the Atlantic naturally felt that the increase applied to them. It appears that the increase was not generally given, even in Canada, and the subsequent Order of June, as we have said, very largely varied the original Order.

The matter will, no doubt, be looked into by the G.W.V.A. in Canada, and if anything is found to be due to the troops leaving England after April 1 they will presumably get it on their return to Canada.

* *

THE CELLULOSE ENQUIRY.

WE refer in another column to the salient features of the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the affairs of the British Cellulose Company. This matter attracted much attention, both in England and in Canada, owing to the suggestion of official favouritism and to the nature of the attacks made on one of the promoters, Lt.-Col. W. Grant Morden, a successful Canadian financier, in the columns of the *Daily Chronicle* and other British journals. The three members of the House of Lords who conducted the enquiry attach no blame to the promoters of the company, and in their painstaking and careful report they state definitely that they were unable to find any evidence in support of the charge and innuendoes brought against the principal parties concerned. In fact, they go further and state that "less than justice has been done to the promoters of the company in the earlier report of the Sub-Committee upon the Ministry of Munitions." They state, however, that the contrast between the merely nominal capital of the original company and that of the parent company, which turned 6d. shares into a nominal value of £14 10s., was so glaring that the promoters have only themselves to thank for the criticism to which they have been exposed. As a Canadian was so prominently connected with this important and spectacular war enterprise it is a matter of satisfaction that he emerges from the enquiry without disrepute.

There has never been any mystery about the Cellulose Company to those who had any understanding of war speculations. The special chemical varnish required to cover the wings of aeroplanes to keep the fabric taut, and at the same time both watertight and non-inflammable, is a peculiarly intricate and costly manufacture. England found herself without any adequate supplies of cellulose acetate, which is known as "dope" for aeronautical purposes. Col. Grant Morden, who was made a staff officer by Sir Sam Hughes shortly after the outbreak of war, was following the progress of military aviation, and learnt that the War Office was extremely anxious and concerned to obtain necessary quantities of "dope." The French makers had little to spare after supplying their own Government, and Col. Morden learnt that the only other available source of supply was in Switzerland. He approached the owners of these works, Messrs. Dreyfus, who were not unnaturally indisposed to venture the necessary large amount of capital to establish a branch of their works in England, but they had the knowledge and the experience of the chemical processes. So in partnership with them Col. Morden and his associates formed a company to supply cellulose acetate to the War Office.

Largely, no doubt, to save registration fees, in the early days of the enterprise the capital of the company was divided into 6d. shares. Dr. Dreyfus undoubtedly made very satisfactory terms for himself in all negotiations with the Government. He was a neutral and was in a position to demand his price. As the aeronautical authorities felt that an ample supply of this chemical was a vital national need, it was not difficult to obtain concessions, priority orders, and financial guarantees from the Government. The company was asked to provide a large daily output, and this was most agreeable to them, because they knew that the chemicals they were making could be put to very great commercial use after the war. The company, under the special powers conferred upon it, did erect a very large and valuable chemical plant, which is now in a position to supply many substances of high commercial value. Doubtless other chemical manufacturers are most envious of the commanding position in which this company has placed itself. But there appear to be sound reasons why the Government thought it wisest to assist one manufacturer to develop large works rather than to divide their orders among several manufacturers. The British Cellulose Company succeeded in supplying the full demands made upon it by the Flying Service, and the reward of the promoters exists to-day in the possession of a large and up-to-date plant. The facts brought out by the Committee of Enquiry show that a need arose and an opportunity occurred, which was handled with the energy and business acumen characteristic of the young Canadian promoter, who will no doubt enjoy a substantial reward for his enterprise.

The case, of course, raises the point, which has not been taken up by the Commission, whether any commercial enterprise should, during a time of war, be allowed to obtain a position of business supremacy at the public cost. Where such enterprises are partly controlled by men of foreign nationality it is impossible to expect commercial opportunity to be entirely subordinated to patriotic sentiment.

* *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Prince's Triumph.

There can be no doubt as to the favourable impression which the Prince of Wales has made in Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces of Canada. He seems everywhere to have achieved a personal triumph. The special correspondents who are accompanying the Royal party have been struck by the enthusiastic reception accorded on every hand, though they are inclined to think that for some reason or another Halifax was not so vociferous as St. John.

The Prince has, as was to be expected, won the hearts of everyone by the modesty of his bearing, and also by his expressed desire to be regarded as a Canadian, "if actually not by birth, certainly in mind and spirit."

* * *

Charm and Friendliness.

The verdict of the people in the street is reflected in the newspapers. The St. John's papers, for instance, agree that the charm of the Prince's personality was the largest factor in his success in Newfoundland. They describe him as "a manly, likeable, and modest youth, whose readiness to adapt himself to every requirement of the local situation, and whose fraternising with every element in the community on a really democratic basis, have won for him the admiration and affection of the whole people." The *Times* correspondent, in writing of the Prince's reception in New Brunswick, says the note of personal friendship with the King's subjects is strongly marked: "He comes not only as the future head of the Empire, but as a man visiting his friends, and it is as a friend that very many of them receive him."

It is of good augury, too, that the Americans are showing signs of keen interest in his forthcoming visit to the States. Recollections of the visit of King Edward in 1860 lead the American Press to the inference that "the welcome of a comrade-in-arms in 1919, an envoy in friendship of a nation closely associated in world-aims as in language and history, will be not less warm, even if it is less spectacular."

The success of his Royal Highness's tour, from every point of view, is, indeed, already a foregone conclusion.

* * *

Removing the Shackles.

The announcement made by Mr. Lloyd George in his speech on Monday that the restrictions on the outgoing of capital from the United Kingdom had been removed is of great importance to Canada. Not only have British investments in Canadian enterprises been held up, but intending settlers who have been desirous of acquiring farms or orchards have been prevented from acquiring properties. The removal of these restrictions will undoubtedly lead to a renewal of active interest in Canadian opportunities.

The adverse exchange will operate against the sending of money to Canada, but Canadian securities will be shipped over for sale in order to save the loss on exchange. No doubt also many holders of Canadian securities will desire to change their investments, as the war has brought about many alterations in the standing and prospects of industrial enterprises.

* * *

Emigration and Imperial Defence.

Lt.-Col. Amery, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, dealt with some important considerations affecting emigration at a luncheon in London the other day. The vital necessity of convincing British men and women that it is to their advantage to make their homes in our Oversea Dominions, rather than in foreign countries, was abundantly demonstrated by the war, and it is likely to be emphasised no less clearly during the days that are to come. As Col. Amery said, what is true of military defence in this respect is also true in regard to trade, and he very properly put in a plea that the ex-Service man should have a right to the best opportunities in any part of the Empire.

The most important part of Col. Amery's speech, as far as the future is concerned, dealt with another aspect of Imperial defence. Coming to speak of the importance of the increase of population in the outer Empire from that point of view, he declared that the Empire could not in the future be defended by either land or sea from the United Kingdom alone, but there must be instituted a system of decentralised self-defence—a chain of defences, each link of which would be strong enough to sustain its own defence. The command of the sea in the future, he urged, required an Imperial naval system that must have its base in every ocean. Australia, Canada, South Africa—each part of the Empire—must have its great industrial centre, and must be capable of building and manning its own fleet. Such a scheme will, of course, involve a change in Canada's present policy.

* * *

Canada and China.

Canada, as a member of the League of Nations, is now committed to a watchful interest in world politics. This duty is difficult and troublesome enough to all countries which are nursing their wounds, and is even more onerous to a young country which has previously taken no part in international affairs. But the duty cannot be shirked.

The well-being of China is a matter of very direct interest to Canada. The Press in Canada has shown signs of appreciation of this fact, and given attention to the efforts made by China to resist Japanese trade and financial control. but much more must be done to properly inform public opinion.

On the two grounds of self-interest and of international morality, Canada must make it quite plain that she will not shut her eyes to any infringement of the declared policy of the League of Nations on the part of Japan towards the new Republic of China. Hesitation or delay in performing her clear duty will assuredly bring its own penalty. And the penalty may be a heavy one.

* * *

The Labour Outlook.

The labour outlook in Canada is now distinctly better. The long-drawn-out Winnipeg strike seems to have brought to a head the trouble that has been brewing for some time. In that struggle the extremists had decidedly the worst of it—so much so, indeed, that the One Big Union movement received a blow from which it does not seem likely to recover. From the most important centres of the West come reports of workmen of various trades voting against the One Big Union in favour of the international organisations.

This changed attitude is a more hopeful sign, and that fact is reflected in the improvement in the general labour situation Increased activity in all lines of commerce is reported from the Pacific Coast, and is expected to show itself in the Prairie Provinces as well.

* * *

Some Observations.

A new feature appears in the *Canadian Magazine*, consisting of monthly notes on current events by Sir John Willison. This very competent observer makes some shrewd comments, which we trust will not pass unheeded.

Writing on the matter of national reorganisation, he points out how vital it is that the Departments of Trade and Commerce and of Agriculture should be directed by Ministers of first-class ability; and in regard to trade he points out that if Canada sells to new countries, she must buy from new countries, and the ships which carry goods taken in exchange may have to be marketed elsewhere than in Canada. This points, of course, to the necessity of possessing numbers of tramp steamers sailing under the Canadian flag. Dealing with politics, he is insistent on the necessity of the Unionists forming a national political organisation, and the Government in his opinion needs to be more practical, and less political.

Sir John Willison's chapters on the work accomplished by Sir Robert Borden are most interesting. He sets out the various criticisms made by his opponents, which he counters with facts and results which may be difficult to controvert. "During the war," he writes, "he bore himself throughout the long struggle with fortitude and dignity—he has never tricked the country with the pretensions and artifices of a demagogue—in the great things he found to do he seldom failed to confound his critics, or to get a verdict from the people."

This new monthly causerie will enhance the interest of our contemporary.

* * *

The Need for Centralisation.

The old talk of acquiring a central site in London, in which the offices of the Dominion and the Agents-General of the Provinces can all be collected under one roof, is again revived. All Canadian business men who have studied conditions in London recognise the urgent necessity for reorganisation and reform along more centralised lines, and realise with regret how wise and far-seeing was Lord Grey's effort to acquire that uniquely central site at Aldwych for a great Canadian headquarters.

While Canadians are being urged by their best advisers to increase production of all their products, natural as well as manufactured, it is equally urgent that thorough and drastic reorganisation of the facilities for Canadian business in London should now take place. This is an urgent matter, which should receive the early attention of the Government.

* * *

Gen. Turner's Return.

Last week the head of the General Staff at Argyll House returned to Canada. Lt.-Gen. Sir Richard Turner, who won his V.C. in the South African War, and who saw heavy fighting in the early days of the First Contingent, was distinguished by an innate kindliness and consideration for the wants and feelings of others which endeared him in a very special degree to all the officers and men who were brought into contact with him Few Canadians who have returned home after this long war have left more sincere friendships behind them in the Mother Country. The General was well served by the staff of able officers who administered the various departments at London Headquarters. The exacting and wearisome strain of office work during the long years of war could not have been so well and cheerfully borne under a less sympathetic and considerate chief.

These kindly qualities of the General were perhaps sometimes abused by the importunities of politicians, but under his command Argyll House was quite undeserving of the attacks made by hasty or disappointed officers or their friends on the Canadian Press. Gen. Turner, both in the discharge of his high command and in relations with the high officials and senior officers of the British and Allied Governments, deserved well of his country, and by his personal qualities conferred distinction on the name of Canada.

* * *

Good Prices.

The Disposal Board continue to obtain astonishingly good prices for all Canadian military stores and equipment which they sell. While this is due, of course, largely to the plethora of money and the scarcity of supplies, great credit must still be given to Argyll House. Everything is disposed of by auction, and the lots are arranged to suit all buyers. We hear, too, that in their selection of an auctioneer the Board has shown great acumen. At a recent sale of typewriters—all used machines, but thoroughly overhauled—prices were obtained which will show a profit to the Government of about 50 per cent. on the cost price. Owing to the prompt and businesslike way in which the large and heterogenous collection of goods owned by the Canadian force have been dealt with, the Canadian Army will clear up its stores before any other unit on this side at prices which will show a very handsome profit.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS

DARWEN.—On August 16, at Hampstead, to Mrs. Jack Darwen—a son (Richard). (New York and Winnipeg papers, please copy.)

MARRIAGES.

WILKIE—LAMBERT.—On July 30, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, by the Rev. S. T. Adams, Vicar of Holy Sepulchre and Rural Dean of Cambridge, Capt. C. S. Wilkie, Canadian Military Forces (late Major C.E.F.), son of the late D. R. Wilkie, of Toronto, Canada, to Dora, daughter of the late John Lambert, and of Mrs. Lambert, of Chesterton, Cambridge.

DEATHS.

DUNLOP.—On August 8, at Montreal, John Hamilton Dunlop, K.C., elder son of the late Hon. Justice John Dunlop, Montreal, Canada.

MUIR.—At 164, Wymering Mansions, Maida Vale, London, on the 5th inst., Jessie McKelvie, widow of the Rev. James Muir, late of Greengairs, Airdrie, Scotland, and of Wakenaam, British Guiana. (Canadian papers, please copy.)

SLADEN.—On July 11, 1919, at 606, Holly Lodge, Vancouver, B.C., Fanny Harriet Sladen daughter of the late Lt. George Sayer Boys, R.N., and wife of Lt.-Commander Sampson Sladen, R.N., in her 68th year Interred at Mountain View Cemetery, Vancouver.

On Service

MOORE.—On Thursday, August 14, 1919, as result of wounds received in action, Lt. James Gordon Moore, R.A.F., aged 24 years. Interment Hampstead Cemetery. (Canadian papers, please copy.)

In Memoriam notices can be prepaid at the following rates:—A minimum of three lines, or 30 words, $5 for five years. Each additional word, 10 cents for the period. Rates for prepayment for longer periods or perpetuity will be quoted on application

PRINCE IN MARITIME PROVINCES.

Enthusiastic Welcome at St. John and Halifax

BEFORE leaving Newfoundland for Canada last week the Prince of Wales laid the corner-stone of the new Methodist College in the outskirts of St. John's, and presented medals for life-saving to 35 men who took part in rescuing survivors of the wreck of the *Florizel* in March, 1918. He also had a game of golf on the 18-hole course near the capital, and attended a young people's dance at Government House (where he slept in the room occupied by King Edward sixty years ago). As a memento of his visit, the Prince took away with him a splendid caribou head of 40 points, presented to him by the Prime Minister (Sir Michael Cashin)

In response to the toast of his health at the official luncheon at Government House, proposed by the Governor (Sir Alexander Harris), his Royal Highness said that the loyal and ancient Colony had always held a proud place in the British Empire, but it had won a still prouder position by its magnificent services in the Great War. After referring to the splendid record of Newfoundlanders in the Royal Naval Reserve, Royal Navy, and Royal Newfoundland Regiment, and also in the merchant service, he said

Now that the Empire has emerged victorious from the great world struggle it is called upon to show the same devotion and the same industry which it has displayed during the last five trying and strenuous years of war in solving the problems of peace. Like other States of the Empire, this loyal and ancient Colony has now to face a double task. It has to ensure the prosperity of its existing industries and the further development of its great resources It has also to watch over the welfare of its people, and to see that every class and every section enjoys in just measure the fruits of its increasing wealth. These tasks call for sympathy, foresight, and understanding amongst all classes, in order that every section, whilst pursuing its own legitimate interests, may also serve the common cause. I know that the same splendid spirit of co-operation and comradeship which has been so finely displayed throughout the war will be brought to these tasks, and that the future history of the island will be worthy of its history as the eldest Colony of the Crown.

THE REVERSING FALLS AT ST. JOHN

At St. John.

Leaving St. John's on Wednesday, August 13, the Prince entered the harbour of St. John, N.B., on the Friday morning. The rain which was then falling did not damp the welcome or spoil the decorations which greeted him when he landed at 11 a.m., amid great enthusiasm. He was received on the wharf by the Duke of Devonshire, Sir Robert Borden, his Honour W. Pugsley (Lt.-Governor of New Brunswick), the Hon. W. E. Foster (Premier), Mr. Milliken (Governor of the State of Maine), and Mr. Hayes (Mayor of St. John). A pretty group was made by a number of girls dressed in white and wreathed with maple leaves, and holding shields bearing the arms of the different Provinces

Driving through crowded streets to the Armouries, his Royal Highness there presented medals to war veterans and handed back to the 26th Bn. the colours it had left behind at St. John, recalling the fact that the last time he inspected the battalion it was on the Rhine. A visit to the military hospital, and a garden party given at the [illegible] Rothesay were the [illegible]

Replying to an address [illegible] of the Province the [illegible]

Yours is the first official welcome I [illegible] Canadian soil, and I am deeply touched [illegible] loyalty of your Address. You have sp[illegible] interest felt by my father, the King, in this and every [illegible] of the Dominion. I assure you that the warm regard for his Canadian subjects which he was able personally to ex[illegible] years ago is even stronger to-day, since it includes his deep appreciation of the new and splendid services of this D[illegible] Throne and Empire during the war, and the constant sympat[illegible] with those upon whom the struggle brought disablement and [illegible] I gladly convey to him this renewed expr[illegible] House

I greatly appreciate your reference, too kind although it be, to my own service as junior officer in the war. My first real knowledge of the splendid nations of the British Empire was formed in the trenches, camps, and billets of the Western front. Comradeship in the field is the surest of all roads to un[illegible] between men of different climes and ways of life, and [illegible] thereby to know my brother Canadians in all condit[illegible] to service in the field and in and out of the line

A Red Letter Day.

In his speech at the official luncheon his Royal Highness said

This is a red letter day for me, as I have just set foot for [illegible] first time on Canadian soil. It is a day to which I have eagerly looked forward, and which I can never forget. At the same time I do not feel that I come to this great Dominion as a stranger since I have been so closely associated with the Dominion troops throughout the war and have made so many friends amongst them Some, like my friend, Sir Henry Burstall, are soldiers still. Many have now no doubt been demobilised, and have returned to their civil work. I look forward to seeing them one and all again during my comprehensive tour of the Dominion, which will take me from the Maritime Provinces to Quebec and Ontario, and thence through the Western Provinces to your Pacific coast

I hope that this feeling of mine will be shared by all of you I want Canada to look on me as a Canadian, if not actually by birth, yet certainly in mind and spirit, for this, as the eldest son of the Ruler of the great British Empire, I can assure you I am I value my Canadian friendships deeply. I hope to make many more, and it will always be my earnest endeavour to prove myself true to those friendships and worthy of your trust

The Duke of Devonshire, Sir Robert Borden, and Mr Pugsley dined on board with the Prince in the evening

At Halifax.

H.M.S. *Renown*, with the Prince of Wales on board, accompanied by the *Dragon* and *Dauntless*, entered Halifax Harbour on Sunday morning. The Prince spent the day quietly, visiting the Italian warship *Comte di Cavour* and the French warships *La Somme* and *La Ville d'Ys*, which had come to Halifax to welcome him, also going ashore for a short walk through Point Pleasant Park.

The Prince attended divine service on board the *Dragon*, and afterwards returned to the *Renown*, where, in the evening the Lt.-Governor (his Honour McCallum Grant) and the Premier (Hon. G. H. Murray) of Nova Scotia and also Sir Robert Borden (who was to remain on board as the Prince's guest until his official landing at Quebec) dined with him.

On landing at the dockyard on Monday the Prince met with an enthusiastic reception. Mr. McCallum Grant, Mr. Murray General Thacker (General Officer Commanding the Maritime Provinces), Mr. W. L. Hall (Leader of the Opposition), and Captain Hose (Senior Naval Officer) headed a gathering at the docks, where the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery provided the guard of honour. The procession passed through the decorated streets towards the Provincial Buildings. The route was lined by gaily-dresssed and cheering crowds, while war veterans were keeping the roadway.

The Prince drove through the area devastated by the [illegible] explosion of December, 1917, lunched at the W[illegible] overlooking the North-West Arm, visited the S[illegible] Club, and laid the foundation-stone of the wo[illegible] at Dalhousie College, and attended a garden party [illegible] nent House, where he dined.

In his reply to the Provincial address, the Prince [illegible]

Nova Scotia has played an important part in [illegible] struggles which determined the future of the North Amer[illegible] tinent many years ago. Your ancestors fought and won [illegible] tracted fight against Nature and the King's enemies [illegible] holding, and developing this splendid province for [illegible] Crown. In the last five years the people of Nova Scotia [illegible] called upon to play a part in a struggle of even greater magnitude in which the very existence of the British Empire was at stake I cannot pay a greater tribute to the service you have [illegible] again to the British cause than say it is wo[illegible] have referred most kindly to the modest [illegible] in the great war. I can assure you I value no part of that experience so highly as the close contact into which it brought me with the splendid troops of all ranks sent by the Dominions to France.

Replying to the toast of his health at the official luncheon, the Prince said

I have been much interested in the fine memorial tower which can be seen from this place, and which was erected to commemorate the first General Assembly returned by parliamentary elections in a British Colony more than a century and a half ago. I am struck by the contrast between the early promise commemorated by that tower and the splendid realisation of that promise in the Dominion of Canada to-day. The memorial tower also seems to me to stand for all we have been fighting for in the great war just passed. Now the Empire and all its nation States have emerged victorious from the universal conflict which threatened their very existence as free peoples. I look upon this tower as symbolic of what we, with the assistance of our gallant Allies, were fighting for and after four years have won, namely, the safety of self-governing institutions and the unity of the British Commonwealth.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE, HALIFAX, WHERE THE PRINCE LAID THE FOUNDATION STONE OF A WOMEN'S RESIDENCE.

And he added: "I wish to impress you all in this ancient Province of the great Dominion that I come to Canada as a Canadian, and want you all to look on me as such. It is true I was not born on this side of the water, but I have the mind and spirit of a true Canadian, and shall always try to live up to this."

At Dalhousie University the Prince expressed his great admiration of the noble part which the women of Canada played in the great war. He had been fortunate enough to meet many of them on the Western Front, doing splendid work, nursing the wounded, serving at our soldiers' canteens, and generally helping to win the war.

His Royal Highness left for Prince Edward Island on Monday night, landing at Charlottetown on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. He was to arrive on Thursday afternoon at Quebec, where he will remain till Sunday. On the completion of his Canadian tour he will pay a visit to America of about ten days' duration, and is due back in England at the beginning of November.

Owing to a sprained ankle, Sir Robert Borden has been unable to participate in a number of functions.

The Hon. W. Mackenzie King sent a telegram of welcome to the Prince of Wales on behalf of the Liberal Party, expressing his pleasure at the opportunity afforded by the visit for a nation-wide expression of the ties which unite King and country.

WELCOME TO GENERAL CURRIE.

Appointed Inspector-General for Canada.

Lt.-General Sir A. W. Currie landed at Halifax at daybreak last Sunday from the *Caronia*.

He received a civic address of welcome and was presented with a piece of plate from a number of admirers, headed by the Mayor of Halifax and the local military authorities, who were present on the quay to welcome him in spite of the early hour of the *Caronia's* arrival.

Sir Arthur Currie arrived at Ottawa late on Monday afternoon, and was welcomed by Sir George Foster (Acting Prime Minister), Major-General Mewburn (Minister of Militia), Mr. Fisher (Mayor of Ottawa), and other military and civic officials. A guard of honour from the Governor-General's Foot Guards met the train (says the *Times* correspondent), and the regimental band was also in attendance. An official reception followed on Parliament Hill, where General Currie was met by a special guard of honour formed of veterans from the Great War and by the 38th Royal Ottawas and other regiments. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Sir George Foster, Major-General Mewburn, Mr. Fisher, and others, and General Currie responded. On Tuesday he addressed the Canadian Club at noon, and in the evening attended an official dinner given in his honour by the Government.

It was officially announced on Monday night that in appreciation of his services to Canada and the Empire Sir Arthur Currie has been promoted to the full rank of General, and made Inspector-General in Canada. He is (points out Reuter's Ottawa correspondent) the first and only General Canada has possessed.

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TARIFF AS ELECTION ISSUE.

The tariff resolution adopted by the Liberal Convention will be vigorously opposed by the industrial, financial, and transportation interests of Canada (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). The action of the Convention means that the tariff will be the chief issue between parties at the next election, and will compel the Union Government to take a definite position on the question. In the judgment of industrial interests it is unfortunate during the period of reconstruction that investments and expansion should be checked by anticipation of tariff changes and the unsettled conditions which inevitably result from fiscal uncertainty.

There is reason to think that there is an influential element among the Liberals in Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces which does not go the full length of the policy adopted by the Convention, while possibly the Unionists will lose some support among the farmers of the older Provinces owing to the practical adoption by the Liberal Convention of the platform of the Dominion Council of Agriculture.

It is evident that the Toronto *Globe*, which has been supporting the Unionist Government, will again become the chief organ of the Liberal Party.

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OBITUARY.

At Halifax, Mr. W. H. Wetherby, a well-known stockbroker. Mr. Alfred Ogden, formerly M.P. for Guysborough. At Digby, N.S., Mr. W. E. Roscoe (69), father of Col. W. B. Roscoe, D.S.O., and Major Murray Roscoe. At Montreal, Mr. J. H. Dunlop, K.C., son of the late Mr. Justice Dunlop; Mr. Charles H. Gould (63), librarian of McGill University for nearly 30 years. At Brockville, Mr. William Simpson (71). At Toronto, Mr. A. M. Buck (72), a well-known cattle exporter; Mr. Ryerson Rennie (42), accountant in the Provincial Treasurer's office At. St. Thomas, Mr. George A. Thomas (68), one of the leading business men in the city. At Prince Rupert, Mr. Fred Peters, K.C., the city solicitor.

THE MEMORIAL TOWER AT HALIFAX, FROM THE NORTH WEST ARM OF THE HARBOUR

CANADIAN GUNS FOR MONS.

Presentation of Two Which Fired the Last Shots in the Great War

An interesting event took place at Mons on Friday, August 15, when Lt.-Col. W. Bovey, O.C. Canadian Section, France, presented, on behalf of Canada, the two guns of the Canadian Artillery which fired the last shots in the Great War, to the City of Mons, Burgomaster Lescarts receiving the guns on behalf of the City.

A large number of distinguished Canadians and Belgians were present at the ceremony and at the banquet which followed. Included in the party were Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. Bovey, Mr. Justice Duff and Miss Duff, Major J. McAughey, Capt. and Mrs. Moon, Capt. G. Langlois (representing the Canadian Commissioner in France), Mme. Philippe Roy, and Mr. Somerville of the Canadian Red Cross; also Burgomaster Lescarts, Lt.-General Clooten, Col. Chauvin, the Governor of Hainaut, and a number of prominent citizens of Mons.

Canada and Belgium

Colonel Bovey (who spoke in French), in presenting the guns, said:—

It is not necessary for me to say that I experience extreme pleasure in finding myself again in your beautiful and famous city, charged to express to you the gratefulness of the Canadian Corps and the Canadian Government for the kindness and hospitality which you have shown towards our soldiers. Every Canadian is very proud that it should be our troops, our Corps, which were able in the last moments of the war to chase the Germans from the city of Mons and its environs. The name of Mons will always recall remembrances of a time, proud and painful, to all the British Empire. It was here that in 1914 the British soldiers struggled against the formidable armies which a tyrant hoped to launch against the entire world. It was the first battles of Mons that confirmed the resolution already taken by Canada and the other Dominions of the British Empire to take their place in the gigantic struggle which stained Europe with blood. It is the city of Mons that has given its name to a medal, the most sought of all those which recall the wars and the battles of the British Empire. In fine, it was towards your city that the attacks and advances of the British Army (and with it the Canadian Corps) instinctively directed themselves. How many times in looking at our maps at headquarters, and seeing the possibilities, our eyes have followed the series of great cities which have found themselves before us under the yoke of the barbarian—Douai, Denain, Valenciennes, Mons—one had not to go far. Sometimes despair almost won. The revolution in Russia which permitted the German chiefs to send their countless thousands of men against us at Passchendaele, the miseries of the winters in the trenches before Lens, the attacks and advances of the Germans in 1918, had their effect. But the events of 1918 have well shown that our soldiers had lost neither their courage nor their resolution, and I have but to cite the order of General Currie (on whose part I have the honour to come here), published in the dark days of the month of March—"The Canadian Corps will hold its position." And when, after the battle of Amiens, we returned to the Arras sector, our soldiers threw themselves against the barbed wire of the trenches of Quéant, when they crossed the obstacles of the Canal du Nord and the Escaut Canal, when they conquered the machine guns of the Forest of Raismes, our eyes were always directed towards that Belgian city. I cannot express to you the sentiments of our hearts in finding ourselves before the city of Mons on the days when they spoke of an Armistice. I cannot myself say if our joy at the news of the cessation of hostilities was less than our joy at the deliverance of your brave citizens, and of finding ourselves conquerors on the ground on which the British Army was defeated in August, 1914.

The battles of 1918—the battles which saw the troops of our young nation struggle for liberty by the side of our brothers the English, and the French, our friends the Americans, and the sons [illegible] tories at St. Julien, at P[illegible]

Sir, in delivering to you the two Canadian guns which fired the last shots of [illegible] thankfulness of the Canadian Corps for the hospitality [illegible] of your citizens towards our [illegible] the joy felt by every officer and soldier of [illegible] themselves here on the la[illegible] in Canada, soldiers and [illegible] the city of Mons.

"An Historic Remembrance

In reply, Burgomaster Lescarts said that he [illegible] receive from the Canadian Government the splendid [illegible] which, for the city of Mons and for the whole of Belgium, would constitute a token of the sympathy of Canadians towards the Belgian people and a historic remembrance. The Belgians would never forget what Canada had done for their country, and for the defence of liberty, without any prospect of material benefit and only for the sake of freedom. As early as 1914 they had the opportunity of appreciating the courage and valour of British troops, who fought with unequalled bravery at the gates of their historic city. In reconquering the city of Mons, the Canadian soldiers showed qualities equal to those of the best trained armies, and they gloried in the remembrance of the courage of the men behind the guns. Peace had come, and probably they would never meet again under the same circumstances. The people of Mons hoped that in the future a strong friendship would unite them to the Canadian people.

THE PRESENTATION OF THE GUNS.

Right to left: Lt. Gen. Clooten, Burgomaster Lescarts, Lt. Col. W. Bovey, Major J. McAughey.

Canadian War Records Photograph.

Turning to the ladies present, the Burgomaster, in concluding his remarks, thanked them for their presence, and congratulated the wives of British soldiers for having shown so much courage and fortitude during the War.

The guns had been located after considerable search. They were originally with the 3rd Canadian Division, which, under

GERMAN PRISONERS PLACING THE TWO CANADIAN GUNS IN POSITION IN THE PARK AT MONS.

Canadian War Records Photograph.

Major-General Sir F. O. W. Loomis, actually entered Mons. Their units and men were as follows:—

36th Battery, 9th Brigade, C.F.A. O.C., Capt. A. L. Anderson, M.C.; section commander, Lt. F. J Longworth; gun crew, 301,198. Sgt. C. K. Dickson, 301,188, Gnrs. D. J. McQuarrie, and 2,044,143. K. Greig. 4.5 howitzer, No. 891, carriage C.2179.—This gun was fired in the barrage at 17.00 hours, November 10, 1918, on the canal bank, south-western outskirts of Mons. The Germans opened fire at once on the battery. Lt. Longworth, standing behind the gun directing the lifts, was mortally wounded by the forward explosion of shell as it fell between him and the gun, the gunners being wounded by the backward effect of the explosion.. Lt. Longworth was the last man killed in action in the Divisional Artillery, and was buried in the Cemetery at Jemappes.

39th Battery, 10th Brigade, C.F.A. O.C., Major R. T. Young. L. of C.; section commander, Lt. H. L. Shepherd; gun crew, 313,969 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) J. Slater, 301,870, Gnrs. R. Jones, 338,142. S. M. Duffy, 1,250,199, S. C. Short, and 1,201,080. N. C Keir. 18-pounder Q.F. No. 3,106, carriage C.42,073.—This battery fired their last rounds on the night of November 10 at machine gun posts on the canal bank between north-eastern outskirts of Mons. In the early hours of November 11 they passed through the Grand Place in Mons and went into action on the Champ de Mars. This was the first gun through Mons before "Cease fire" was given, and it fired the last round.

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BRIG.-GENERAL HAYTER LEAVES CANADIANS.

Brig.-General Ross Hayter, C.M.G., last week severed an eight years' connection with the Military Forces of Canada, on returning to his Imperial unit, the Cheshire Regiment.

The General, who was born in India, went to Canada in 1888, at the age of 14, and attended the Upper Canada College for three years. He passed first into the Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, in 1891, and graduated in 1895. Receiving his commission in the Cheshire Regiment, he served in India, South Africa, Malta, etc., and in 1911 was one of the six officers (of whom the late Major-General Lipsett was another), selected by the War Office to train the Canadian Militia for war, and was for three years G.S.O.2 at Halifax.

On the outbreak of war, after mobilising the Halifax defences, he left for Valcartier, and came overseas as Brigade-Major to the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade, and was continuously in France from February, 1915, to April, 1919. He became the first G.S.O.2 with the Canadian Corps when it was started in September, 1915, and organised the Third Division as G.S.O.1 to the late Major-General Mercer. He was with the late Major-General Lipsett till August, 1917, when—just before Hill 70—he was sent as G.S.O.1 to Major-General Macdonell, G.O.C. First Division. In November of the same year he was given command of the 10th Infantry Brigade, and from October 28, 1918, till last week was B.G.G.S. Canadian Corps.

General Hayter has been six times mentioned in despatches, and been made Brevet Lt.-Colonel, as well as C.B., C.M.G., and D.S.O. His many friends among the Canadian Overseas Forces will learn with regret that he is no longer to be serving with them.

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BANK OF MONTREAL SWIMMING CLUB.

A 60 yards handicap race was held on the 7th and 14th instant. Heats on the former date resulted as follows:—1st Heat:—1, J. Dodds (scratch), 41 secs., and F. J. Buck (28 secs.), 64 secs. (dead heat); 3, L. G. Pearse (11 secs). 2nd Heat:—1, R. S. Stewart (5 secs.); 2, H. D. Chapman (27 secs.); 3, W. W. Symmons (28 secs.). The final on the 14th resulted in a win for Mr. F. J. Buck by a yard from Mr. J. Dodds, in 62 secs.

A team race held on 14th. instant between the Transfer Office and the Waterloo Place Branch ended in a win for the former by 12 yards in 1 min. 45 3-5 secs.

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Over six hundred officers of the Canadian Forces have retired in the British Isles.

Adverse Western crop conditions are expected to keep down Canada's exportable surplus of wheat to about 100,000,000 bushels.

Quite a sensation was created at the Southampton Lawn Tennis Tournament last week by the success of a competitor who called himself "O. Verseas." He was reported to be a member of the Canadian Davis Cup Team, and this conjecture proved correct, for he turned out to be Lt.-Col. H. G. Mayes.

The members of the British Guiana Development Commission now in this country had an interview with representatives of the Hudson's Bay Company last week with special reference to shipping possibilities. The Colonial Office, we understand, are interested in the movement, which aims at bringing the Hudson's Bay Company into direct touch with British Guiana. Any step in this direction would have an important bearing on the relationship between Canada and the West Indies.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

Dominions and the Navy.

"So long as the principle is recognised that each Dominion shall control its own naval defences there will be the heartiest desire in the Dominions to co-operate with the British authorities in standardisation and in every way that will enable the naval forces throughout the Empire to be welded into a unit in time of war. Efficiency alone requires that they shall be homogeneous, apart from sentiment, political unity, and common interests."—*Toronto Globe.*

The Irish Situation.

"Observers of the Irish situation must be forced to the conclusion that as between the Ulster and Sinn Fein leaders there is little to choose. The Sinn Feiners have declared an Irish republic, which is quite unconstitutional; the Ulster leader, Sir Edward Carson, has threatened to start a bloody rebellion should Home Rule be granted, which is equally unconstitutional. . . . The Irish affair is a purely domestic problem, which can be settled only by the British Government. It is not for outsiders to interfere. All we can legitimately do is to observe and offer our commiserations to the British Premier and his Cabinet colleagues. They are up against what seems to be an absolutely impossible situation."—*Calgary Herald.*

The Prairie Farmer Turns.

"'Are They Oppressed?' enquires, in its largest type, *Industrial Canada*, the official monthly organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. This enquiry is the headline over an article which begins by saying that 'the number of automobile users in Western Canada continues to grow.' Apparently *Industrial Canada* is of opinion that when a prairie farmer (and there are many new settlers on the prairies this year) buys an automobile he is buying a luxury, not a thing he needs. It would be quite easy to write an article about some manufacturers in the East whom the protective tariff has made millionaires, and who are not content with one automobile each, but have several—town runabouts, limousines, country club cars and touring cars. What would *Industrial Canada* think of 'Are They Plunderers?' as a headline, in large type, for such an article?"—*Grain Growers' Guide.*

Potential Wealth of the West.

"We who live in the West see, though yet as in a glass darkly, the staggering possibilities of this great unoccupied land. On either hand, acres fertile as any, awaiting a plough to tickle them and bring forth the laughter of nodding grain; forests capable of yielding timber and pulp wood for ourselves and for export far into the future; mineral-bearing strata, only recognised yesterday, and with such promise that a sober recital of it would seem like a fairy tale—but one has only to travel a few hundred miles to the eastward to find people so engrossed in their own affairs that they have learned hardly anything of the country beyond the lakes, where Manitoba, wheat, frost, and solitude would about sum up the jumbled, confused, conception they hold of this Western land. It is proverbial that far-away fields are always green, and the only reason money does not pour in greater volume into this Province, and into her sister Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, from the financial centres of Eastern Canada is that we are too near—were our field, forests and mines within the Arctic Circle, and only to be reached by a dangerous journey, the matter might appeal with greater insistency."—*Manitoba Free Press.*

Underpaid School Teachers.

"An examination of current advertisements for school teachers will show how little their services are appreciated by the community. 'In Saturday's *Globe* there were four and one-half columns of advertisements for teachers in the public schools of Ontario, but the salaries offered were in many cases inadequate for the qualifications demanded and to meet the present high cost of living. Generally when the salaries offered were small the advertisements added allurements such as telephone connections, rural mail, board convenient, church nearby, and in one case it was stated that the school overlooked a lake. But of what benefit will these attractions be if the salary is not sufficient to keep body and soul together? Under such circumstances it will be hard to make democracy safe for the world. Day labourers and domestic servants are better paid. The salaries offered public school teachers are not creditable to the wealthy Province of Ontario."—*Toronto Globe.*

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Mr. J. A. Burgess, formerly science master of Bishop Ridley College, St. Catharines, Ont., is understood to be the inventor of hydrophones adopted by the Admiralty for detecting the whereabouts of approaching craft.

IN THE COUNTRY OF THE SAINTS.

By Madge Macbeth

LEAVING Montreal and travelling north on a train which rivals the tortoise of fame, one arrives, by the will of Providence, in the country of the saints. If that part of the Province of Quebec offers little of historical interest (and, surely, there are sufficient tracts dedicated to the memory of Cartier, Champlain, Wolfe, Montcalm and the d'Ibervilles), it gives bountifully of Nature's best miles of country unspoiled by the finite trickery of Man. I say "finite," because never until I stood on the peak of one of those grand Laurentian Hills did I half realise the meaning of infinite. One *sees* infinitely, there! And when, like the worm, one looks from the heights to the earth and includes the little hamlets, clustered like a cubist's blot here and there—even they cannot dim the grandeur of the infinity of rolling hills and their limitless canopy of sky.

A PEEP AT LAC OUIMET

Showing the island (there are three others) upon which Father Ouimet's fishing club-house was erected. It was burned a few years ago.

It would be worse than foolish to try to describe the glory of that country. The few abortive attempts I made reminded me of the spasmodic spitting of a gasoline engine—great effect at first, followed by a feeble sputtering which ended in nothing. Concentrating on a happy combination of words spoils the picture which rises before me as I write.

Standing on Mount Tremblant and looking into the upturned face of four hundred miles of lake-sprinkled country strangled the power of speech—it halted on its way toward my lips and lay down to die. Four hundred miles of saintly country, green and gray and sapphire blue; wooded and burned, and cleared and planted; fox haunted, bear haunted, deer, moose and caribou haunted—man haunted, sparingly. Away yonder, like a white rent upon a green gown, a mountain stream rushes to the river, rollicking in mid-summer in its freedom from the burthen of carrying thousands upon thousands of logs to a mill. God bless the old Saints for their forethought, says the Province of Quebec! Without these frolicsome rills how would we supply our share of timber to the country? And there, like a thin stream of mercury upon a green baize creeps the Devil's River—— What? How? A Devil's River in the Country of the Saints? Tush, tush! A joke, a bit of irony, a dash of saintly humour!

You smile. You are a fisherman, you know La Rivière d'yob (in the *habitant* vernacular) of old. It was, before unrestricted fishing laws impoverished its waters, the angler's paradise. True, and the North River, too. But the gods are jealous gods, and flee from the contaminating touch of man. The trout following them are hiding way off in the smaller lakes and must be wooed with skill and cunning; the occasional venturer who takes your fly inspires you with greed to fish the same section again, and when the morning drifts into afternoon, and the afternoon to evening, you say fretfully

"What is the matter with the fish, Zavvy?" (The guide is, of course, a *habitant* and his name is Xavier.) "Take me to the pool, yonder."

"What de use?" asks the Frenchman gutterally. "De feesh air beesy goin' to de funeral of de wan you kash yesterday!"

And Xavier smiles naively. Ah-ha, the old fox! He knows a trick or two. Think you he allows the tourist to over-fish the Devil's River, make a big catch, and thus become inflated with success?

A PEACEFUL SPOT ON THE DEVIL'S RIVER, WHERE THE EXPERT [illegible] MAY LAND A FINE BASS.

Or, if the angler is a woman, of the type who screams when a fish takes her fly, Zavvy will scan the heavens, as he unhooks a fine big trout; he will turn up his sweater collar and grasp the paddle in a business-like fashion.

"What are you doing?" the fair sport will ask.

"*Il va pleuvoir comme yob*," he will say, and make for camp.

"*Yob*," if you are not conversant with habitant French, is "*diable*."

And to prevent his charge from suspecting subtle motives, the guide will talk in his picturesque fashion of his younger days when he roamed the wilds of Lac St. John—"away pas' Kebec, pas' Chicoutimi, w'ere dere was joos us an' de H'Indians."

"Mercy!" The passenger will shudder. "Weren't you afraid?"

"Wance." Zavvy makes the inimitable gesture with his shoulders. "I was walk troo de bush, t'ick lak dat." He indicates the heavily-wooded slopes. "Behin' me walk ole H'Indian. He—how do you say?—he chockle, laugh, *vous savez, comme ca*." A throaty gurgle illustrated.

"Well?"

"Ha! Well, dat no good, for heem to do dat! H'Indian don't mek no laugh, much. I turn queek, an' say, '[illegible] you—— What's de matter?'"

"Yes?"

"He say, 'Oh, on dees spot, five year ago, I [illegible] man.'"

"Heavens! What did you do?"

"*Bon*! I tek him by de shoul'er, I give him lak dat, wit' my foot, an' I say, 'Now, sir, *you* walk on de front!'

From grandly rugged places, one comes suddenly upon a spot of tender beauty a little fairy lake born in the hush of mountain's evening. Lily pads float on its surface, a loon rises silently from its loose-made nest upon the bank, a great solomn-eyed frog looks up from his muddy retreat and flops dully into the water. Again words peter out in their utterance and a mist which is not of the hills comes over the eye.

Some of these lakes are being weaned away from the saints. There is Lac Ouimet. In the days of Long Ago, it used to be Lac Seraphin: but a well-meaning and very human priest of the district instigated the building of a club house on one of its four tiny islands, and the place was named for him—the angels thriving on less sporting mediums. That the approval of the saints was not given to the enterprise was proven by a fire which swept the club house from the rocky face of the land, and to-day no charred remains show where it once stood. But the lake is still called Lac Ouimet.

Zavvy is not the one to sneeze at imagination; he knows his business as guide and feels his responsibility. When he does not know the answer to a question, he allows his fancy free play.

"What people you French are for St. This and That," the visitor to the saintly country remarks. "Why, just think—you have St. Jerome, St. Hyacinth, St. Margaret, St. Faustin, Ste. Agathe, St. Jovite, and I don't know how many more, within a few miles of one another. Is there any particular reason for that?"

A FINE RANGER'S CABIN.

Built two-thirds of the way up Mount Tremblant, which overlooks four hundred miles of "The Country of the Saints."

"Oh, we joos' follow de nodder countries," says Zavvy, scratching his head. "Look at de States—dere is St. Paul, St. Louis, St. Joseph, San Francisco and Cincinnati."

* *

THE LAND OF SUN AND SNOW.

By a Canadian Soldier.

There's a Land for ever calls me, far away across the sea,
No matter where I chance to roam, no matter where I be,
I hear it calling, calling, and I needs must heed its voice,
For it's Home, and more than that, to me—this country of my choice.

'Tis a land of snow and sunshine, 'tis a land beyond compare,
With its rivers and its valleys and its wealth of beauty rare,
That enthralls me with its grandeur and for ever lures me back
To that little rough-log cabin, to that humble wooden shack!

I have seen its mighty mountains, bathed in sunlight, wrapp'd in snow;
I have watched the fresh spring breaking, and the winters come and go;
I have heard the forest's music, and the coyote's hungry cry;
I have seen the North Lights flashing far across the winter sky.

I have sensed the fascination and the freedom of its plains,
With its summer days all sunshine and its Fall's torrential rains;
I have seen its golden grainfields and its sunset, flaming red,
At the meeting of the prairies and the heavens overhead!

I have felt the vasty stillness of its valleys, mountain-hemm'd,
I have slept beneath its forests and its skies, all starry-gemm'd;
I have lived there, I would die there—it is calling—I must go,
For it's Home, and more than that, to me—this Land of Sun and Snow.

R. L. S.

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Sir Frederick Stupart, Director of the Meteorological Service of Canada, will represent the Dominion at a meteorological conference to be held in London from September 23 to September 27

The establishment of a new non-political party, representing men who have been soldiers overseas, was advocated by Lt.-Col. J. J. Creelman at a banquet given by the Army and Navy Veterans' Association in Montreal.

JUVENILE IMMIGRATION.

Young Farm Hands' Savings in Canada.

A branch of Canadian immigration that has always attracted interest, but which has, of course, been completely stopped by the war, is that of children from various benevolent institutions in the Mother Country. Last year there was none of this juvenile immigration whatever, although (as Mr. G. Bogue Smart, Chief Inspector of British Immigrant Children under the Department of the Interior, points out in his annual report) at no time in the history of Canada has the need for farm help been so insistent.

Since the organisation of the movement 73,524 boys and girls have been migrated to Canada, the majority of whom have been employed in agricultural pursuits. There has been an extraordinary demand for the service of both boys and girls—how great may be gathered from the fact that between 1900 and 1916 the number of applications was 359,589, while the total immigration was 32,078. During 1918, over 18,000 applications were received, 12,175 of which were sent to the Dr. Barnardo homes at Toronto, Peterborough, and Winnipeg.

At the commencement of the year 1918 there were 871 children (544 boys and 327 girls) eligible for inspection. Their distribution was as follows:—Ontario, 658; Quebec, 104; New Brunswick, 47; Nova Scotia, 37; Prince Edward Island, 8; Manitoba, 6; Saskatchewan, 2; Alberta, 4; and British Columbia, 5. The number of juveniles inspected and reported upon during the year by officers of the Department was 1,648.

Indispensable as Farm Hands.

The general progress of these Old Country boys during the past year was very gratifying indeed (says Mr. Smart); many of them, having completed their apprenticeships, are remaining in their original situations as the "hired man." As farm hands they are indispensable, and for that reason many farmers have not allowed the mere question of wage to stand in the way of retaining the services of a boy or youth whose industry and capability they recognise.

In keeping with the times (says Mr. Smart), there has been noticed a very material advance in the wages paid these young farm hands. They are of very frugal habits. Every dollar these boys or girls save is well and honestly earned. They are thrifty, and the large majority have accounts in a chartered bank or in the Post Office savings bank.

Of the 1,648 juveniles inspected and reported upon, 1,326 were of wage-earning age, and 322 were of school age and placed under the foster parent system, *i.e.*, for home, clothing, and schooling. The aggregate wages of those under the supervision of the Department was $69,720, or on an average of over $50 per juvenile—not taking into account board and keep.

The following examples, selected quite indiscriminately, are interesting, when it is borne in mind that the boys went to Canada practically penniless:—A young man called at one of the Homes not long ago, *en route* overseas with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and left for safe keeping $1,200 in Victory Bonds, and $370 to be deposited in a savings bank in trust for him. He had started to work on an Ontario farm eight years ago, and this represented his net savings. Another young man who had unsuccessfully attempted to enlist, invested $1,000 of his $1,300 savings in Victory Bonds, all of which he earned as a farm hand, having started as a boy apprentice seven years ago. Some of the boys, and girls too, are in the habit of helping their poor relatives in England financially from time to time, and others have brought their mother, father, brother, or sister to Canada.

Philanthropy and Patriotism.

That this work of child-saving has proved to be not only philanthropic but intensely patriotic and Imperialistic is evidenced (says Mr. Smart) by the large number of youths and young men who have been flocking to the Colours in Canada since the beginning of the war. Many of them have made the supreme sacrifice, their bodies lying in the fields of France and Flanders. Some have won commissions and decorations, more than one, it is stated, having been recommended for the Victoria Cross.

In addition to these, there are many who, failing to pass the necessary examination for active military service, have been doing their bit in munition works in Canada.

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SIX MONTHS ON AN ICE FLOE.

Mr. Storkersen, second in command of Mr. Stefansson's Expedition, who was adrift for six months on an ice floe in the Arctic Sea, has reached Edmonton. He refuses to discuss the scientific discoveries of the expedition until after meeting his chief (says the *Times* correspondent), but gives a dramatic account of his experiences. Kepan Land was found to be non-existent. Mr. Storkersen strongly recommends the Government's plan for making commercial use of the musk ox.

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The White Star liner *Baltic* left Liverpool on Wednesday of last week for Halifax and New York with Canadian troops and dependents on board, and the *Belgic* on Saturday with 3,400 troops. The C.P.O.S. *Melita*, leaving on the previous day, had also troops on board.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

General the Hon. Sir J. Byng will take the title of Lord Byng of Vimy upon his promotion to the peerage

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The Hon. A. K. Maclean, K.C., M.P., is now visiting Scotland, accompanied by Mr. G. F. Pearson, proprietor of the Halifax *Chronicle*.

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Brig.-General Frederick Guggisberg was received in audience by the King on Thursday of last week, and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast.

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Sir William Osler and Mr. R. J. B. Howard are among the civilian doctors whose names have been brought to the notice of the Secretary for War for valuable services rendered in the United Kingdom in connection with the war

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Comdr. James Gordon Fraser, R.N., has been made an Officer of the Order of the British Empire (Military Division), for valuable services in H.M.S. *Repulse*, 1st Battle Cruiser Squadron.

* *

The Agent-General for New Brunswick and Mrs. F. W. Sumner left for Canada by the R.M.S. *Melita* last week. They were accompanied by Mrs. R. Reid, widow of the late Agent-General for Ontario, who is a sister of Mr. Sumner.

* *

Viscountess Rhondda, accompanied by her husband, Sir Humphrey Mackworth, and her mother, Sybil Viscountess Rhondda, left Southampton last week by the Cunard R.M.S. *Royal George* for Canada. They will be away three months.

* *

Sir Walter Townley, late British Minister to The Hague, accompanied by his wife, Lady Susan Townley, and their young son, have been staying in Toronto en route to British Columbia, where they contemplate making their future home.

* *

Lt.-Col. John A. Cooper, of Toronto, has been placed in charge of the new Canadian publicity office in New York, with Mr. M. E. Nichols, formerly Director of Public Information, Ottawa, as his assistant.

* *

On his appointment as Vice-Chancellor and Principal of Liverpool University, Dr. J. G. Adami was tendered a dinner at the Mount Royal Club, Montreal. He was to sail for England this week. He is being succeeded as Professor of Pathology at McGill University by Dr. H. Oertel, his former assistant.

* *

The appointment of two new professors in Queen's University, Kingston, is announced:—Capt. John D. Craig, R.F.A. (formerly assistant), to the Chair of Classics; and Mr. J. B. Black, lecturer in British History and assistant to the Professor of History in Glasgow University, to that of Modern History. Mr. Black served with the Highland Light Infantry, and was for some time a prisoner in Germany.

On the nomination of Sir Robert Borden, Sir Herbert Ames, member of Parliament for the St. Antoine Division of Montreal, has been appointed the Financial Director on the Canadian Secretariat of the League of Nations at Geneva

Sir Herbert Ames, who was born at Montreal in June, 1863, is vice-president of the Ames-Holden-McCready Co., and a director of the Gresham Life Assurance Co. in Canada and of the Dominion Gresham Burglary and Insurance Co. He has been M.P. for St. Antoine, Montreal, since 1904, and has held a number of important posts, such as Chairman of the Banking and Commercial Committee of the House of Commons, of the Executive Committee of the Canadian branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, and of the House of Commons Committee on the Care and Treatment of Returned Soldiers, and hon. secretary of the Canadian Patriotic Fund. Sir Herbert, who was knighted in 1915, has made a special study of social and economic conditions in many parts of the world.

SIR HERBERT B. AMES, M.P.
Photo: Elliott and Fry.

* *

Among the departures by the C.P.O.S. R.M.S. *Melita* on August 15, besides General Sir R. and Lady Turner, were Lord and Lady Congleton, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. L. W. Anderson, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. B. E. Bott, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. J. B Brothers, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Dobell, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. H. S. J. Dunbar, Sir T. G. Esmonde, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. M. M. Gibson, Mr. George Hadrill, Col. Hamilton, Sir Arthur Harris, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. V. Lidstone, Major and Mrs. G. N. Logan, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. M. M. Pope, Mrs Richard Reid, Dr. R. F. Ruttan.

* *

Among the departures for Canada last week by the C.P.O.S. R.M.S. *Tunisian* were Lt.-Col. S. B. and Mrs. Anderson, Brig.-Gen. Harston, Dr. Ham, Mrs. H. C. Lefroy, Rev. G. P. Woolcombe; also per C.P.O.S. R.M.S. *Corsican* Mrs. C. Meldrum Miss Merrill M [illegible] Vander Simson

* *

Lord Finlay, Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., and General Hogarth left by the *Letta*

* *

Mr. George Hodge, of Montreal, expects to return to Montreal this month

* *

Mr. W. W. Near, a director of the Dominion Bank, and President of the Page-Hersey Iron Tube & Lead Co., is on the Continent on business, and expects to return to Canada via London next month

* *

The new Principal of Emmanuel College, Saskatoon, which belongs to the Colonial and Continental Church Society, is the Rev. G. F. Trench, who has had large experience of Western Canada, and acted for some time as a chaplain

* *

The Board of the Ottawa Ladies' College have secured as lady principal Miss Mary Rhys, M.A., daughter of Rev. J. L Rhys, of Blandford, Dorsetshire, and an honours graduate of Glasgow University in English and classics

* *

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

The engagement is announced between Mr. John Wynn Stewart, of Wentworth Hall, Cumberland, and Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Cook, The Esplanade, Quebec.

* *

At Grace Church, Milton, Ont., on July 24, Beatrice Margaret, daughter of Major and Mrs. Wm. Panton, was united in marriage to Major Wilfred E. P. Duncan, R.E., son of Eben Duncan, M.D., and the late Mrs. Duncan, of Glasgow, Scotland

* *

At Trinity Church, Aylmer West., Ont., the marriage has taken place of Frances Hazel, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Winnington-Ingram, of Aylmer, and niece of the Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, Bishop of London, to Mr. Clarence St. C. Widner Ball, son of the late Rev. Clarence and Mrs. Ball, London, Ont.

* *

The marriage of Miss Clarissa Mabel Wilson, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Wilson, Sherbrooke, Que., to the Rev. William Henry Moorhead, M.A., assistant rector of the Church of the Ascension, Montreal, formerly curate of St. Peter's Church, Sherbrooke, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Moorhead, Heath Villa, Longford, Ireland, took place in St. Peter's Church, Sherbrooke, on August 20.

* *

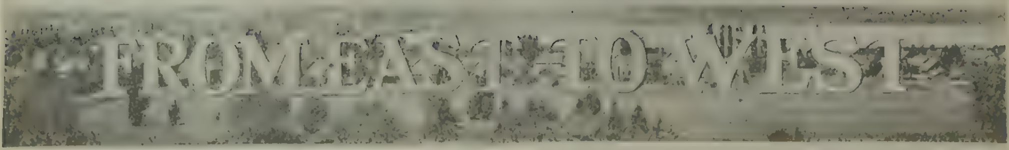
At Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, Miss Dorothy Fleming, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Fleming, of Hadlow, Kent, and Demerara, was married to Lt.-Col. Allen Elsworth Taylor, D.S.O., son of the late Rev. G. I. and Mrs. Taylor, of Toronto.

* *

The marriage took place recently in Winnipeg of Mr. Watkin Mills, choir leader, and Miss Elsie Cantell, organist of Broadway Church in that city. Mr. Mills was at one time a famous baritone singer on the concert stage. He and his bride will reside in England

* *

Mr. and Mrs. E. Stanger, Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter Aimee Katherine, to Lt.-Col. W. G. Turner, M.C., son of Mrs. Turner, of Quebec, and of the late Hon. Richard Turner, M.L.C., and brother of Lt.-General Sir Richard Turner, V.C.



FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Construction of the new Prescott-Ottawa Highway, which will link up the Canadian capital with the New York State highways at Ogdensburg, is progressing rapidly, and it is expected the road will be open to American motorists early next year.

——The Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission has made formal application to the Dominion Government for reimbursements amounting approximately to $5,000,000 for extraordinary war expenditures incurred in providing power on a large scale for the manufacture of munitions and other war material.

TORONTO.—The asylum in Queen Street, built in 1849, is to be closed and the premises taken over by the Grand Trunk Railway. The 1,000 patients will be moved to the new Provincial asylum at Whitby. A new building for Toronto patients is to be built near the city.

——At the 86th annual general meeting of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario, the elected officers were: President, Mr. R. J. Dilworth; vice-presidents, Mr. M. H. Robinson, Mr. Rutherford Williamson; secretary, Arnold Morphy.

KINGSTON.—It is proposed to erect a big hotel in the Thousand Island region, which, since the burning of the Frontenac Hotel at Round Island and the Columbian at the Thousand Island Park, has not been able to accommodate tourists who seek accommodation. It has not been decided whether the hotel will be built on Round Island, below Clayton, or near Alexandria Bay.

——Mr. Geo. Y. Chown, registrar, Queen's University, has intimated his intention of applying the revenue of the $50,000 which he contributed to the endowment fund for the purpose of a research chair in physics or chemistry, to be called the "Chown Science Research Chair."

CHATHAM.—A party of 170 Mexicans, including some women and children, reached this city, and were distributed by the Dominion Sugar Co. among farmers who are raising sugar beets. They have had previous experience in beet work in Colorado and California. They are to be here for six months.

——A year ago Clyde Wilcox, of Raleigh Township, lost a gold watch while working in a tobacco field. Ploughing in the same field recently, he found it, and it is keeping good time.

WIARTON.—Lt. W. H. Fenton, M.C., of Arran Township, returned officer of the 18th Bn., has been chosen as the U.F.O. candidate for North Bruce at the next Provincial Election.

LONDON.—According to an announcement made by the Senate, a Faculty of Law, furnishing training for the LL.D. degree, will be added to Western University for next term.

LISTOWEL.—The Perth County Council has sanctioned a grant of $3,000 to the Board of Education here, in settlement of the county's share of expenditure for improvements and repairs to the High School, thus ending an old dispute.

WINDSOR.—The Canadian Salt Company announce that all employees of their factory are receiving wage increases of 25 cents a day, the working day has been shortened to eight hours, and it is hoped to establish a profit-sharing scheme to take effect in the fall.

——This city will build a $250,000 technical school.

CHATHAM.—Well No. 13, drilled by the Union Gas Company in Dover Field is producing 7,500,000 cub. ft. of gas in 24 hours. Several other wells are under way in the field, of which one is producing 2,000,000 cub. ft. daily.

HOPE.—As a memorial to those who have fallen in battle or returned disabled, it is proposed that the township shall raise by taxation each year a memorial fund, based on a rate of one mill on the dollar, for the purpose of assisting disabled soldiers, their dependents, and the dependents of those who lost their lives in helping to win the war.

SAULT STE. MARIE. Navigation practically ceased on Lake Superior last week owing to the smoke of forest fires, which completely obscures the vision. The situation around here is the worst for years.

PORT ARTHUR.—The first shipment of silver ore from the Northern Ontario district has been made by the Mining Corporation of Canada from the West End Mine, after a lapse of 15 years. The corporation is expected to re-open the Badger, Keystone, Porcupine, and East End shortly.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The rush to leave work caused a disaster at the new Champlain dry docks at Lauzon on August 12, when a gangway snapped owing to the sudden strain put upon it by the weight of as many as 50 men.

——The Provincial Exhibition is to be held here from August 28 to September 6.

——The area of public lands in this Province subdivided and unsold on June 30, 1917, is given as 7,297,471 acres. Farming lands available for settlement, upon prescribed conditions, in 100-acre lots are located in the following districts:—Temiskaming, 3,500,000 acres; Abitibi, 8,000,000; Beauce, 50,000 to 60,000. The price is 60 cents per acre.

——For the opening up of Northern Quebec two railway companies have applied for Provincial incorporation. One of the projected railways seeks to run from Seven Islands, some 300 miles below Quebec City, on the north of the St. Lawrence, to Hudson Bay, near Lake Mekikek. The second would run almost at right angles to the other, stretching from Lake St. John, north of Quebec City, to Lake Petitsikapau, far in the interior.

MONTREAL.—The Harbour Commissioners' last report shows that the cost of the works undertaken totalled $28,000,000 up to the end of 1918. The accommodation provided includes 100 steamship berths, 350 to 750 feet in length, with 20 to 35 feet depth of water alongside, two modern fire-proof elevators with a conveyer system to fifteen steamship berths, 21 permanent fire-proof sheds, and 51 miles of harbour railway terminals over which from 1,000 to 1,800 cars are moved daily. The Commissioners ask at what other port in the world can so much high-class accommodation be shown created at so little cost. The channel of the river from Montreal towards the sea has been deepened and widened, and in the season of 1918 there was never less than 30 feet of water available.

——Mr. D. R. McCord, K.C., is presenting his remarkable collection of articles of historic interest, works of art, and other almost priceless relics illustrative of the history, art, and social life of Canada and the British Empire during a long period, to McGill University.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—There will be three new professors on the faculty of the New Brunswick University when the academic year of 1919-20 opens in September.

——Dr. W. L. McDonald, Professor of English, went overseas with the C. E. Forces as a lieutenant, and was wounded.

Professor J. A. Styles, who recently was appointed Deputy Commissioner of the Boy Scouts for Canada, has resigned as Dean of the Engineering School, while Prof. R. B. Miller, who was Dean of the Forestry School, has resigned to become State Forester of Illinois.

ST. JOHN.—The quarantine ban against New Brunswick, on travellers returning from this Province to the United States without first requiring a certificate of successful vaccination within twelve months, has been lifted. A new reciprocal arrangement has been made.

——The *Maritime Retailer*, a trade paper in its fifth year, has been purchased by W. F. B. Paterson and S. K. Smith, of the *Business Review*, and the two papers are to be merged under the name of the *Business Review and Maritime Retailer.*

BATHURST.—Serious damage was done here by a cloudburst. Houses and barns were lifted bodily from their foundations and carried a considerable distance. Crops were damaged over a wide tract.

FROM EAST TO WEST

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The value of the annual crop of forest products in this Province is put at $19,000,000 by the Commissioner of Lands. This includes $8,755,000 for lumber, $5,250,000 for cordwood, and $1,000,000 for ship timbers and knees.

——Contracts for the double tracking of portions of the Government Railway between Halifax and Moncton have been awarded, and also for a section in New Brunswick and one in Quebec. The total is about 40 miles, and is on portions of the line where the traffic needs it most.

SYDNEY.—Great activity prevails at St. Anns, C.B., the scene of operations of the Cape Breton Pulp and Paper Company, which is made up of American capitalists. It is expected that not only pulp, but paper, will be manufactured at an early date. At present there are about 300 men steadily employed, and work for 600.

——In reference to the present operations of the mills and furnaces of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., it is stated that: "Production of Sydney mines has been in excess of requirements of finishing mills for some months. We have accumulated a considerable tonnage of pig-iron, ingots and billets. The lull in business enables us to take advantage of favourable weather to re-line our furnace stack and stoves, both of which have been in operation for an exceptionally long period without repair."

MIDDLETON.—The Rector of Holy Trinity Church here, Rev. W. H. S. Morris, has been created a Canon of All Saints' Cathedral, Halifax.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Only 200 persons attended an open-air meeting called here, under the auspices of the Women's Labour League, to hear Winnipeg Labour leaders on the recent strike and provide funds to assist the defence of those now on trial. A sum of $100 was subscribed.

——Schools in this Province total 1,934, of which 83 are consolidated and 1,690 rural schools. The pupils enrolled total 109,925.

——The Rev. William Ivens, who was formally dismissed from the editorship of the *Western Labour News* by the reorganised Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council, refuses to recognise the Council's authority, and declares that he will take legal action to regain his position.

BRANDON.—Prof. Osborne, of the University of Manitoba, has been here in connection with the educational conference which is to be held in Winnipeg from October 20 to October 22. Among the speakers will be Hon. Dr. Cody, Sir Robert Falconer, Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Taylor Statten, of the Canadian Standard Efficiency Training Groups; President Finley, Commissioner of Education for New York; Mr. John R. Mott; Dr. White, Ottawa; M. O'Brien, Toronto; and Mr. Peter Wright, from England.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—This Province now has 4,170 schools, attended by 103,185 pupils; 3,725 are rural and 298 village schools, at which 68 per cent. of the Province's scholars attend.

——The poultry industry, which used to be considered a side line in Western Canada, is growing into a position of importance. Last year Saskatchewan farmers received over $3,000,000 from this side line.

SALOON PASSAGE TO CANADA early October available, on payment three-quarter fare (£15 15s.), to lady who would assist another with children. References exchanged. Apply Box 508, Canada Newspaper Co., Ltd., Craven House, 113 Kingsway, W.C.2.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—With its present population Alberta has coal for 5,000 years, enough to supply a population of 20,000,000 for 2,000 years, according to a statement by Dr. MacCallum, chairman of the Council for Industrial and Scientific Research at the Alberta Industrial Congress. Mr. Eugene Coste declared that the Province had the biggest oilfields in the world, 1,600 miles long and 300 wide.

There is a strong demand for the extension of the irrigation system throughout Southern Alberta.

LACOMBE.—H. M. Trimble and H. G. Morrison have demonstrated, on the Union Ranch, which they purchased last year, what can be done on Alberta wild lands. A year ago their farm was wild, bushy land; now it is growing 400 acres of the "prettiest crop" of wheat and oats to be seen in the Province.

BANFF.—A party of literary men and journalists, including Charles Hanson Towne, editor of McClures; Porter Emerson Browne, Grantland Rice, John N. Wheeler, and Frank W. Clarke, are here with Mr. J. M. Gibbon, publicity manager C.P.R. The party will travel up the Kananaskis river for two and a half days on ponies to Kananaskis Lake near the Three Sisters. Later a trip of the same duration will be made to the Spray Lakes, and return to Banff by way of Mount Assiniboine. Both Lake Kananaskis and the Spray Lakes are famous for trout, of from three to seven pounds.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA—"One of the most important schemes for road and trail development which we are considering," says the Hon. W. Sloan, "is one for connecting up with a fifty-mile trail the Iskut River and the Enuk River districts, which will make it possible to get from the Salmon River district at Stewart, by way of the Enuk River trail, through to the Iskut River, a branch of the Stikine. The trail would help prospecting as well as assist the work of the mineral surveys."

Cattle owned in British Columbia have increased 80 per cent. since 1913.

——1,616,157 cases of the 1918 salmon pack had a total valuation of $11,500,000.

VANCOUVER.—The run of sock-eye salmon on the Fraser River in the season now practically ended has been a flat failure, although it is possible there may be a late run this autumn. The pack on the Fraser has been decreasing to an alarming extent since 1913, which was one of the big years which come once in four years. That year the Fraser pack totalled 780,000 cases. The next big year, 1917, the pack was only just over 400,000 cases. The failure is attributed to various causes, but it is considered to be largely due to the continued and excessive use of traps in the American waters at the mouth of the Fraser.

The past year has seen an increase of over 5,000 in the business population of Vancouver, according to Wrigley's British Columbia directory. In his story of Vancouver, Mr. Reginald Davison, the industrial commissioner, gives the city proper a population of 105,000 and Greater Vancouver, including New Westminster, a population of 175,000.

NELSON.—The first shipment of fluorspar concentrates from the Consolidated Company's mill at Lynch Creek near Grand Forks has been made. This shipment marks an important milestone in the mining development of the North Fork district.

LADNER.—The Bank of Montreal is erecting a building here. The Bank of Commerce and the Royal Bank already have branches here.

NEW WESTMINSTER.—The Prince of Wales will open the annual exhibition of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of this city on September 29. He is expected to arrive in Vancouver on September 22.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR.—IV.

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLAT

ELEVENTH AVENUE, REGINA, LOOKING EASTWARDS FROM CORNWALL STREET.

FISHING LAKES NOS. 3 AND 4, IN THE QU'

The "Fishing Lakes" were so named by the In
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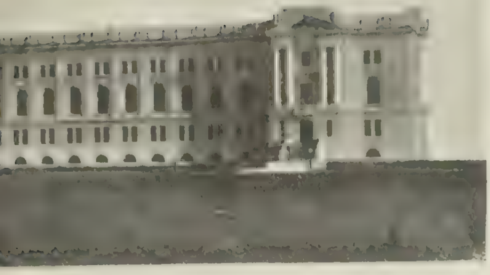
[illegible] D STREET, LONDON (ONTARIO), LOOKING NORTH.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE CITY OF

SOME PLACES HE WILL VISIT ON HIS JOURNEY EASTWARDS.



REGINA (SASKATCHEWAN).

(SASKATCHEWAN): SHOWING G.T.P. TRACK

end for a distance of thirty miles and in many

ROSSER AVENUE, BRANDON (MANITOBA): THE POST OFFICE AND MERCHANTS BANK ON THE RIGHT, AND THE BANK OF COMMERCE ON THE LEFT.

TARIO) FROM THE "MOUNTAIN"

OUELLETTE AV [illegible]

GALLANTRY IN NORTH RUSSIA.

Medals for Canadians on Both Fronts.

(*"London Gazette" Supplement, August 12.*)

BAR TO MILITARY MEDAL.

Archangel Command.—89096 Bomdr. L. W. Dippell, M.M., 16th Bde., C.F.A. (M.M. gazetted December 21, 1916); 42869 Sgt. J. A Beddow, M.M., 16th Bde., C.F.A. (M.M. gazetted July 18, 1917).

MILITARY MEDAL.

Archangel Command.—41445 Sgt. A. S. Hicks, 16th Bde., C.F.A.; 40186 Sgt. W. G. Higgins, 16th Bde., C.F.A.; 301697 Sgt. E. R. Skaife, 16th Bde., C.F.A.,; 305601 Cpl. P. L. Debney, 16th Bde., C.F.A.; 301771 Cpl. T. B. Greaves, 16th Bde., C.F.A.; 305605 Cpl. W. Hughes, 16th Bde., C.F.A.; 91580 Bomdr. J. M. Crockett, 16th Bde., C.F.A.; 40060 Siglr. J. P. Breiter, 16th Bde. C.F.A.; 2040627 Siglr. D. W. Buchanan, 16th Bde., C.F.A.; 334756 Siglr. W. R. Harrison, 16th Bde., C.F.A.; 41459 Gnr. G. F Atherton, 16th Bde., C.F.A.; 304579 Gnr. (Act./Bomdr.) W. O Cook, 16th Bde., C.F.A.; 506279 Gnr. C. C. Cordell, 16th Bde., C.F.A.; 43840 Gnr. V. J. Cunningham, 16th Bde., C.F.A.; 415400 Gnr. W. M. Dowling, 16th Bde., C.F.A.; 300746 Gnr. (Act. Bomdr.) J. A. Francis, 16th Bde., C.F.A.; 318988 Gnr. F. C. French, 16th Bde., C.F.A.; 1250730 Gnr A. E. Halladay, 16th Bde., C.F.A.; 415354 Dvr. M. A. Kennedy, 16th Bde., C.F.A.; 335297 Gnr. J. McLean, 16th Bde., C.F.A.; 83866 Gnr. C. Maloney, 16th Bde., C.F.A.; 446031 Gnr. W. Maxwell, 16th Bde., C.F.A.; 85743 Gnr. F. Meehan, 16th Bde., C.F.A.; 65657 Gnr. J. Murphy, 16th Bde., C.F.A.; 334824 Gnr (Act./Bomdr.) T. J. O'Connell, 16th Bde., C.F.A.; 300364 Gnr. W. Perryman, 16th Bde., C.F.A.; 1251864 Gnr. C. Robertson, 16th Bde., C.F.A.; 340248 Dvr. G Watters, 16th Bde., C.F.A.; 332881 Gnr. C S. Wilson, 16th Bde., C.F.A.

Murmansk Command.—745345 Sgt. J. A. Cowie, 1st Bn., Ont. R.; 852 Sgt. J. Hayes, Man. R.; 423359 Sgt. J. Ivy, 1st Bn., Ont. R.

MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL.

Archangel Command.—42050 By./Q.M.Sgt. W. Rudge, 16th Bde., C.F.A.

Murmansk Command.—126140 Pte. (Act./Sgt.) F. Noe, 44th Bn., N.B.R.

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CANADIAN NURSES "MENTIONED."

It is announced from the War Office, under date August 19, that the following Canadians have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War for valuable services rendered in connection with the war.

Aikman, Sister Miss L. R., 11th Can. Gen. Hosp., Moore Barracks, Shorncliffe, Kent; Bagshaw, Nursing Sister Miss E. T., Granville Can. Spec. Hosp., Buxton, Derbyshire; Batty, Sister Miss L. R., Can. Convalescent Hosp. for Officers, Matlock Bath, Derbyshire; Bernard, Sister Miss H., 12th Can. Gen. Hosp., Bramshott, Hampshire; Brown, Nursing Sister Miss L. M., 5th Can. Gen. Hosp., Kirkdale, Liverpool; Carscallen, Sister Miss A. A., 14th Can. Gen. Hosp., Eastbourne, Sussex; Casswell, Nursing Sister Miss E. J., Granville Can. Spec. Hosp., Buxton, Derbyshire; Denton, Nursing Sister Miss L. E., 16th Can. Gen. Hosp., Orpington, Kent; Drew, Sister Miss M. C., 9th Can. Gen. Hosp., Kinmel Park, Rhyl, Flintshire.

Fitzpatrick-Smith, Sister Miss J., Can. Convalescent Hosp. for Officers, Matlock Bath, Derbyshire; Fox, Sister Miss M. G., 9th Can. Gen. Hosp., Kinmel Park, Rhyl, Flintshire; Franks, Sister Miss H., Queen's Mil. Hosp., Beachborough Park, Shorncliffe, Kent; Fraser, Nursing Sister Miss E. M., Can. Red Cross Hosp. for Officers, 1, Hyde Park Place, London, W.; Graham, Sister Miss R. R., The King's Can. Red Cross Spec. Hosp., Bushey Park, Hampton Hill, Middlesex; Gray, Sister Miss D., 11th Can. Gen. Hosp., Moore Barracks, Shorncliffe, Kent; Gray, Nursing Sister Miss G. A., A.R.R.C., 15th Can. Gen. Hosp., Taplow, Buckinghamshire; Johnston, Nursing Sister Miss J., 5th Can. Gen. Hosp., Kirkdale, Liverpool; Kerruish, Sister Miss H., 12th Can. Gen Hosp., Bramshott, Hampshire.

Macdonald, Nursing Sister Miss N. E. L., 11th Can. Gen. Hosp., Moore Barracks, Shorncliffe, Kent.; McConachie, Nursing Sister Miss L., 16th Can. Gen. Hosp., Orpington, Kent; Pope, Matron Miss G. F., R.R.C. (frmly. 2nd Can. Staty. Hosp., France); Powell, Asst. Matron Miss C., Massey Harris Hosp., Dulwich, London, S.E.; Ralph, Sister Miss E. K., 12th Can. Gen. Hosp., Bramshott, Hampshire; Ross, Matron Miss E. B., R.R.C., Can. Red Cross Hosp. for Officers, 1, Hyde Park Place, London, W.; Scatcherd, Sister Mrs. R., 14th Can. Gen. Hosp., Eastbourne, Sussex; Sutherland, Nurse (A./Nursing Sister) Miss A., Can. Spec. Hosp., Lenham, Kent; Tremaine, Matron Miss V. A., R.R.C., H.M.A.T. s.s. *Essequibo;* Turner, Sister Miss A. L., 12th Can. Gen. Hosp., Bramshott, Hampshire

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"Canada, the New Nation," was the subject of an address given by Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P., at the Oxford University Extension meeting last week.

At the London District Army Championships meeting, held last week at Stamford Bridge, to determine representations at the Army championships at Aldershot on the 28th and 29th of this month, Lt. H. M. Williams, Canadian Headquarters, won the one-mile championship by 12 yards in 4 min. 47 2-5 sec. Sergt. Phillips, Canadian Headquarters, won the 880 yds. by 15 yds. in 2 min. 13 3-5 sec., and the 440 yds. by 15 yds. in 50 3-5 sec.

FLAX GROWING IN CANADA.

Empire Committee's Interim Report.

The Empire Flax Growing Committee, in an interim report on the general situation and prospects of supply, points out that in Canada flax has always been grown for fibre purposes on a relatively small scale in the Eastern Provinces, especially Ontario. Efforts made in 1917 and 1918 to increase the area under fibre flax in Eastern Canada have met with considerable success, and the area in 1918 amounted to 13,000 acres. In Western Canada, the problem was to induce the growers to use the imported Japanese seed (in place of the Canadian common which they have hitherto grown for linseed only) for the purpose of producing fibre seed for use in other parts of the Empire, such as Eastern Canada and the United Kingdom.

Another question of direct economic interest is the possibility of utilising the linseed straw in Western Canada, which though essentially the same plant as fibre flax, has so far been found useless, and is mostly burnt. Any use that could be established for this by-product which would increase even to a moderate extent the total money yield of the crop to the farmer, would be a very important factor in extending the cultivation of flax for seed purposes throughout larger areas in Canada.

Flax for Seed.

Steps were taken by the War Department during the summer of 1918 to induce farmers in Canada to take up the growing of flax for seed on a large scale. A contract was entered into with Messrs. E. R. Wayland & Co., of Winnipeg, who undertook to distribute to the farmers Japanese seed provided by the Government, to superintend the growing of the crop, and finally to arrange delivery of the seed at the Atlantic ports. In 1918, 80,000 acres were sown in this way, and the results obtained were very satisfactory in spite of a bad season. The Committee has recommended that the contract with Messrs. Wayland & Co. should be continued on a smaller scale for the year 1919, and feels sure that some scheme of this kind will be necessary to secure an adequate seed supply, at any rate, so long as the present disturbed condition in Russia continues.

The scientific question of how far the character of the seed may be affected by the way in which it is sown, if persisted in year after year, still remains to be settled. It appears that flax is a soft-fertilised plant, and it is difficult to believe that its character could change permanently in the way indicated, but there seems to be room for considerable further enquiry into the matter.

A Bad Year in Ontario.

A Toronto despatch says:—"This is a bad year for the flax industry in Ontario. Reports that have been received by Justus Miller, field crop specialist of the Department of Agriculture, show that 16 of the 20 companies in Ontario, which operate 37 of the 51 mills in different parts of the province, claim that the crop is not a success. Generally speaking, they claim that one-third of the crop on the 11,000 acres will have to be cut instead of being pulled. The flax is very short because of the drought."

* *

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

"Annals of Valour" is a little book for the publication of which the Ontario Department of Education is entitled to high credit. It was really intended for Empire Day, but its appeal is by no means confined to one day or year. With the object of helping to inculcate some of the lessons of the war, a graphic survey of the Canadian campaign has been provided, and the other contents include the story of the P.P.C.L.I. and some of the tales of heroism for which Canadians have been awarded the Victoria Cross and other decorations. It is well calculated to stir the blood of the children of Ontario and to stimulate their patriotism.

* *

STRIKE LEADERS REFUSED BAIL.

Eight Winnipeg strike leaders, who have been committed for trial, were refused bail and, unless their appeal succeeds, they must remain in gaol until October (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Daily Mail*). They are the Rev. William Ivens, R. B. Russell, Alderman Queen, Alderman Heaps, R. E. Bray, W. A. Pritchard, R. J. Johns, and George Armstrong, all but the last being British born.

They were refused bail on the ground that since their arrest they had taken part in labour agitation.

* *

Sapper Moss, Canadian Engineers, was sentenced to six months' hard labour at Bow St. last week for stealing or receiving a khaki tunic, three war medals, and a wallet with military and other papers, belonging to Sergt.-Major R. R. Tooley, Canadian Corps Depot, Witley Camp. The latter missed them from the Beaver Hut, Strand, where he stayed for a night, and Moss was said to have worn the prosecutor's M.M. and D.C.M. while in hospital.

THE BRITISH CELLULOSE REPORT.

THE report of the Committee, consisting of Lord Sumner, Lord Inchcape, and Lord Colwyn, appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer "to report upon the formation and financial arrangements of the British Cellulose and Chemical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and asso[illegible], and upon their relations with departments of the Government," has now been issued.

The Committee was appointed last autumn, and commenced its investigations in October. The reasons for the holding of this investigation were the criticisms made in the House of Commons in August of last year on a report by the Select Committee on National Expenditure. The questions asked in Parliament were followed by strong attacks in the *Daily Chronicle* and other British newspapers, who demanded full investigation of the circumstances under which the British Cellulose and Chemical Manufacturing Company received such special privileges from the Government as to enable the promoters to convert shares of the nominal value of sixpence into shares of a face value of £14 10s.

The Committee state in their report that, after very full investigation, assisted by a firm of eminent accountants, they found nothing which reflected on the personal credit either of the managers of the company's affairs or of the departmental officials concerned.

The fitness and ability of the Committee selected to report on this matter is hardly open to question. Lord Sumner, the Chairman, formerly a Judge of the High Court, is now a Lord Justice of Appeal. Lord Inchcape was, before his elevation to the peerage, Sir James Lyle Mackay, a partner in a well-known firm of East India merchants, and a member of the Council of India, and has served with great distinction on many most important Government committees. Lord Colwyn, formerly Sir Frederick Henry Smith, is a prominent manufacturer and colliery owner, and a bank director. The report would have been issued earlier, but for the absence in America of one witness, Dr. Camille Dreyfus, who did not return until the end of July. Between the end of November and February, the Committee held seventeen sittings and examined thirty-two witnesses.

The Origin of the Company.

The British Cellulose Company was registered as a private company on March 18, 1916, to acquire the British patent rights of Dreyfus & Company, a Swiss firm of chemical manufacturers, and to take over the uncompleted portion of a contract made between the Swiss firm and the War Office in July, 1915. The report states that the company was formed as the result of a visit to Basle by Col. W. Grant Morden and Mr. Robson. (This was presumably after the famous visit of Col. Morden to Friedrichshafen in search of this chemical process, to which the report does not refer.)

The Financing of the Enterprise.

A private company was formed, with a nominal capital of 160,000 shares of sixpence each, which was divided between the Swiss company and the London promoters. A debenture issue was made, the Prudential Trust Company of Canada, Ltd., acting as trustees. A full list of the names of the original share and debenture holders is appended to the report, which shows that the largest holders were Vickers, Ltd., Berthold Kitzinger, Messrs. Dreyfus, and the four members of the promoting syndicate. The syndicate was transformed into the parent company on March 20, 1918, with a nominal capital of £3,500,000. The holders of the old sixpenny shares in the syndicate received £2,319,998, and the Explosives Syndicate, which supplied the sum of £455,000, received £780,000 in shares. The Central Mining and Investment Corporation, Ltd., appear at one time to have had some interest in the financing of the company, through Sir Lionel Phillips, but he resigned as a director on October 29, 1918, and the connection of that Corporation with the Cellulose Company ceased. The Union Bank of Canada at one time gave credit to the company amounting to £200,000, but this advance was repaid, and in its place the London County & Westminster and Parr's Bank made an advance amounting to some £520,000. During the twelvemonth ending June, 1918, a capital expenditure of nearly £1,700,000 was made on the construction and equipment of the company's factory. Up to October, 1918, the Government had advanced the sum of £900,000.

The Committee, in their report, state that the basis of the capitalisation of the company appears to be of but slight public importance. Its shares were never quoted on any stock exchange, and any sales that took place did so within a narrow circle.

Relations with Government Departments.

The report explains the difficulties which the aeronautical contract branch of the War Office experienced in placing contracts for cellulose acetate. Small contracts were placed with the Dreyfus firm, and when largely increased supplies were required by the Government owing to the enormous extension of the Air Force, it was represented that the company could not reach the output required without prompt assistance from the Government in regard to priority of constructional supplies and labour. After investigation of the company's plant by the technical officers of the Government it was agreed to grant the priority certificate and other assistance asked for, and manufacture on an important scale was entered upon. It is shown in the report that, unless the Government was prepared to risk the necessary delays and uncertainties in encouraging British chemical manufacturers unacquainted with this special product, it was bound to make the best terms it could with the Swiss manufacturers to induce them to manufacture their products in England, as dependence on a Swiss supply which was so near to the territory of our chief enemy could not be entertained.

The report states that under these circumstances Dr. Dreyfus was in a position to demand his own terms. The demand made by him and his associates that they should be free from the operations of the excess profits duty was only agreed to after much hesitation; but, as no profits were made whilst the concession was in force, the matter is now of no public interest. The company's works at Spondon came under Government control on December 7, 1917.

The Question of Monopoly.

Naturally the large and ultimately exclusive contracts placed by the Government with the Swiss-British firm created much feeling among the big chemical manufacturers. Offers were made by the United Alkali Company, by Courtauld's, Ltd., and by the British Emaillite Company. The report discusses these offers, and the Committee considers the reasons given to them by the Government witnesses whom they examined are adequate for the decision of the authorities to continue their policy of obtaining all their supplies from the one firm. It would have taken many months for the erection of plants by the British companies, who were not then manufacturing this special product.

* *

ANOTHER R.A.F. CHANGE.

Flying Officers' New Ranks.

On the advice of the Secretary of State for War and Air, the King has approved of new titles for the commissioned ranks of the Royal Air Force. These are set out below, with their corresponding ranks in the Army and Navy:—

AIR FORCE.	NAVY.	ARMY.
Marshal of the Air.	Admiral of the Fleet.	Field-Marshal.
Air Chief-Marshal.	Admiral.	General.
Air Marshal.	Vice-Admiral.	Lieut.-General.
Air Vice-Marshal.	Rear-Admiral.	Major-General.
Air Commodore.	Commodore.	Brig.-General.
Group Captain.	Captain	Colonel.
Wing Commander.	Commander.	Lieut.-Colonel
Squadron Leader.	Lt.-Commander.	Major.
Flight-Lieutenant.	Lieutenant.	Captain.
Flying Officer (or Observer).	Sub-Lieutenant.	Lieutenant.
Pilot Officer.	Midshipman.	2nd Lieutenant.

The object in view is to preserve and emphasise the principle of the independence and integrity of the Royal Air Force as a separate service among the fighting services of the Crown.

A distinction is preserved between the regimental officers and officers of general rank. Officers of general rank in the Royal Air Force are "Air Officers," and the expression "Air Officer" corresponds to the expression "General Officer" in the Army or "Flag Officer" in the Navy.

* *

DOUBLE AEROPLANE FATALITY AT PORTAGE.

As the result of an aeroplane accident at Portage la Prairie last month, Lt. W. R. Cross was killed, and Lt. S. P. Kerr was seriously injured, while the young wife of the latter was crushed to death by the falling machine. Both aviators belonged to Winnipeg, and were in the employment of the Veterans' Aeroplane Company.

Lt. Cross was the only son of Mr. W. H. Cross, Winnipeg, and left Canada in August, 1914, with the Fort Garry Horse. After acting as a despatch rider in France, he served in Gallipoli with the R.N.A.S., and joining the R.F.C., was taken prisoner in France in March, 1917.

Lt. Kerr joined the R.F.C. at Toronto in July, 1917, and was wounded in France in May, 1918. His wife was Miss Elsie Carr, of Winnipeg.

* *

The mails which were delivered in London on Monday were the first within the memory of the oldest port officials to leave Montreal for England by cargo steamer. On account of the dislocation of the mail steamer service by the Liverpool strikes, they were despatched on Saturday, August 2, by the White Star-Dominion *Turcoman*, reaching Avonmouth on August 13.

AN EXHIBITION OF WAR PICTURES.

Doubtless there are many people who would be glad of the opportunity of purchasing some little artistic memento of the Great War, particularly in the form of a picture of some place in the battle area with which they have had intimate acquaintance themselves, or possibly because the scene is associated with the memory of a dear one who gave his life in the great struggle for freedom.

With a view to giving the general public a better opportunity of seeing some very notable work in the form of etchings and dry points by such artists as Lt. Cyril H. Barrand, Lt. Gerard de Witt, and Caroline H. Armington, the windows of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at 62-65, Charing Cross, have been placed at the disposal of the Canadian War Memorial, to the funds of which the proceeds of all sales are devoted. An excellent exhibition has been arranged, containing such subjects as Ypres, Arras, Mons, etc., also including reproductions of paintings, such as " The Battle of Vimy Ridge," by Richard Jack, A.R.A.; " The Landing of the 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade at St. Nazaire, 1915," by Edgar Bundy, A.R.A.; and " The Cloth Hall, Ypres," by J. Kerr Lawson.

* *

THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

The next British Industries Fair is to be held from February 23 to March 5, when manufacturers will be free from war-time restrictions. The Fair will, therefore, be on a huge scale, and for the one in London it has been found necessary to take the Crystal Palace, the largest exhibition building in the world. There are really three Fairs, the other two being held in Birmingham and Glasgow, but each represents a specified group of industries, and they are held concurrently.

The Fairs offer a good opportunity to Canadian manufacturers to bring their goods to the notice of buyers both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent. It is a purely trade occasion, only actual trade buyers being admitted. By the methods of classification and grouping the buyers' convenience is studied, as during the Fair period he can inspect not only a few firms but practically all the manufacturers in whose productions he is interested.

Exhibitors may erect their own stands, but for those who are unable to do so the British Board of Trade will arrange for the erection of simple stands. Assistance is also given in other directions.

Forms of application for space will be issued in a few weeks. Applications from manufacturing firms within the British Empire, but outside the United Kingdom, can only be received through H.M. Trade Commissioners, who, in the case of Canada are at Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg.

* *

TEXTILE EXPORTS.

The Canadian Woollen Manufacturers' Association propose to take active steps to extend their field of export by sending a representative to the West Indies, Brazil and Argentina to exhibit samples and solicit orders. In pursuance of the Trade Commission's advice that " trade groups " be formed, it is proposed that the garment makers and clothing manufacturers unite with the woollen manufacturers in the attempt to secure an export market in South America and the West Indies. Recently the Canadian woollen manufacturers have also received orders from Siberia and South-East Russia, the goods for the latter being exchanged for raw material which will be disposed of for cash, though the raw material is said to be in good demand here.

* *

ARMY COUNCIL'S THANKS TO V.A.D.'s.

The Army Council desire to convey to all members of Voluntary Aid Detachments, who have worked so hard and with such devotion, their appreciation of the valuable help so unstintingly given during the long and trying period through which the country has passed. The work that has been done, by each and all, has been of the utmost assistance to the great cause for which the Allies have been fighting for the past four and a half years.

The keenness, self-sacrifice, and devotion to duty displayed at all times and in all circumstances have been most marked, and without the help of these workers the difficulties regarding the furnishing of adequate care and attention to the sick and wounded would have been immensely increased. The calls made on the members of V.A.D.s have been many and various, but they have invariably been met with the utmost ability, tact and good will.

The Army Council wish to express a deep sense of gratitude to these devoted helpers in the great cause of humanity.

* *

The White Star liner *Olympic* left Liverpool last week for Belfast to be reconditioned by her builders, Messrs. Harland & Wolff, Ltd., after her war work. It is anticipated that she will be ready to resume her place in the service between Southampton, Cherbourg, and New York early in the New Year.

A VISION SPLENDID

Sir Rider Haggard on the Empire's Future.

Sir Rider Haggard admirably described and summed up the potential future of the British Empire in his evidence at a recent sitting of the National Birth Rate Commission.

" I turn now," he said, " to the subject of the Dominions and their population. Here we find all the conditions exactly opposite to those which prevail at home, except that there, too, the tendency of the people is to live together in the great cities. In the oversea Empire we find enormous areas of almost manless land only awaiting cultivation to put out more foodstuffs and raw material than the world needs at present. Unmeasured stretches of this vast inheritance have every advantage that we can boast at home, with good climates, which we cannot boast, thrown in. They have coal, they have iron, they have harbours; they have ample lands of richest fertility almost free of rates, taxes, and tithe.

" Supposing that these continents lay together unseparated by seas, would not the population of Britain flow out over them and turn their richness to account, and where then would be all the troubles and difficulties upon which I have touched? And what are seas nowadays, which swift ships can cross in a few days, while cables beneath them and aerial telegraphy, to say nothing of the coming telephony, annihilate distance? And what will they be within a decade, when the sky ships speed from shore to shore at 100 miles the hour, or even quicker? Here in Europe men battle and die by thousands over little strips of Mother Earth; there great territories lie unoccupied, crying to be tilled. Moreover, these places acknowledge one king and everywhere, east and west and north and south, flies one flag, beneath whose shadow men from all of them for one cause have marched to battle and to death, because they are of one blood. Further, they have one tongue, acknowledge one God, and seek justice under one law.

" Things being thus, it seems a pity that so many at home should be opposed to emigration, or redistribution of Empire population in any form, though this would determine our difficulties, or most of them, and add enormously to our strength, while of those who do emigrate, a large proportion, chiefly through lack of guidance and knowledge, become the citizens of other countries. Yet it is true that there are numbers of politicians and others who prefer to see men standing about unemployed, and women for whom there is no possibility of marriage, remaining by thousands in Great Britain, rather than that they should find plenty, work, and happy homes across a strip of sea. Were it otherwise the British Empire might grow to something more wonderful and a greater power for good than perhaps the world has ever known. It might tie itself together with infinite and indissoluble bonds, and, rich in countless offspring, be prepared to speak with any and every enemy at the gate. Moreover, within its own bounds it could produce all or nearly all that man needs, each part sending to the other whatever might be desired. Such a picture may appear to partake of the nature of the Vision Splendid, but, given statesmanship and the exercise of a little common sense, to-day its realisation is well within our grasp. Could this come about I believe that incidentally most of the problems into which your Commission sits to enquire, would find their solution through the working of natural laws, and this without the violation of those of political economy."

* *

"IT HAS BEGUN."

" Within a week or so of the signing of the Treaty of Peace, before the ink was fairly dry, the officers of the trans-Atlantic steamship lines were swamped with applications for berths and passages. Of course, not all these people are merely curious; thousands will cross for a holy purpose; they will place wreaths on the last resting place of a loved one; others go as missionaries of commerce; others again to study with benevolent purpose the ravages of war—but by far the greater number will go just to see what it all looks like; to spend money and, inadvertently and unconsciously, to help Europe to regain some of the store of gold which passed into Uncle Sam's coffers in payment of food, munitions, and supplies. The Frenchman should recall, and draw encouragement from, the grim remark of the southerner who lived near a civil war battlefield much visited by northern tourists. Said he: ' Yep, the Yanks licked us. But we've given them Hades since.' "—*Manitoba Free Press.*

* *

It is announced that the Southern Canada Power Co.'s new hydro-electric development at Drummondville, Quebec, is completed and is now supplying power. The plant has at present a capacity of 7,000 h.p., which will ultimately be increased to 18,000 h.p. The company's gross earnings for May were $47,098, and net earnings were $20,988, being increases of $6,485 and $2,766 in gross and net respectively as compared with May, 1918. For the eight months to the end of May gross earnings were $390,747, and net earnings $182,504, the latter being an increase of $42,059 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

RAILWAYS AND RETURNED SOLDIERS

Evidences of Practical Sympathy

EVIDENCES of practical sympathy with the work of the Vocational Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment are being shown by the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railway Companies at the request of the Department.

Each organisation some months ago made arrangements for the industrial re-training of returned disabled soldiers in their shops under actual working conditions. Co-operation in this respect has been very satisfactory from all classes of manufacturers, as well as from the regular employees with whom the men undergoing re-training are working.

Mr. G. M. Wilson, Superintendent of Motive Power, Montreal Shops, has been appointed to act for the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and the names of all men selected as suitable for re-training in these shops are submitted by the District Vocational Officer to this official. The selection of the most suitable occupation for each individual case—that occupation in which the man's disability will prove of no handicap— is made only after careful investigation and consultation. Men selected will be required to conform with the company's regulations regarding hours of work, etc. They will be visited periodically by the company's Medical Officer, and the heads of departments are instructed to carry out any changes that he may recommend, should the man's progress not appear satisfactory in the occupation selected.

A Plea for Consideration.

A letter written by the G.T.R. Vice-President and issued to the various heads of departments contains the following:

"I desire to draw the attention of the officers and foremen to the fact that these men have passed through a terrible ordeal on the battlefield, and their condition may be such that they will require every consideration; therefore, I trust the officers and all concerned, more especially the officers and foremen in immediate charge of the men, will be kind, considerate, patient, and do everything possible to make their instruction a success."

The executive of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with a view to establishing the proper feeling and spirit between their foremen and the disabled men receiving instruction in the shops, have issued a circular letter pointing out the treatment the returned soldier deserves and should receive at their hands. It reads as follows:—

"How do you treat a returned soldier working under you? Do you consider him as an ordinary workman, let him shift for himself and look on his mistakes only as you would an ordinary employee? If so, you are assuming that he is in all respects just a normal man, and should be able to do the same work as quickly and as well as the average employee. If you do, you are wrong.

"Most returned soldiers' constitutions are broken down. They have been gassed, shell-shocked, and tortured by wounds, and consequently, are highly strung and nervous, and will be for some time to come. What they make of themselves depends on you. If one of these men makes a mistake and is roughly reprimanded, he is likely to shake like a leaf, get excited, etc., and be very difficult to make anything of; this is wrong. The greatest tact, care, and attention that you can give these men in helping them to become useful employees is what the company expects, and, moreover, you owe it to them.

"There are bound to be some exceptions and some men will fail to make good. The success or failure of the majority, however, depends on you, and it is your privilege to help [illegible]

[illegible] their officials [illegible] prove [illegible]

These [illegible] Canada [illegible] by the [illegible] Soldiers' C[illegible] handic[illegible] W[illegible]

THE C.P.R. WINDSOR STATION, MONTREAL.

to ensure the right selection to fit each individual case, and with such assurance of good will and sympathetic instruction from manufacturers and their employees, it is safe to predict that the greater portion of Canada's disabled men will become producing elements in the national life, self-supporting, and justifiably proud of their triumph over their handicap due to war injuries.

Major W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., overseas representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, sailed for Canada on the *Lapland* on Friday of last week. He has gone on a visit, and during his absence the work of the Department will be carried on by Lt. G. R. Middleton. The latter will be glad to answer any enquiries relating to the settlement of soldiers in Canada.

Lt.-General Sir Richard Turner, V.C., before sailing from Liverpool last week on his return home, said Canadians had seen enough to convince them that Great Britain was certainly not moribund. With regard to the war, he said that even if Germany had reached the Channel Ports she would not have won, because she would still have had to beat the combined resources of the British Empire.

THE G.T.R. "INTERNATIONAL LIMITED" SPEEDING THROUGH THE HEART OF ONTARIO

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

THE CANADIAN CIVIL CLERICAL STAFF.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—The Imperial Government are offering British subjects who were employed in the capacity of W.A.A.C.'s, etc., free transportation to the Dominions if desired.

Should not the civil clerical staff employed by the Canadians for the last two or three years have the preference of such an offer, considering such staff would, through their intimacy with the Canadians, understand the people and to a certain extent the country's ways and having been proved by the O.M.F. of Canada as competent workers, be eligible residents?—Yours, etc., A. M. H.

London.

THE CANADIAN CATTLE EMBARGO.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—Why this shedding of crocodile tears over the decision of the Department of Agriculture to maintain the embargo on the importation of store cattle from Canada?

At the best the proposal was a "gold brick" for the present and for some time to come, because the freight rate on live cattle from Canada to this country runs from £15 to £20 per head. In any event, surely Canada's best economic policy would be to finish her own cattle in the country, slaughter them there, and ship chilled beef to England; thus retaining the hides, by-products, etc., for the benefit of their own people. If it is profitable for the English farmer to finish stores in this country, surely it is equally profitable for the Canadian farmer to do likewise, and the Dominion Government should establish and encourage a policy of this kind, as it is on the soundest economical basis and far more practical than agitating for the removal of the embargo, which, as far as Great Britain is concerned, would always be a bone of contention and liable to change any time.—Yours truly,

CANADIAN FARMER.

London.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—Reading your article of August 9, referring to Lord Morris's expression of opinion relative to Home Rule for Ireland, does this Peer of the Realm advocate a similar form of fiscal policy and administration for Ireland that the ancient Colony of Newfoundland has experienced? Would he be prepared to campaign the Province of Ontario, and explain to them the advantage and advisability of their coming under the domination of Quebec in the local administration of their affairs?

I notice also, with interest, that the Senate of the United States has passed resolutions dealing with the Irish question. Would it not be in order for the House of Commons in London also to pass resolutions dealing with the negro question in the United States or other purely internal affairs? How about Pussyfoot Johnson from U.S. giving us advice to adopt fake prohibition?

As you say in your remarks, the real solution of the problem in Ireland would be to give the people the facts and particulars, irrespective of what their leaders are saying. This is quite apparent to anyone who knows anything about the situation, but, as you must be well aware, in dealing with matters of this kind, such as the coal strike, export trade, and other difficulties, the Powers that be do not seem to appreciate for one moment the absolute necessity at the present time for publicity and propaganda amongst the people of this country. The consequence is the man on the streets gets his information from the noisy leaders and agitators of every party; truly an exemplification of "the blind leading the blind."—Yours truly,

J. B. JOHNSON.

Edgware Road, London, W.

YPRES WAR MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—Nearly a quarter of a million British soldiers, some from the Mother Country, some from the Dominions, fell fighting gloriously in the Ypres Sector at the call of duty in the Great War. No other portion of the Western Front claimed such a toll of noble life; no other can have more sacred memories wherever the English tongue is heard. The city of Ypres and the shell-torn ground of the semi-circle that projects from the Yser marshland to the high ground of Passchendaele and Messines will stand for all time as a symbol of British heroism, British self sacrifice, British devotion to a high ideal. This is a memory which will be an imperishable heirloom of our race. The men who made the supreme sacrifice in order to give us such a memory will have a place for ever in our hearts. The ruined city of the Salient will have for the English race all the sanctity of a national shrine.

It is therefore proposed that a permanent Memorial to the Glorious Dead be erected in Ypres.

First, a Church, on the walls of which would be engraved the names of all the military units which were engaged at various periods of the war in the Salient. The names of the men who fell in the Salient would be recorded on tablets or otherwise as might be found practicable, and be preserved in the archives of the church. The architecture of the church might very suitably follow the lines of the cloister of Ypres Cathedral, of which a beautiful fragment is still standing. Some well-known church architect will be asked to prepare designs in consultation with the chef architect of the city of Ypres.

Secondly, the scheme includes the erection of a Hostel, in which accommodation and assistance would be provided for pilgrims visiting the graves of our men. Such a hostel will enable the pilgrimage to be undertaken by persons of limited means who would otherwise be precluded owing to the cost of hotels.

The city authorities favour the scheme, and have promised to present a suitable site for the purpose. The memorial must not fail to be worthy of the cause; and appeal is made for the sum of £25,000 to enable a really beautiful church and adequate hostel to be erected and furnished.

The work of organisation is being undertaken by the Church Army. During the years of the war, the Church Army planted in this tortured area many huts and institutes, with their accompanying chapels, both above ground and below, for the use of the men. The military authorities have generously acknowledged the value of these centres of home influence in keeping up the morale of our men in those terrible days. There is therefore a special fitness in the same society organising this work of piety and gratitude.

Generous contributions are invited. Relatives and friends of those who fell in the Salient will, it is felt, be anxious to secure by their offerings that the memorial shall be really worthy of its object. Donations may be sent to me at the Church Army Headquarters, Bryanston Street, Marble Arch, London, W.1, and will be gratefully acknowledged. Cheques should be crossed "Barclays', a/c Ypres Memorial."—I am, Sir, Yours, etc.,

(REV.) J. C. V. DURELL.

(Late Chief Commissioner of the Church Army in France Belgium, and Germany).

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AN EMPIRE WAR MEMORIAL SCHEME.

An Empire War Memorial scheme of ambitious proportions, and presenting many attractive features, is advocated by the Empire War Memorial League, 25, Victoria St., London, S.W.1. It is based on plans by Major C. J. C. Pawley, which contemplate the readiness of London University to place its new central buildings within the area, and it also aims at incorporating Mr. Frank Bridgewater's proposal for fixing Empire exhibition buildings on a central site, comprisng a large section of the western portion of the old city of Westminster adjacent to the Parliament Houses and Westminster Abbey, extending from the old Lambeth Suspension Bridge to the Tate Gallery.

The Empire Embankment would form the base of a triangle, bounded on the north side by Victoria St. and on the south side by Vauxhall Bridge, with the apex at Victoria Station. Wide avenues and streets would be laid out, including a broad Empire Avenue. In the avenues and their open spaces memorial groups and monuments would be set up to the honour of the British and Dominions and Allied fighting forces. An Empire Bridge would replace that of Lambeth. Vauxhall Bridge Road would be re-named Columbian Avenue and widened throughout its whole length, the new frontage being reserved for public and Government offices. There would be arts and science buildings, picture galleries in Vincent Square, a concert hall, a Shakespearean theatre, and a memorial chapel and shrine.

In the exhibition buildings' galleries Canada and each of the Dominions would have spacious halls set apart for their exhibits, and Wood Street would be named Canadian Way.

* *

The United States Federal Board for Vocational Training says that for vocational work for returned soldiers Canada has voted over $2 for every $1 provided by the United States.

At the luncheon following the annual show and puppy-judging in connection with the Avon Vale Hunt at Trowbridge the Master (Lt.-Col. Grant Morden) presided, and in proposing his health Mr. Walter Long referred to the great part he had played in keeping the Hunt going. He stated that Col. Morden had purchased the hounds and all the Hunt property, the latter being leased to the Avon Vale Hunt on a long lease at a peppercorn rent. He had that morning been able to hand to the Master a cheque for the balance (£500).

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette"

Special Appointments (Graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 14). Temp. Capt. P. F. Scharschmidt, W. Ont. R.; Temp. Maj. C. E. F. Ambery, W. Ont. R.; Temp. Maj. F. W. Utton, O.B.E., Que. R. Temp. Maj. H. Lee, B.C. R., ceases to be graded for pay as Staff Lt., 1st Cl., and ceases to be secd. on vacating P.B. appt. Temp. Capt. R. E. A. Lloyd, Cav., ceases to be graded for pay as Staff Lt., 1st Cl., and ceases to be secd. on vacating P.B. appt.

Attached to Headquarter Units. Staff Capt. Technical: Temp. Lt. (actg. Capt.) F. C. Higgins relinquishes appt.

Headquarters of Administrative Services and Departments.—A.D. of S.: Qr. Mr. and Hon. Capt. (actg. Maj.) G. H. Hollier, W. Ont. R., relinquishes appt. and actg. rank of Maj.

Artillery.—Temp. Lt. J. E. Dewsnap retires in British Isles. Temp. Lt. T. I. Findley, M.C., ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F.

Canadian Machine Gun Corps.—Temp. Capt. P. A. G. MacCarthy retires in British Isles.

Engineers.—Temp. Lts. (actg. Capts.) relinquish actg. rank Capt.: R. E. Woodcock, W. F. Stevenson. Temp. Capt. W. W. Davis retires in British Isles.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Temp. Lt. H. N. Price ceases to be secd. with R.A.F.

Quebec Regiment.—Temp. Lt. J. E. Cole ceases to be secd. with R.A.F.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Officers retire in British Isles: Temp. Capt. R. A. Gillis, Temp. Lt. H. L. Ingram.

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lts. retire in British Isles: F. Loader, F. Smith, M.C.

Western Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. W. J. Bartlett, M.M., retires in British Isles.

Manitoba Regiment.—Temp. Lts. retire in British Isles: J. H. Kavanagh, M.C., D.C.M., J. M. Laugher. Temp. Maj. J. A. Dennistoun ceases to be secd. with R.A.F.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (actg. Capt.) A. V. Evans, M.C., retires in British Isles. Temp. Lt. A. H. Bill ceases to be secd. with R.A.F.

Alberta Regiment.—Temp. Capt. S. J. Davies, M.C., retires in British Isles. Temp. Capt. M. K. Ryan ceases to be secd. with C.A.F. as Capt. Technical.

British Columbia Regiment.—Temp. Lt. W. E. Lambert ceases to be secd. with R.A.F. Officers retire in British Isles: Temp. Capt. C. A. S. Bean, Temp. Capt. G. H. Merton, Temp. Lt. C. A. Thomas.

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Maj. (actg. Lt.-Col.) E. L. Pope to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Capts. (actg. Majs.) relinquish actg. rank Maj.: N. W. Strong, on ceasing to be empld. at No. 3 C.C.C.S. W. E. Gallie, on ceasing to be empld. at Granville Spec. Hospital, Buxton. Temp. Capts. retire in British Isles: W. B. Honey, C. V. Bailey, T. V. Hunter, H. J. Theriault, J. A. MacKenzie, J. A. Jardine, T. R. Le Touze.

Corps Railway Troops.—Temp. Lt. C. R. F. Trenerry retires in British Isles.

Forestry Corps.—Temp. Lt. (actg. Capt.) J. G. Stammers relinquishes actg. rank Capt. Temp. Majs. retire in British Isles: A. C. Macdougall, C. F. Hepburn, J. Fee.

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Lt. H. C. Walton retires in British Isles.

C.A.P.C.—Temp. Lt. G. L. Marshall retires in British Isles.

Y.M.C.A.—Hon. Capt. A. G. Sleep retires in British Isles.

Artillery.—Officers retire in British Isles: Temp. Maj. A. H. Bick, D.S.O., Temp. Lt. G. M. Cameron, Temp. Lt. (actg. Capt.) H. O. Bennett, M.C.

Engineers.—Temp. Lts. retire in British Isles: G. [illegible], M.M., H. A. Bartlett.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Temp. Capt. E. D. Black retires in British Isles.

New Brunswick Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (actg. Capt.) H. C. M. Brown relinquishes actg. rank Capt. on ceasing to be with Khaki University. Officers retire in British Isles: Temp. Lt.-Col. E. R. Wayland, C.M.G., Temp. Lt. C. E. Rattee.

Quebec Regiment.—Temp. Lt. G. F. Skelton retires in British Isles.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. A. Ritchie retires in British Isles.

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Capt. L. A. Kennedy, M.C., retires in British Isles. Temp. Lts. retire in British Isles: A. G. Coupar, J. A. Mackinnon, M.C., W. W. Keele, J. Stuart, C. H. F. Fletcher. The *Gazette*, July 7, concerning Temp. Capt. (actg. Maj.) W. C. Sterling is cancelled.

2nd Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. [illegible] relinquishes actg. rank of Capt. Temp. Lts. retire in British Isles: C. A. Richards, G. T. Lyall, V.C.

Western Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Maj. (actg. Lt.-Col.) C. W. Hodgson to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Capt. F. L. Baker retires in British Isles. Temp. Lt. (actg. Capt.) G. V. Irwin relinquishes actg. rank of Capt. on ceasing to be Officer i/c Area Record Clearing House, Sunningdale.

Manitoba Regiment.—Temp. Lts. retire in British Isles: [illegible] Davis, H. Towse, S. J. McClune, M. B. Thornhill, M.C., W. G. Beaver, M.C.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Officers retire in British Isles: Temp. Maj. E. V. Benjamin, M.C., Temp. Maj. E. Day, M.C., Temp. Lt.-Col. A. W. Pryce-Jones, Temp. Lt. W. N. Shaw, M.M.

Alberta Regiment.—Officers retire in British Isles: Temp. Capt. A. Blair, Temp. Lt. A. Rose, M.M., Temp. Lt. H. G. Clements. Aug. 2. The *Gazette*, July 30, concerning Temp. Lt. (actg. Maj.) F. A. G. McLean cancelled.

British Columbia Regiment.—Officers retire in British Isles: Temp. Maj. R. B. McL. Cameron, Temp. Capt. T. G. Forshaw, Temp. Lt. O. L. Fiedler, Temp. Lt. E. T. Martin.

Machine-Gun Corps.—Officers retire in British Isles: Temp. Capt. F. R. Alford, M.C., Temp. Lt. W. D. Darling, M.C.

Forestry Corps.—Officers retire in British Isles: Temp. Maj.-Gen. A. McDougall, C.B., Temp. Capt. (actg. Maj.) J. McLean, M.B.E., Temp. Capt. L. M. Rathbun, Temp. Lt. V. P. Rice, Temp. Lt. J. G. Stammers, Temp. Lt. J. McGaan, Temp. Lt. G. W. Jupp, Temp. Lt. H. E. Rosborough, Temp. Lt. A. V. Kenah. Temp. Lt. H. E. Rosborough ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F. (Substituted.)

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Capts. retire in British Isles: W. A. [illegible], P. A. Leacy, W. H. Hills, C. V. Mills, M. R. Boe, H. H. Perry.

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Capts. retire in British Isles: M. R. Cahill, G. V. C. Blake.

C.A.D.C.—Temp. Capt. B. E. Brownlee retires in British Isles.

General List.—Temp. Lt.-Col. A. H. Corelli retires in British Isles.

* *

We are asked to state with regard to the article on No. 2 Canadian Discharge Depot, London, in last week's *Canada*, that one of the staff, Mr. Eatwell, should have been mentioned as being a Canadian ex-soldier, he having served with the 4th Brigade, C.F.A.

HARVESTING IS THIS WEEK REPORTED TO BE GENERAL IN THE WEST

UNION BANK OF CANADA
Incorporated 1865. Head Office: WINNIPEG.
Paid-up Capital - $5,000,000. Rest and Undivided Profits - $3,600,000.
Total Assets Exceed - $143,000,000.
The Bank has over 350 Branches in CANADA, and AGENTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN AMERICA.
MONIES TRANSFERRED to and from Canada and the United States by CABLE, LETTERS OF CREDIT, BANK DRAFTS, etc.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED at favourable rates, which may be ascertained on application to:
LONDON OFFICES: 6, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2, and 26, HAYMARKET, S.W. 1.
NEW YORK AGENCY: 49, WALL STREET.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Canada.—C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1933, 76½; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, Reg., 76½; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 95; 3½ p.c. Ins. Stk., 1909-34, 78⅞; 3½ p.c. Ins. Stk., 1930-50, 70½; 4 p.c. Ins. Stk., 1940-60, 79; 2½ p.c. Ins. Stk., 1947, 60; 3 p.c., 1938, 71½.

Alberta.—4 p.c., 1922, 96; 4 p.c., 1938, 83½; 4½ p.c., 1943, 83½.

British Columbia.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1941, 87½; 3 p.c. Reg., 67½.

Manitoba.—4 p.c., 1947, 76½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 1953, 84⅞; 5 p.c., 98.

Newfoundland.—3½ p.c., 1941-51, 70; 3 p.c., 63½; 4 p.c. Reg., 1913-38, 81; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1905, 72; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1910, 69; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1912, 70¾.

Nova Scotia.—3½ p.c. Reg., 65.

Ontario.—3½ p.c. Reg., 72½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 81.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1888, 87¾.

Saskatchewan.—4 p.c., 1923, 94; 5¾ p.c., 1920, 104¾.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 78½.

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1923-33, 83; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 89¾; 5 p.c., 1953, 83½; 4½ p.c., 1932-52, 79; 4½ p.c., 1918-51, 81; 4½ p.c., 1917-49, 69¾.

Maisonneuve.—5 p.c., 87.

Medicine Hat.—5 p.c., 84.

Montreal.—4 p.c., 1932, 87; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 76½; 3 p.c., 54½; 4½ p.c., 1951-63, 86½.

Moose Jaw.—4½ p.c., 76.

Port Arthur.—4½ p.c., 62; 5 p.c., 85½.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1923, 93½.

Regina.—5 p.c. Stk., 83½; 5 p.c. Debs., 85

S. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 76½.

Toronto.—3½ p.c., 83; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 76; 4 p.c., 1936, 81; 4½ p.c., 1948, 84.

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1960-1-2, 68; 4 p.c., 1931, 80½; 4½ p.c., 1953, 75.

Victoria.—4 p.c., 1920-60, 96½.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 81¾; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 73; 4 p.c., 1921-36, 78; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 84⅞.

Railways.

Algoma, Cent. & Hudson Bay.—Stamped, 37

Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 98¾.

Calgary & Edmonton.—4 p.c., 71.

Canada Atlantic.—4 p.c., 1955, 62½.

Can. Northern.—Ontario 3½ p.c., 1936, 71; 3½ p.c., 1961, 68; 3½ p.c. Dom. Gtd., 1961, 67½; Pac. 4 p.c., 1950, 74½; 4½ p.c., 1950, 81½; 4 p.c. Perp. Cons., 60½; 4 p.c., 1930, 87¾; 4 p.c. Alberta, 1939, 73½; 4 p.c. Sask., 1939, 73½; 6 p.c. Inc. Con. Deb., 41½; 3½ p.c. Dom. Gtd. Deb., 69; 6 p.c. Land, 1923, 91; 5 p.c. Notes, 99⅛; Western 4½ p.c., 1942, 85.

Can. Pacific. London Register, 177½; 4 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 67; 4 p.c. Perp. Cons. Deb., 76½; Algoma 5 p.c., 1937, 93½; Special Invest. 6 p.c., 10-yr., 113½.

Grand Trunk Pacific.—4 p.c., 1939, 80½; 3 p.c., 1962, 61¾; 4 p.c., 1955 A, 57; 4 p.c., 1955 B, 57; 4 p.c. Mt. (Prairie Sec.), 56½; 4 p.c. Debs., 55½; 7-year 5 p.c. Notes, 1921, 91½.

Grand Trunk Rly. 9 3-16; 4 p.c. Guar., 48⅛; 5 p.c. 1st Pref., 49⅞; 5 p.c. 2nd Pref., 38; 4 p.c. 3rd Pref., 21½; Perp. 4 p.c. Cons., 63½; Gt. Western Borrd. Cap. 6 p.c., 78; Wellington Grey & Bruce 7 p.c., 120; 6 p.c. 3-year Notes, Jan., 1921, 96½; 6 p.c. 3-year Notes, Oct., 1921, 97½; Western 4 p.c., 1950, 61½; Dollar Bds., 68.

New Brunswick 5 p.c., 1934, 89; Perp. 4 p.c., 69.

Ontario & Quebec. 6 p.c. Cap., 106; 5 p.c. Perm Debs., 92.

Pac. Gt. Eastern.—1st Mt., 81¾.

Quebec & Lake St. John. 1st Mt., 60; 1st Debs 70

Quebec Central. Cap. Stk., 84¾; 1st Mort. 4 p.c. Debs., 70; 5 p.c. 3rd Mort Bds., 84; St. John & Quebec 4 p.c., 70

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel. Bds., 66½

Can. Collieries. Bds., 25.

Can. Vickers. 1st Deb., 102.

Can Steel Foundries. 1st Mt., 101⅞.

Lake Superior. 28½; Inc. Bds., 79.

Nova Scotia Steel. 6 p.c. Debs., 85½

Financial, Land and Investment.

Anglo-Can. Finance.—8/3.

Canada Co.—25,7½.

Can. N.-W. Land.—41.

Can. Bank of Commerce.—44.

Hudson's Bay.—8 11-16; Pref., 90!

Royal Bank of Canada.—46.

San Antonio.—6 p.c. A Debs., 23½

Western Canada Land.—1/10½.

Trust & Loan of Can.—£5 pd., 8¾

Mining.

Casey Cobalt.—1/5.

Le Roi No. 2.—8/-.

Ming. Corp. Canada.—10/1½.

Mond Nickel.—61/1½; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 21/9; 7 p.c. Pref., 19/-; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 18/6; 5 p.c. 1st Mort., 90; 6 p.c. Red Deb., 102½.

Tough Oakes.—9/10½.

Tramways, Light, Power, etc.

Brazil Traction.—61½; 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 91⅞.

B.C. Elect.—Def. Ord., 41; Pref. Ord., 46; 5 p.c. Cum. Perp. Pref., 56; 4½ p.c. Perp. Deb., 56; Vancouver Debs., 85.

Can. Gen. Elect.—Pref., 110; Common, 118.

Calgary.—5 p.c. 1st Mt. Bds., 78.

Electric Develop. Ont.—Bds., 102¾.

Montreal L., H. & Power.—Cap. Stk., 99.

Shawinigan.—4½ p.c. Perp. Mort. Debs., 97½; Cap. Stk., 133; Bonds, 112.

Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 83.

Western Power of Canada.—7 p.c. Debs., 49½.

Vancouver Power.—4½ p.c. Guar. Debs., 60⅞.

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos of Canada.—Pref., 90½; Com., 80½; 1st Mort. 30-year 5 p.c. Gld. Bds., 85.

Bolivar Concessions.—70/7½.

Bell's United Asbestos.—6 p.c. Debs., 79½; Ord., 40/7½.

Can. Cement.—Pref., 109; 1st Mt. Bds., 109½.

Can. Steamship.—Debs., 86; Pref., 92; Com., 67½; Voting, 67½.

Can. Car.—Pref., 103½.

Can. Cotton.—Bds., 91⅞.

Can. Fairbanks Morse.—Pref., 92½.

Can Pac Lumber.—Bds., 20½.

Can. Western Lumber.—Com., 9d.; 5 p.c. 1st Debs., 35; 5 p.c. Inc. Debs., 7½.

Cockshutt Plow.—Pref., 87.

Forest Mills of B.C.—1/9.

Furness-Withy.—54/6 x.rts.; Pref., 8⅞.

Imp. Tob. of Can.—Pref., 19/-; Ord., 27/3

Lake Superior Paper.—Bds., 100.

Marconi of Canada.—16/9.

Ogilvie Flour Mills. 265.

Penman's.—Bonds, 100½.

Price Bros.—Bds., 90½.

Riordon Pulp.—Debs., 104½; Pref., 106½.

Spanish River Pulp & Paper.—6 p.c. Bds., 97½; Common, 45.

West Can. Flour.—Mt. Bds., 106¾.

* *

IMPROVED LABOUR PROSPECTS.

According to reports from the conference at Calgary between the Hon. G. Robertson, Minister of Labour, and the mine operators and international representatives, optimism prevails, and the influence of the One Big Union is waning (says a *Times* cable)

At Vancouver the local unions and the international 'longshoremen, shipwrights, pressmen, and press-feeders have voted in favour of resigning from the One Big Union.

The Crow's Nest Pass miners have also voted by a big majority against the Union in favour of the United Mine Workers of America

* *

Building permits for May show an increase of 44 per cent.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Among enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2., are the following:—

A Toronto manufacturers' agent now in London wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of towels of all kinds (plain, Turkish, fancy border, white Terry), also cotton goods, sheetings, cotton cambric, Victoria lawn, or dress goods.

A Canadian manufacturing company is open to purchase large and regular supplies of plate glass (polished glazing quality) suitable for automobile wind shields and other purposes, approximately ¼ in. thick, sizes from 10 in. by 30 in. to 12 in. by 38 in., and invites quotations from manufacturers who can fill orders

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CANADA.—A gentleman (motor engineer), going to Canada in September for a holiday is willing to undertake a BUSINESS COMMISSION in that country for an English firm.—Write C., Box 504, "Canada," Craven House, 113, Kingsway, W.C.2.

FURS AND FUR COATS.

The stock of furs maintained by the Wellworth Manufacturing Fur Co., Ltd., of 149, Cheapside, London, E.C.2., is of the highest grade procurable, and notwithstanding the up-to-date character of every model, and the perfect workmanship employed throughout, the prices are exceptionally moderate.

The company are offering at the present moment some beautiful fur garments, including fur coats in the very latest styles in seal coney medium, fine and superfine qualities with the new highwayman collars, wide sleeves and fashionable skirts; seal musquash, natural musquash, marmot, mole coney, and neutria beaver, are also well represented in a great variety of designs and prices; as well as fur capes, wraps, animal stoles; many shapes in muffs in all kinds of furs such as bear, skunk, fox, squirrel, natural fitch, stone marten, neutria beaver, etc. Amongst the less expensive varieties, some very smart fur sets in bear goat, black hare, cross wolf, and "Imi" ermine are being shown.

Children's requirements are catered for, a nice variety of suitable fur sets and coats being kept in stock ready for immediate wear.

The company, it may be mentioned, are the actual manufacturers, and supply direct to the public, thereby eliminating all middle-man profits and offering the best possible value. They issue a large and copiously illustrated fur catalogue which they will be pleased to send, post paid, on receipt of application. This contains all possible information with regard to Overseas orders, which are a special feature.

* *

The following staff appointments are announced by Royal Bank of Canada:—Mr. B. C. Stone, to be manager of Toronto, Cedarvale Branch; Mr. R. M. Wilson, manager of Toronto, Gerrard and Jones Branch; Mr. A. J. Kelly, manager at Iroquois Falls; Mr. J. L. Gauthier, manager of Quebec St. Sauveur Branch; Mr. P. J. Clarkin, manager, Harbour Buffett, Newfoundland.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Pay Day, Monday Sept. 1.

Ticket Day.	*Pay Day*
Wed., Aug. 27.	Thurs., Aug. 28.

LONDON, Tuesday.

There has been a quiet business on the Stock Exchange during the past week, but the general tone has been satisfactory. Gilt-edged issues have worked forward on balance despite the firmer tendency of the money market. Home rails and industrial specialities are also higher, but these departments are now inclined to await labour's reply to the Government's definite refusal of nationalisation for the coal industry. In the foreign market all Allied bonds have been cheerful, and Russians strong on the collapse of the Bolsheviks in S. Russia. Oils have ruled unsteady, and rubbers firmer with the staple.

The Canadian section has been spottily good, and moderately brisk. Among the gilt-edged issues of the Dominion the 4½ per cents. at 95, and the 3½ per cents. at 71, are unchanged, but the Fours have drooped 1½ to 79. Canadian Corporation issues have been steady without movement.

In the railroad group Canpacs have fluctuated considerably, following the vagaries of Wall Street and the American exchange. On balance the stock, however, is only a point down at 178. Grand Trunks on the other hand have displayed strength on hopes based upon the resumption of negotiations between the company and the Canadian Government. Quotations mark an all-round rise of 1 to 2 points, but Grand Trunk Pacific Fours have fallen 1 to 56½.

Hudson's Bays have advanced ¼ to 8¾. Lower priced land shares mark little change.

In the industrial group the prevailing tendency has been cheerful. Spanish River Pulp pref. has jumped 3½ to 116½. Canada Cements are unchanged, but the pref. at 111½ is 1½ better. Dominion Steels have risen 1½ to 72½, and Lake Superiors at 26 are ½ better. Brazil Tractions have eased to 61. Canadian silver mining shares have been steady without material change.

We refer elsewhere to the Treasury's important announcement with regard to foreign and Colonial securities.

* *

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, July 31.

After a show of activity on Saturday, which mainly concerned Atlantic Sugar and Canada Cement, trading in securities again contracted in volume on Monday, and still continues light with price changes generally tending downwards. In some quarters there is a tendency to suggest that this is only natural in view of the constant upward movement during the past three months or so, but I think the general opinion is that despite the rise in prices there are very many stocks which, in view of their dividend position or prospects, are by no means overvalued as yet. The strength in Atlantic Sugar and Canada Cement, to which I have alluded, was in both cases due to prospects of their export trade. In the case of the former this is expected to absorb all the company's output which can be spared from the domestic market, while in the case of Canada Cement there is talk of export business which will make up for a somewhat dull period in the company's home trade.

The steel stocks have been quiet, Dominion Steel declining a little on reports that the mills at Sydney may be closed down for a time. This seems to be incorrect, later statements announcing that production will be continued in readiness for demands expected to mature before long. Meanwhile, it is good news that the Dominion Coal Co.'s miners have decided not to press their 5-day per week policy pending a joint conference with their employers. The pulp and paper group have been irregular, but other stocks, as for instance, Asbestos, B.C. Fishing and Smelters, have been active, the two former showing decided strength. In the case of both rumour has for some time past been suggesting the likelihood of dividend increases, and, in the case of B.C. Fishing, these rumours have now been substantiated by the announcement that the B.C. Packers' Association's dividend rate is to be increased from 10 to 12 per cent. per annum, while the dividend rate of the holding company, the B.C. Fishing and Packing Co., Ltd., is to be increased from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. per annum.

It is persistently suggested that the Asbestos dividend rate will be increased to at least 6 per cent. per annum this autumn, even though this will entitle the preferred stock to increased dividends also. Canadian Cottons is another company in whose case a dividend increase is hoped for. In regard to Smelters, it is said that the market supply of stock is being gradually lessened by the absorption of stock by investors, but the stock, though active, has not given any special display of strength. Spanish River Common is another stock which is being favourably affected by dividend possibilities, though these, in this case, affect the preferred stock more nearly than the common. An interesting pulp and paper issue is that of $1,500,000 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Whalen Pulp and Paper Mills, of which company Sir George Bury recently became president. The issue is being offered for subscription by the Royal Securities Corporation, whose president, Mr. I. W. Killam, is a director of the Whalen Co., at a price to yield 6¾ per cent. A large part—it is said more than two-thirds—of the issue has already been placed by private sale.

Another important announcement is that which calls a special meeting of Shawinigan shareholders for October 8, to consider and ratify a by-law providing for the creation and issue from time to time, as may be decided, of first and refunding mortgage sinking fund bonds to a maximum amount of $50,000,000. This policy, whose object is gradually to consolidate the company's outstanding funded indebtedness, is generally commented upon favourably.

Among current prices of stocks Ames Holden is 50, pref. 98; Asbestos 76, pref. 84½; Atlantic Sugar 53½, pref. 112; Brazil Traction 57½; B.C. Fishing 64½; Brompton 63; Can. Car 41, pref 99; Can. Cement 70½; Can. Cotton 91½; Can. Loco 82, pref 93; Can. Steamships 52, pref 84¾; Cons. Smelting 31⅛; Dom. Canners 53½; Dom. Bridge 105; Dom. Glass 60, pref 94; Dom. Steel 67½; Dom. Textile 120, pref. 115½; Lake of Woods 190; Laurentide 217; MacDonald 32½; Maple Leaf pref 100; Montreal Power 91, Nat Breweries 181, pref 90½; Ontario Steel 51, pref 81; Ogilvie 255; Penmans 97½, pref 93, Quebec Railway 19, Riordon 141, pref 99, [illegible] St Law Flour 112, Steel of Canada 71, Toronto Railway 45½; Wayagamack 55½, Woods Manufacturing 88. The bond market has also been quieter lately, and with the exception of the Victory Loan, 1927, which at 101¼ is ¼ up, all the Canadian Loan and Victory Loan maturities are slightly lower than at the end of last week. Of the Canadian Loans, the 1925 issue, is 97¾; 1931, 97½, 1937, 100½. The Victory Loans are: 1922, 100½; 1923, 100⅝; 1933, 103; 1937, 105

5½ PER CENT. DEBENTURES.
TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN
COMPANY. (*Incorporated* 1885).
PAID-UP CAPITAL £205,479
RESERVE FUND . .. 226,027
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*

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Riordon Pulp and Paper.—The directors announce an interim dividend of $2½ per share, less tax, on the common stock for the quarter

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power. June earnings, 9,369,000 milreis (inc. 262,000 milreis); aggregate from January 1, 53,963,000 milreis (inc. 4,270,000 milreis

Dominion Bank.—The London office announce the receipt of the following cable: "Usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. has been declared payable on October 1."

Canada Cement.—The Royal Trust Co. as trustee, is prepared to receive tenders up to September 15 from the holders of 6 per cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of Canada Cement Co., Ltd., of bonds to be purchased on account of sinking fund as an investment for the sum of $229,000

Canada Steamship Lines.—Application has been made to the Stock Exchange Committee to allow the common shares of $100 each, fully paid, and 7 per cent. Preferred shares of $100 each, fully paid, to be quoted in the List. The Royal Exchange Assurance is prepared to receive until noon on August 28, 1919 (not August 20, as previously announced), proposals to sell any amount of the 5 per cent. consolidated 1st Mortgage Debenture Stock of the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, to be purchased by means of a sum of $136,473.07, paid by the said company to the trustees, for the purposes of sinking fund.

* *

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ended August 7.

Canadian Northern, $1,157,500; inc., $297,700.

Canadian Pacific, $3,442,000; inc., $560,000.

Grand Trunk, £286,125; inc., £32,082.

* *

THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

There was a strong demand by the farmers at the open session of the Canadian Wheat Board last week that the initial wheat price fixed by the Government should not be less than $2,26, guaranteed by the United States (says a *Times* cablegram).

Mr. J. K. McLennan, representing the united farmers of Ontario, said that if the suggested price of $1.75 were to be maintained the crop returns might be even shorter.

The chairman of the Wheat Board emphatically denied that the Government had fixed the initial price at $1.75, and declared that such a price had not been considered

The Wheat Control Board has since recommended that farmers be paid an initial price of $2.15 per bushel for wheat, on the basis of No. 1 Northern Fort William. The Government has approved this price. If the wheat brings more than the initial price (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent), the farmers will receive the balance at the end of the season.

* *

HARVESTING IN THE WEST.

The Bank of Montreal has received the following cable from its head office in Montreal: —Crops recent rains Alberta greatly relieved feed situation, harvesting general. Saskatchewan 75 per cent. wheat cut. Manitoba shrinkage grade and yield, but on whole satisfactory."

TRADE ITEMS.

Exports from Canada of news print paper show substantial gains during the present fiscal year.

The attention of French buyers is called to a quantity of jam from Canada which has just arrived at Havre.

The last restriction on imports into Newfoundland from Canada has been removed by the restoration of flour to pre-war conditions.

The Minister of Colonisation and Immigration, Ottawa, reports that general business conditions throughout the Dominions continue unusually good.

Several important British manufacturing concerns are inquiring about locations in Canada. Toronto in particular has secured recently a number of British and American concerns.

The Pacific Box Company, Ltd., of Vancouver, have now in operation a pail factory, said to be the first in Canada west of Lake Superior. They are manufacturing pails, kits and tubs.

Mayor Brown, of Medicine Hat, believes that in time to come the West will become a more important manufacturing centre than the East. With that idea in view he wants a Foreign Trade Commission appointed for the purpose of dealing particularly with trade prospects in foreign lands that can be handled best in the West.

According to a Washington report, Canadian firms are buying their woollens from American manufacturers. One Canadian importer said that his firm was unable to secure 25 per cent. of its requirement of woollen cloths, and that what woollens he was able to buy had to be purchased at an increase of 15 cents and up per yard.

H.M. Trade Commissioner at Winnipeg points out that he is experiencing delays in receiving both letters and second-class matter (catalogues and printed matter) on account of their being wrongly addressed. His address is 610, Electric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg, and United Kingdom firms desiring to send catalogues, etc., should therefore note this.

Mr. G. T. Milne, H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner for Canada and Newfoundland, who has his office in Beaver Hall Square, Montreal, is being transferred to the commercial diplomatic service, and expects to leave shortly for Havana, Cuba, to take up his duties as commercial secretary of the British Legation there. Mr. Milne arrived in Canada last year from Australia, where he held the office of British Trade Commissioner for five years.

The Birmingham Small Arms Company announce the purchase of all the Ordinary and Preference shares of William Jessop & Sons, of Sheffield, for £1,400,000, payable either in cash or partly in cash and partly in Preference and Ordinary Shares, to be issued by the Small Arms Company. In addition to their steel works at Sheffield, Wm. Jessop & Sons have works in the United States and a large distribution organisation there as well as in Canada and South Africa. They also hold a controlling interest in J. J. Saville & Company, Sheffield.

Mr. C. O'Neil Conroy, K.C., of St. John's, in an address in Montreal, said that Newfoundland was enjoying a period of exceptional prosperity, with rapidly growing exports and imports, but that to a large extent the United States was getting the advantage of this trade. Mr. Conroy said that this position indicated that there was a good opening for Canadian trade with Newfoundland during the next few years. Canadian firms should send their agents to the island to see that trade relations between the two Dominions were expanded as far as possible.

* *

BRITISH TRADE WITH CANADA.

Redditch Manufacturer's Warning.

At the summer convention of the Industrial League, held at Birmingham last week, Mr. Clarke, of Redditch, said he had recently returned from a business tour in Canada for his firm, and the impression he brought back with him was that unless we were very careful we were not going to be first or second, but at the bottom of the commercial ladder. In Canada he was proud to hear, "Come right in; you are the first Britisher we have seen since the war." The hotels were largely filled with American trade representatives, and the Japanese representatives were to be seen everywhere. The Americans had been winning the markets while we had been winning the war. The prices of the Americans he came up against were not only severe, they were fierce- white-hot. Certain goods which they were offering at 14s. per gross in Liverpool the Americans were delivering in Winnipeg after payment of the duty at 9s per gross.

* *

While Mr. E. Adami (18), was climbing the basaltic pillars at Bruce's Castle, Rathlin Island, he fell 100 feet, injuring his head severely and fracturing both legs. Only three weeks ago Mr. Adami saved an old man from drowning in the River Severn

INVESTMENT NOTES.

Readers of *Canada* will doubtless note with deep interest the announcement of the abolition of the war-time regulation which prohibited the export of capital for fresh investment overseas, and also that which prohibited dealings in securities which had not been continuously in physical possession in the United Kingdom since September 30, 1914. Now that these restrictions have been withdrawn, people resident in the United Kingdom will be able, as before the war, to purchase property in Canada, to subscribe for fresh issues in Canada of bonds or stocks, or to purchase in the Canadian markets securities which may attract them. Meanwhile the withdrawal of the "physical possession" regulation will permit Canadians or Americans to purchase British securities, a course from which they have hitherto been debarred by the knowledge that they could not realise them when, or if, they wished to do so. The present depreciated value of the pound sterling will enable such investments to be made on very favourable terms. Since our remarks in this column three weeks ago the exchange rate between London and Montreal has moved still further adversely to British money, and it now costs only about $435 Canadian to purchase $100. As compared with the old par of exchange this represents a discount of well over 10 per cent., which would be very importantly reflected in the increased income yield of overseas capital thus employed. The New York exchange is some $14 per £100 l a

* * *

Such investment business, if it occurs in any considerable volume, will tend favourably towards preventing further depreciation in the exchange rate, which is so serious a bar at present to trade. It would be the more likely to occur were it not for the British practice of deducting income tax at the source at the highest possible rate.

* * *

By the way, some figures which have been extracted from official returns by Mr. Currie, ex-M.P. for Leith Burghs, and which contrast the British and Canadian rate of taxation upon small, middle-sized and large incomes with the Canadian, will be of direct interest to all who think of emigrating to Canada and re-investing their capital and their energies in the Dominion. These figures show that on small earned incomes of £400 a year the British income-tax takes 18.9d. in the £ and the Canadian tax only 3.6d. On earned incomes of £1,000 a year the British tax per £ is 36d. and the Canadian only 7.2d. On large incomes of over £100,000 a year the British rate is 126d. in the £ and the Canadian 174.96d. in the £. Thus on small or moderate incomes the Canadian income-tax authorities take a very much smaller proportion than the British, and, while on very large incomes the Canadian rate is the heavier, this, for obvious reasons, is not likely to affect many immigrants

* * *

Recent developments in regard to Spanish River Pulp and Paper, such as the announcement of the redemption of talons for arrears of bond interest and the equalising of the dividend status of the two issues of preferred stock, are regarded in Canada as being preliminary to the much discussed funding of the arrears of dividends on the preferred stock by the issue of additional stock of the same class. This would clear the way for the payment of preferred dividends, and, in regard to this, it is understood that the annual statement for the past year will show earnings equal to about 15 per cent. on the common, after allowing for one full year's dividend of 7 per cent. on the preferred. Meanwhile it is announced that an issue of $3,500,000 10-year second mortgage notes of the company have been sold to Messrs. Peabody, Houghteling & Co., of Chicago, which firm is already closely associated with Canadian pulp and paper industries, as, for instance, Abitibi. The proceeds of this issue are to be used in the payment of the arrears of bond interest and to retire the £300,000 of second mortgage notes which were issued in England, and whose retirement is by agreement an essential preliminary to any payment of preferred dividends. The balance of the new note issue will provide for the installation of two new paper machines which, by adding 100 tons to the daily capacity of the mills, will bring the daily output up to about 600 tons

* *

The Dominion Board of Commerce authorised by the Bill adopted during the last session of Parliament has now been formally constituted, with Judge Robson, of Winnipeg, as Chairman, and Mr. W. F. O'Connor, former Cost of Living Commissioner, as Assistant Chairman. The Board has wide powers to restrict combination for the restraint of trade and to prevent profiteering.

A British Army Order announces that the King has approved of a special badge for Military Honorary Chaplains to the King. This badge, which consists of the Royal Cypher and Crown within an oval wreath in bronze, will be worn, when conducting religious services, on the left side of the scarf by chaplains who wear the scarf, and on academic or ordinary clerical costume by other chaplains.

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A statement just issued by the Department of Mines of the Dominion Government gives the value of Canada's mineral production during 1918 as $210,204,970

To this total Ontario contributed $94,084,420

In 1918 Ontario produced gold to the value of $8,502,543.

The Cobalt District of Ontario is now producing silver at the rate of 2½ tons per working day, and the value of the total output for 1918 was no less than $17,364,918.

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IMPROVED CABLE SERVICE.

The Cable Committee of the Empire Press Union (which has done so much good work in this respect) has issued a memorandum in regard to the cable and wireless services throughout the Empire, in which the following recommendations are made:

(1) That immediate steps be taken to improve the existing cable services by reducing the wordage of Government messages, and otherwise relieving the present congestion on the wires.

(2) That every possible assistance should be given by the Government to the cable companies to enable them to expeditiously repair their lines.

(3) That an adequate system of wireless should be established as soon as possible.

(4) That a second cable should be laid without delay, as a part of the All-Red scheme, from Bamfield to Norfolk Island, and certainly, in the first instance, from Bamfield to Fanning Island.

(5) That better use should be made of the ex-German Atlantic cable

(6) That subventions should be granted with a view to reducing cable and wireless rates, in order to encourage inter-communication between all parts of the Empire.

(7) That the deferred Press tariff should be resumed, and extended as soon as possible to South Africa and to India.

(8) That investigation should be made respecting the use of cables by some of the Government Departments, for the transmission of speeches and other news matter, on many occasions at most inordinate length, thereby causing needless expense and congestion of the wires

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A letter of thanks to the Ontario Government from Lt.-General Sir R. E. W. Turner, V.C., for war services in London and throughout the United Kingdom, especially for assistance to the Maple Leaf Clubs in London, has been forwarded [illegible] Sir William Hearst by Brig.-General Sims, Agent-General in London.

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PROFIT SHARING SCHEMES.

Two More Interesting Canadian Experiments

The Dominion Sheet Metal Corporation of Hamilton, Ont., has recently inaugurated a profit-sharing scheme for its employees. The company has offered 8 per cent. preferred stock to the employees at par, for which the latter are to pay at the rate of 2 per cent. or $2 per share each month until paid in full. No interest is being charged on account of deferred payments. Further, in order to assist employees in their payments an additional 6 per cent. interest will be paid on the stock each year during the period in which the stock is being paid for. An initial offer of one hundred shares was made, but as 180 shares were immediately subscribed for by the employees, the company hopes to make a further offer in due course. One week's vacation with full pay will also be granted each year to all employees.

The Alaska Bedding Co., of Montreal, realising, according to a statement of the president, that "the success of the company is due to two things—the capital invested in the business and the efforts of the employees"—has decided to pay at the end of each year to its employees a dividend on their wages, such dividend to be paid on the same basis as to holders of common stock. The arrangement will date from the beginning of this year, and in December next each employee of the company will be paid in a lump sum a dividend upon wages received during the year at the same rate as that paid during the year in cash dividends to the owners of common stock. This applies to all employees regardless of the date of entering the company's service. No employee will be deprived of his dividend except through his own conduct in either leaving his position or being dismissed for cause, the right to appeal in such cases being provided for. If the earnings of the company do not warrant the payment of a cash common stock dividend, and no such dividend is paid, then no wage dividend will be paid.

The new branches of the Royal Bank of Canada at Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, and Montevideo will be opened about the middle of October.

Owing to a reported outbreak of foot and mouth disease near Kingsbury (Warwickshire), the Canadian Department of Agriculture has cancelled for an indefinite period outstanding permits for the importation from Great Britain of cattle, sheep, other ruminants, and swine.

The president of the Retail Merchants' Association, repudiating the charges made by the Cost of Living Commissioner that retailers have been particularly active in destroying the efforts of the co-operative associations to reduce the cost of living, says (telegraphs the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*) that Labour is to blame and not the retail merchants. The Retail Merchants' Association welcomes a thorough investigation by the Chamber of Commerce.

Banking and Finance.

Important Treasury Announcement. Another step in the return to normal financial conditions is announced by the Treasury this week in the withdrawal of the regulations prohibiting the purchase of foreign securities or their importation into this country, or remittances abroad for their payment, and the purchase or sale of securities which have at any time been in "physical possession" outside the United Kingdom since September 30, 1914. The prohibition of dealings in securities which have at any time since the outbreak of war been in enemy ownership continues, and is only permissible under licence, and special precautions must therefore be taken by purchasers of securities coming from abroad to see that this prohibition is not infringed

* * *

Canadian Provincial Finances, 1914-1918. To those who desire to keep *au courant* with the finances of the Canadian Provinces, we commend a perusal of the illuminative statistics compiled on the subject by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and contained in the Commercial Letter for July of that institution. The remarks on the subject are accompanied by a chart showing the ordinary expenditure of the Provincial Governments per capita in 1914 and 1918, which will repay investigation, as affording reliable information with regard to the effect of the great struggle on the various units comprising the great Dominion. In this comparison nothing is more striking than the two disproportionate columns which exhibit British Columbia's leap upward in 1914 in ordinary expenditure, which reached approximately $32.50 per capita, and has since been brought down to the more manageable level of about $13. In comparison with even this lower figure, the ratios of the older Provinces, such as Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia which were all well under the $5 per capita level in 1914, seem Lilliputian. In the case of all the other Provinces, their war experience in the matter of expenditure has been in sharp contradiction to the Pacific Province, for their ratios are all higher in 1918 than they were in 1914, although Nova Scotia did not exceed $5, and Quebec but little more. The nearest to British Columbia was Alberta, with from about $12.50 per capita in 1914, advanced to approximately $16 in 1918, Manitoba being about $11 in the former year and approximately $13 in the latter period. The following table gives the Provincial expenditure for the years 1913 to 1918:—

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Revenue ...	$51 582,394	51,150,919	49,910,743	49,644,541	67,962,979	70,569,840
Expenditure	53,744,008	53,415,287	55,617,537	53,241,866	59,710,666	65,899,165

Whilst immediately following the outbreak of war there was a natural if moderate decrease in expenditure, since then there has been a sharp increase, as shown in the table. The writer of the letter calls attention to the fact that in 1918, for the first time in recent years, revenues exceeded expenditures, due to the efforts to raise revenues to the increased financial requirements of the country, by increasing existing taxation and imposing new income and property taxes. Whilst to a limited extent no doubt additional expenditure has been rendered necessary because of the war, the writer of the article from which we quote points out that in Canada, as in the Mother Country, they are also moving in a vicious circle, the assumption of new functions by the Governments necessitating increased staffs and ordinary charges, which, in turn, are made still higher by the general advance in wages and salaries.

* * *

Estimated New Provincial Capital Expenditure. To investors in the Mother Country the remarks upon prospective Provincial expenditure are of course exceptionally interesting. The writer of the article points out that according to the estimates for 1919 these will be substantially greater than in previous years. The Provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec, however, furnish two notable exceptions. In the latter the liberal expenditures of 1918, which amounted to $13,806,000 on ordinary account, were made possible by the unexpected increase in revenue, which exceeded the estimates by as much as $4,226,000, owing largely to the fact that the receipts from succession duties—the incidence of which it will be recalled was the subject of much discussion in the British Press last year—exceeded the estimates by the substantial total of $3,336,000. For the current year Quebec's estimated expenditure is $10,400,000, a reduction of no less than $3,400,000. We are told that in the Provinces west of Quebec new capital expenditures are contemplated, aggregating $40,000,000, but the spending process may be extended beyond the year. A very substantial proportion of the new expenditures provide for works, which were necessarily postponed until after the war. It is estimated, for instance, that the completion of Manitoba's new legislative buildings will call for another $1,000,000, and as a result of the steadily increasing prices for both labour and materials, the original estimate of cost has already been exceeded. Since the outbreak of the war this Province has borrowed $10,674,000, on which the annual interest is $641,369, or 6.03 per cent. No one will be surprised to learn that in Alberta and Saskatchewan, both comparatively new Provinces, capital expenditure on public buildings and the extension of public utility services will necessitate the outlay of capital for some years to come. British Columbia's capital expenditure for the current year, as outlined by the Government, is estimated to reach the heavy aggregate of $11,000,000. Owing to a falling off in coal production Nova Scotia has suffered a decline in its royalties revenue.

* * *

The Outlook. With one or two exceptions current expenditure has been fully met by ordinary revenue, war conditions having no doubt contributed largely to the apparent ease with which revenue has been raised. But the writer of these valuable notes recognises that "changes in conditions and the tendency towards lower prices for our chief products" may result in the steadily increasing burden of taxation becoming less easy to bear, "especially in view of the concurrent increases in the taxation imposed by the Dominion Government and the Municipalities." He concludes by the following timely observations:— For some years the various organisations representing farmers, business men, and labour have devoted their attention to facilitating the war efforts of the nation, and in view of the increasing burden of administration, their attention ought now to be given to questions of public finance. Such problems as equitable methods of taxation and assessment and others of a similar nature, must be satisfactorily dealt with before reconstruction and readjustment can take place on a sound and permanent basis."

* *

IMPERIAL TRADE.

Investigation Commission to be Constituted.

In his speech at Westminster on Monday, Mr. Lloyd George said:—

"I must now say a word about the prospects of our Imperial trade. This is important, not merely from the point of view of increasing our trade, but even more important from that of strengthening the unity of the Empire. I have had several consultations with the Premiers and Ministers of the self-governing Dominions, and they all attach the greatest importance to the fostering of Imperial trade by means of improving communications between the Dominions and India and the Mother Country. An Imperial Investigation Commission will be constituted, representing the British and Dominions Governments, and also commercial interests, with a view to carrying out a scheme to improve and increase the trade between the Dominions and India and the Mother Country by means of improving the communications between the various parts of the Empire."

* *

SIR F. WILLIAMS-TAYLOR'S OPTIMISM.

"Conditions will right themselves in a short time," was the prediction of Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, when asked at Fort William, Ont., if there were any prospects of British capital making heavy investments in Western Canada in the near future. Sir Frederick is making a tour through the West in his private car "Pioneer," and is accompanied by his wife, Lady Williams-Taylor, and his daughter, Mrs. Frank Duff Frazier.

"Economically the world is out of joint," said Sir Frederick. "It takes more than ordinary vision to forecast what is now ahead of the financial world. I am making this trip through Western Canada to learn what is to be learned about conditions, not to talk or advise."

* *

Canadian bank clearings for July were 25 per cent. ahead of those for the corresponding month last year.

Evidence given before the Immigration Commission specially appointed by the Dominion Government to investigate cases of aliens arrested (says the Vancouver correspondent of the *Times*) within the past few weeks by the North-West Mounted Police shows that the plans of the revolutionaries included mutinies, riots, and plots for wholesale murder and robbery.

Two more members of the London staff of the Union Bank of Canada have returned after military service. Mr. R. L. Ogg, who joined the London Scottish as a private in August, 1914, served overseas since June, 1916, in France, Salonika, and Palestine, and transferring to the Royal Engineers Signals in September, 1918, became a sergeant. Lt. F. E. Watson joined the R.A.S.C. in August, 1917, and served overseas in India, Egypt, and with the British Salonika Force and the Army of the Black Sea.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

J. M. (Witley) AND OTHERS. See page 212.

A. M. H. (Oxford Street).—Nothing has been done in this direction. We are publishing your letter making the suggestion.

IMPERIAL CANADIAN (1 and 2) Write to the Officer i/c Records, Canadian Record Office, Old Bailey, London, E.C. (3) Write to the Paymaster General, O.M.F.C. (War Service Gratuities Department), 7, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1

W. G. G. (Weymouth).—Canadian soldiers discharged in England are not eligible for the out-of-work pay of the Ministry of Labour. A condition of their discharge here is furnishing of evidence that they are in such a position as not to become a public charge.

R. B. (Liverpool).—The par value of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co.'s shares is $25 each; dividends are paid quarterly at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; the closing quotation for the shares in Montreal on July 26 was 30½.

MAJOR.—To regard the Treasury as a milch cow is almost a general obsession. If the exchange happened to be against the dollar would there not be a fearful squeal if the Government took advantage of it to pay at less than par! As a matter of fact, Canada has credits with the British Government as the British have credits in Canada, and both are arranged on the old par of exchange. So there is no profiteering as you appear to believe.

H. S. (West Kensington).—Under the Ontario Succession Duty Act no succession duty is payable in respect of (1) any property to the total value of $20,000 given absolutely to the father, mother, child, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law of the deceased more than three years prior to the date of his death; (2) property not exceeding $500 in value given by the deceased during his lifetime to any one person; and (3) property transferred by the deceased in his lifetime for good consideration

R. B. D. (Peterborough).—The total wheat yield of all Canada is officially recorded as having been 393,542,000 bushels in 1915, 262,781,000 bushels in 1916, and 233,742,850 bushels in 1917. As to the average value of farm lands in each Province in 1917 the official figure per acre is given as having been in Alberta $26.69; in British Columbia, $149.05; in Manitoba, $31,08; in New Brunswick, $33.69; in Nova Scotia, $43.70; in Ontario, $55.31; in Quebec, $52.93; in Prince Edward Island, $43.92; and in Saskatchewan, $26.22.

IMPORTER (Birmingham).—In 1868, the year after Confederation, the official returns of the total exports of Canada was $67,090.159; in 1878, $90,395.851; in 1888, $100,671,628; in 1898, $126,307,162; in 1908, $351,879.955, and in 1918 this had risen to $962,543.746. As to imports into Canada, the official totals are recorded as follows:—1868, $119,791,870; 1878, $169,550,529; 1888, $190,657,094; 1898, $285,836;707; 1908, $615,248,907; and 1918, $2,548,713. In 1913, the year before the war, the total imports were $670,089,066 and the total exports $1,047,157,421

J. T. (Aberdeen).—Your point is already covered by a sub section, which was added to the Ontario Loan and Trusts Corporations Act by the Legislature of that Province during the 1919 session. This sub-section stipulates in regard to trust companies' guaranteed investments that guaranteed funds shall be invested only in securities authorised by the Trustee Act; that securities to the full amount of the moneys so received for investment and guaranteed shall be earmarked and set aside as definitely pledged as security therefor. A sworn return has to be made to the Registrar quarterly in each year showing all such securities as they stood at the end of the preceding month, and stating that they have been definitely set aside as security for guaranteed investments.

J. S. P. (Chard) and A. B. A. (Witley).—(1) Three years' service carries 183 days' pay and allowances; between two and three years' service 153 days' pay and allowances. In the case of men with dependants who are entitled to separation allowances, if 31 days' pay and allowance, including separation allowance, is less than $100, a consolidated rate of $100 is paid in lieu of every payment of 31 or 30 days' pay and allowance; in the case of men without dependants, and not entitled to separation allowance, if 31 days pay and allowance is less than $70, a consolidated rate of $70 is paid in lieu of every payment of 31 or 30 days' pay and allowance. (2) Men who have come from Canada are entitled to the 1914-1915 Star if they were serving in France or Flanders before Dec. 31, 1915, the British War Medal, and probably also to the Allied Victory Medal, but the last has not yet been authorised. Canadian soldiers discharged in England must make application to the director of Records, Militia Headquarters, Ottawa.

* *

The British Guiana Chamber of Commerce at Kingston, Jamaica, states that it is in favour of commercial union of that Colony with Canada.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.—DIVIDEND No. 130.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of three per cent. has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution for the three months ending August 31 next, and that the same will be PAYABLE at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, September 1 next to shareholders of record on August 16, 1919.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By order of the Board.
CHARLES CAMBIE, London Manager.
2, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.
July 21, 1919.

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ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 711. August 23, 1919.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

FARMS, RANCHES, ESTATES, FOR SALE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—For SALE, in the fertile Fraser Valley, 70 Acres of Fine Land, about 20 cleared; comfortable house, good barn and outbuildings, garage, poultry houses, etc.; near stations, schools and stores; long distance telephone in the house; good bird shooting. For full particulars, photos, etc., apply Carter, 22, Elm Road, Didsbury.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.—For Sale, cheap, several beautiful Homes, fine scenery and climate. Two in Victoria City, and one 31 miles up the main line. New convenient dwelling house and stables with 65 acres of land on Main Island Highway, 1½ miles from station, village and sea. Pretty river winds through property, good shooting. Price £1,000 cash, balance of £1,500 on long terms payment, or to stand as mortgage at 6 per cent. Would consider offers of exchange for suitable home 30 or 40 minutes from Victoria Station, London. Full particulars and photographs on application to owner. Clark, 5, Victoria Street, Westminster.

SPORT and PROFIT, CANADA (N.B.).—Moose, bear, deer, wildfowl right at hand—Fine old house; modern sanitation, bath, telephone; apple orchard, 26 acres; station, steamboat close.—Apply Box 505, "CANADA" Office, Craven House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

FOR SALE.—Two compact Estates in Southern Alberta, Canada, of 2,240 and 1,280 acres, near Canadian Pacific Railway stations; good land, unbroken; suitable for grain growing, general farming, or for cattle, horse or sheep ranches, prices from $24 to $26 per acre.—For full particulars apply, Box 506, "CANADA," Office, Craven House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description Cables. "Allemail," Birmingham, England

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Toronto or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL—
JOHN J. CREELMAN, K.C., D.S.O., Dominion Express Building. (Cables: "Joncreel.")

OTTAWA
ORDE, POWELL, LYLE & SNOWDON, Solicitors, &c., 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

REGINA SASK.
ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

TORONTO ONT.—
RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

AUCTION SALE.

G R

By Order of the Canadian Government.
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Drummond lathe, complete with electric motor and large number of tools, grinder, complete with electric motor, 3 emery wheels, 1 buffing wheel, 1 electric drill complete, 1 hand drill complete, 1 switchboard complete, 1 dynamo, 1 bench, with fitter's vice.

One "PEERLESS" LORRY CHASSIS. 3-ton capacity.
Five "CADILLAC" CHASSIS, fitted with Ambulance Bodies.
Four "FORD" BOX BODY CARS.
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On view up to date of sale.

Catalogues and further particulars may be had at the place of sale and of the Auctioneers, Ashford, Kent, and Rye, Sussex.

◆ ◆

CANADA'S PEAT FUEL.

The total area of the Dominion of Canada overlain by peat bogs is estimated to be 37,000 square miles, and of this total area the known peat bogs of Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick comprise 12,000 square miles with an average depth of 6 feet. This is probably but a portion of the actual amount of this valuable fuel asset in existence in these Provinces, according to Mr. Eugene Haanal, Director of the Mines Branch, Ottawa.

One square mile of peat bog with an average depth of six feet will produce 774,000 tons of peat fuel, with a moisture content of 25 per cent. The 12,000 square miles will, therefore, contain about 9,300,000,000 tons of peat, having a fuel value of equivalent to about 5,400,000,000 tons of good coal. This calculation is made on the assumption that the total quantity of peat contained in the 12,000 square miles is suitable for fuel purposes. This assumption is not strictly correct, but is near enough to serve the purpose of illustrating the enormous potential energy stored in our vast peat deposits. Up to the present time the Mines Branch has located, delimited, mapped and investigated, as to depth, character, and quantity of peat available, for commercial exploitation as fuel or litter, peat bogs comprising approximately 175,000 acres. Of this total amount, published reports treat in detail about 140,000 acres distributed as follows:—Ontario, 25 bogs; Quebec, 12; Nova Scotia, 8; Prince Edward Island, 6; and 7 in Manitoba, making 58 in all. These bogs are estimated to be capable of producing 115,000,000 tons of fuel, and 10,500,000 tons of peat litter.

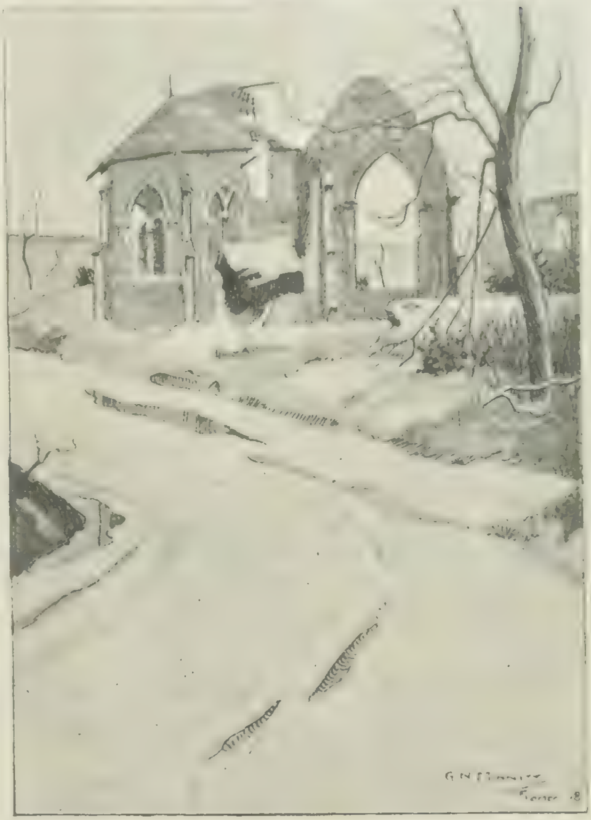
Seven bogs within convenient shipping distance of Toronto are estimated to be capable of producing 26,500,000 tons of fuel, and seven bogs in the vicinity of Montreal could supply that city with 23,500,000 tons of fuel

PRINCE AND CANADIAN'S DRAWING

The original of the picture here reproduced has been accepted by the Prince of Wales. It was drawn in sepia wash from a pencil sketch made at Quéant immediately after the strong point was captured by the Canadians.

In the distance, to the left of the chapel ruins can be seen a portion of the strong belts of wire fronting the Hindenburg Line now torn and flattened by our attack.

The Prince of Wales was within a few hundred yards of Quéant when he was attached to the Canadian Corps in 1918, and seeing the drawing expressed a wish to have a copy.



QUEANT, 1918

The artist, Sergt. G. N. Minnitt, comes from Victoria, B.C., where he was well-known for his newspaper drawings. He enlisted in 1914, coming overseas with the 30th Battalion. After service with the Canadian Military School and the Machine Gun School he went to France with the 72nd Battalion, was gassed at Passchendaele, and subsequently transferred to Corps Headquarters. He is now on the staff of the Director of Records in London.

* *

The Canadian Pacific Railway and Dominion Express Companies have published an interesting souvenir of the dinner and presentation given to the European Superintendent and Lady McLaren Brown by the employees of the company to celebrate the occasion of Sir George McLaren Brown receiving the honour of K.B.E. A full report of the speeches is included, together with the illustrations and humorous caricatures and letterpress which adorned the menu card on July 5.

* *

Bank of Montreal.—A sub-agency to the Ashcroft Branch has been opened at Clinton, B.C.

MAGAZINES

[illegible]

The *Canadian Bookman* (50c.), which is published by the Garden City Press, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q., and edited by B. K. Sandwell, with the assistance of a committee of men whose names are well-known in literary circles, is a quarterly "devoted to literature, the library of the printed book," and should do much to foster the love of good literature in the Dominion, and to protect the interests of Canadian authors and publishers. Some of the contents of the July issue will indicate the high standard which it sets:—"The Poems of Horace Bray," by Grace Blackburn; "The Coming Canadian Novel," by J. M. Gibbon; "The Work of Frederick William Walace"; "How Canadian Novelists are Using Their Opportunities," by E. J. Hathaway; "Among Sweet and Tranquil Things," by Maud Going; "A Prologue in Heaven," by H. G. Wells; "The Bystander Papers," by W. S. Wallace; "Present Literary Activity in British Columbia," by R. W. Douglas; "Robert Baldwin Ross," by R. H. Hathaway. There is also a good selection of poems and reviews.

* *

Mr. W. W. Oswald, district manager and a director of the Imperial Oil Company in Montreal, has resigned to proceed to France, where he will continue his association with the petroleum industry in Paris

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Offices.—19, Victoria Street, S.W.1 High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G. Secretary, Mr. W L Griffith. (Telephone: Victoria 6360.)

Emigration Office.—Commissioner of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith, 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 266.)

Province of British Columbia

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. Wade, British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of New Brunswick.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. W. Sumner, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.2 (Telephone: Gerrard 1581).

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. John Howard, 57a, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—Brig.-Gen. R. Manley Sims, C.M.G., D.S.O., 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 5793.)

Province of Quebec

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. Pelletier, King's House 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 6512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir Edgar R. Bowring, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically

A

Appleton, Capt. Arthur W., Ottawa—British Empire Club.

B

Baker, E. G. (F. N. Burt & Co.), Toronto—Hyde Park Hotel.

Banks, C. A., British Columbia—3, St. Alban's Road, Kensington, W.

Barrett, Capt. H. A., Vancouver— Witley.

Beresford, Fred. C., Calgary—York Hotel. Waterloo Road.

Brault, Capt. R., Montreal—Regent Palace Hotel

Brown, W. J., Petrolia, Ont.—York Hotel. Waterloo Road.

C

Campbell, Lt.-Col. H. Montgomery, Apohaqui, N.B.—United Services Club.

Campbell, Sgt. G. M., Mission City, Witley, B.C

Currie, Capt. B. B., Halifax—Royal Automobile Club

D

Durie, Mrs., and Miss Helen, Toronto—care of the Royal Bank of Canada, Prince's Street.

E

Esmond, Major C. H., Vancouver—Feltham House, Golding's Hill, Loughton.

F

Fenton, M. S., Winnipeg—Ontario Military Hospital, Orpington.

Flood, J. G., St. Catharines—7, Lydgate Road, Coventry.

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G

Gladstone, Rev. Thos. W., and Mrs., Victoria—"Bramleigh," Ashley Road, Walton-on-Thames

H

Harington, Major C. Lionel, New Brunswick—23, Hertford Street, Park Lane.

Hoggan, Capt. T. R. R., Vancouver—National Hotel

Horrocks, Naomi H., Toronto—Norfolk House, St. James' Square.

Hudson, Capt. A. M. (Air Ministry), Shediac, N.B.—Dymchurch, Kent.

Hurst, A. E., Victoria—Ontario Military Hospital, Orpington

L

Lewthwaite, W. A., Victoria—6, Old Jewry, E.C.

Le Lachem, A. J., St. John—care of Thos Cook & Son, Ludgate Circus.

Lewin, Mabel E. (C.A.M.C.), Benton, N.B. 1, Hyde Park Place, W.

Lynch, Mrs. Jean H., and Capt. A. L., Saskatoon—27, Westbourne Gardens.

Mc., Mac

Macnutt, E. A., Montreal—care of Sun Life Assurance Co., of Canada, 4/5, Norfolk Street, Strand.

M

Miller, Prof. F. R., London, Ont.—52, Queensborough Terrace, Bayswater, W

Mitchell, Capt. E. S., and Mrs., Halifax—29, The Drive, Golders Green.

Murray, Mrs., Kamloops, B.C.—6, Glengariff Mansions, Brixton

Murphy, Col. T. J. F., and Mrs., Westmount, Que.—White Hart Inn, Witley.

Myatt, Lt.-Col. A. E., Calgary—"M" Wing, C.C.C., Witley.

N

Nicholson, Louis G., Montreal—Imperial Hotel.

P

Palmer, Major R. (R.E.), Dorchester, N.B—Claridge's Hotel.

Pinsoneault, Clive, Montreal—101, St George's Square, S.W.

Polak, J. H.—Strand Palace Hotel.

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S

Small, Staff-Sergt. J. H., Vancouver—Witley.

Smith, Mabel Herbert, Toronto—Royal Club, St. James' Square.

Smith, R. M. (R.A.F.), St. Andrews, N.B.—Strand Palace Hotel.

Standen, Capt. D. E., Vancouver—Royal Automobile Club.

T

Taylor, A. W., Toronto—Kenilworth Hotel.

Twiner, Hon. J. H., Victoria—Lancaster Lodge, Hampton Court.

W

Watson, W. J., Chemainus, B.C.—67, Lancaster Gate, W.

Watson, D. M., Chemainus—Lancaster Gate Hotel.

OVERSEAS OFFICERS.
Mr. Swaine, 146, New Bond Street, London, W.1., requiring Portraits of Officers for publication and certain specific purposes, would be happy to receive sittings. These are free of charge or obligation, and Mr. Swaine presents in each case a finished copy from any two proofs selected.
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This invitation also applies to Overseas Nurses.

Weldon, Rob. L., Montreal—Kingsley Hotel, Bloomsbury Square.

Wilson, Lily M. (C.A.M.C.), Glassville, N.B.—Petrograd Hospital.

Wilson, Lt. Wilfred de S., Napanee, Ont.—148. Hammersmith Road, W.

Wright, Geo. F., Toronto—53, Somers Road, Southsea.

Wright, Thomas, Sarnia—58, Creele Road, Deptford.

Wright, Capt. H. W., Ottawa—Beech House Chapeltown, Sheffield.

Y

Yelf, Mrs. J. Harbidge, Vancouver—260, St. James' Court, S.W

* *

The engagement is announced between Capt. Donald S. Montgomery, M.C., barrister, of Vancouver, son of the Rt. Rev. Bishop H. H. Montgomery, prelate of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, of Newpark, Moville, Donegal, Ireland, and of Mrs. Montgomery, and Dorothy Frances Waghorn, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Waghorn, of Vancouver.

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STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

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Tuesday, September 2.—*Minnedosa.*
Friday, September 5.—*Scandinavian.*
Tuesday, September 9.—*Metagama.*
Wednesday, September 17.—*Melita.*
Friday, October 3.—*Minnedosa.*

Glasgow to Montreal.

Wednesday, September 10.—*Corsican.*
Saturday, October 4.—*Scotian.*

Bristol to Montreal.

Tuesday, September 23.—*Pretorian.*
Tuesday, September 30.—*Sicilian.*
Wednesday, October 1.—*Sardinian.*

London to Montreal.

Saturday, August 30.—*Scotian.*
Friday, September 19.—*Tunisian.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, August 30—*Orduna.*
Saturday, September 20.—*Carmania.*

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, September 6—*Mauretania.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Southampton to New York.

Wednesday, September 3.—*Adriatic.*
Tuesday, September 16.—*Lapland.*

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, August 23.—*Celtic.*
Saturday, August 30.—*Cedric.*

Liverpool to Montreal.

Date not fixed.—*Canada.*
Date not fixed.—*Megantic.*

Manchester Liners, Ltd.

Manchester to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, August 29.—*Manchester Mariner.*
Thurs., Sept. 4.—*Manchester Corporation.*
Thursday, Sept. 11.—*Manchester Hero.*

Manchester to St. John.

Thursday, Sept. 11.—*Manchester Exchange.*

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DRESSING CASES, SOLID LEATHER ATTACHE CASES.
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THE LONDON THEATRES.

"Our Mr. Hepplewhite" (by Gladys Unger), at the Criterion, is a most attractive comedy, and continues to draw large and enthusiastic houses.

The popularity of "Cæsar's Wife" (by W. Somerset Maugham), at the Royalty, is undiminished, and no one should miss seeing this admirable play. Miss Fay Compton's rendering of her part is excellent, and all the characters well deserve the applause they receive.

"The Follies," at the Strand Theatre, bids fair to be as great a success as Mr. Pelissier's original company. Several old favourites have been revived, and some excellent new numbers added, the best being the burlesque on "Chu Chin Chow," which is an admirable example of the "potted play."

* *

According to the Inspector of Indian Agents, the Indians in Saskatchewan and Alberta will produce substantial crops of wheat and oats this year.

The Aerial League of Canada is sending representatives to the various whaling stations of the Consolidated Whaling Co. to examine the ground for the establishment of shelters for seaplanes for use in the industry.

In July, 15 cars of ore were shipped by seven mines in one week from the Cobalt camp. This constitutes a high record for the year, as the total weight of the shipments was 1,251,519 lbs., or approximately 626 tons.

A solid dyke of quartz containing gold has been found at Copper Lake, North of The Pas (Manitoba). The dyke measures 20 feet wide and 5,000 feet in length, while the values are uniform throughout and average between $10 to $15 to the ton.

CANADA

THE FARMER'S PARADISE

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WITHIN THE PAST TEN YEARS
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	1918.	1917.
Gold	$3,560,000	$2,863,190
Silver	2,601,000	2,265,749
Lead	2,945,000	2,951,020
Copper	15,682,000	16,038,256
Zinc	2,500,000	3,166,259
Coal	11,460.000	7,524,913
Coke	1,335,000	959,430
Miscellaneous products	1,000 000	1,241,575
Totals	$41,083,000	$37,010,312

Increase 1918 over 1917 $4,072,608.

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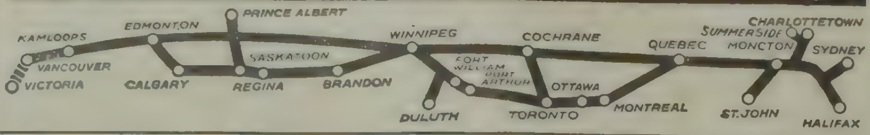

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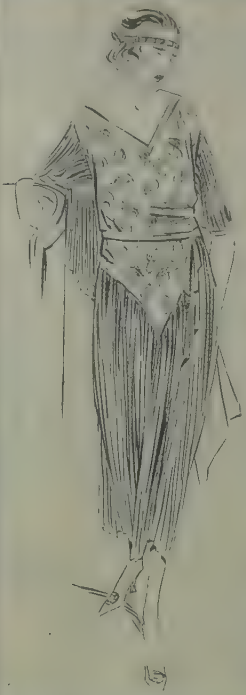

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THE PRINCE'S WELCOME.

THE Prince of Wales' reception in Quebec was as enthusiastic as could be wished anywhere. Nowhere has his triumph, both personally and as the heir to the Throne, been more signal. The emotions of the citizens of Quebec itself and of the *habitants* were stirred to an unusual degree, thanks in no small measure to the Prince's innate tactfulness and adaptability, and his ready use of the French language. The Prince must, like the special correspondents who are accompanying him, have been greatly struck by the picturesque situation of the city of Quebec, its romantic atmosphere, and the French characteristics of its inhabitants. Its associations of language and history were happily touched upon by his Royal Highness in his speeches, and his references to the achievements of the French-Canadians in France and Flanders, as well as to the heroism of long ago, readily found a responsive echo in the hearts of his hearers. The unanimous verdict is that his Royal Highness's stay in French Canada will long be pleasantly remembered by its inhabitants, and has forged another golden link with the Crown.

The same may be said of the Prince's visit to Toronto. There he had, as may be imagined, what is described as the biggest welcome he has anywhere received. The loyalty of the "Queen City," and of the Province of which it is the capital, requires no proof, and this week's demonstration but testifies to what was well established. And in every centre of Canada -West as well as East—the Prince will have the same stirring and inspiring experience. The acclaim of a loyal people will, we are sure, linger in his ears long after he has left the Dominion, just as he will never forget the wonderful natural resources and capacities of the Dominion. His call to Canada to concentrate upon the problems of peace, fittingly made at Toronto, should ring throughout the Dominion, and find a hearty response.

* *

THE PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

THE preferential rates of Customs duties on manufactured goods and produce coming from any part of the British Empire come into force on September 1. The list of dutiable articles at present is not large, and the immediate benefit is greater to the sub-tropical portions of the Empire, but the present list is recognised as only a beginning, and there are already some directions in which Canadian exporters will benefit. The margin of preference varies from 11 per cent. up to as much as 50 per cent. in certain cases, and apart from motor cars, watches, pianos, and other manufactured articles, the new fiscal policy of the Mother Country must greatly help and stimulate the growth of tobacco, sugar, dried and preserved fruits, wines, and other products within the Empire.

Naturally the Cobdenites are rushing into print with prognostications of woe. Having experienced to the full the blind folly of our old policy of free imports, which found the Empire absolutely without many essential industries at the beginning of the war, we are now warned by the Little Englanders of "the grave perils of Protection," and the present abnormal cost of all commodities is, of course, used as an argument to the working man in favour of "Free Trade." In their unscrupulous mendacity these champions of a discredited policy even point to the war as a proof of the soundness of Free Trade. The notorious and lamentable dependence of England on Germany for optical glass, magnetos, sugar, and many chemical products vital to the manufacture of explosives is, of course, wilfully ignored. Dumping they would have us regard as manna from Heaven, the working man being evidently regarded as too ignorant to weigh the advantages between temporary cheapness and ultimate loss of occupation.

The policy adopted during the war of protecting the exports of raw materials from Crown Colonies and Dependencies goads the Little Englander to a fine frenzy. He cares nothing that by an export duty margarine, oil cake, and other great industries are taken away from the foreigner and give well-paid work to thousands of his fellow citizens at home. On the contrary, he complains that this policy arouses alarm and resentment in foreign countries. If these foreign countries had ever thrown their markets open to our goods as we have to theirs, they might have cause for complaint when we initiated a policy to protect our sources of tropical produce. But, as the throwing open of our markets never resulted in the reciprocity prophesied by Cobden, foreign countries have no right whatever to complain when we withdraw unrequited privileges. The war has opened the eyes of all who are not wilfully blind, and it is the duty of statesmanship to make the British Empire economically self-contained. It is already a League of Nations, which will be cemented and strengthened by the policy of Imperial preference now at long last definitely adopted by the Mother Country.

* *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

General Currie's Future.

In his promotion to be Canada's first General, Sir Arthur Currie has received only the minimum of his deserts. His appointment to the high posts of Inspector-General and Military Adviser to the Minister of Militia will, doubtless, cause disappointment to many, who had hoped to see him embarking upon a wider sphere of public usefulness. It may be hoped that the opportunities they afford will be adequate to the great qualities the General possesses of not only administration but statesmanship in its fullest sense.

It is characteristic of Sir Arthur Currie that he should in his speeches on his return have taken the opportunity to justify the Corps against certain unfounded criticisms that have been loosely flung about, and to press the claims of the returned soldier upon employers and upon the public generally. In devoting himself to seeing that these claims are recognised—as he announced his intimation of doing—Sir Arthur will be performing a signal service not only to those who have served under him at the Front, but also to his country.

* * *

The War Office Films. The second report of the War Office Cinematograph Committee shows a profit earned up to July 31 of approximately £72,000, the whole of which substantial sum goes to military charities. The credit of this most useful and profitable work is due to Lord Beaverbrook. Canadians will never forget how much they owe to Sir Max Aitken, the Officer in charge of Canadian War Records, for his insistence on sending cinematograph photographers to the Front in spite of all objections raised by the War Office. The immediate success of this innovation led to the formation of the W.O.C. Committee, with Lord Beaverbrook as chairman, Sir Reginald Brade, as representing the War Office, and Sir William Jury, providing the technical knowledge and experience. The Committee agreed that all profits should go to war charities, but any losses made would be borne by themselves, which was rather an exception to the usual war contracts made by the Government!

Of the profits earned £50,000 has been distributed, £20,000 going to the British war charities, £10,000 to the Canadian and £5,000 to each of the other Dominions and to India. In addition to this, all the films taken on the different Fronts provide a national record of inestimable historical value, which has been secured by the nation free of cost. The films relating to the Canadian Corps pass into the possession of the Canadian Government. The genius and foresight of Lord Beaverbrook was shown in other fields of activity during the war, but in the matter of the war films alone he has most fully earned the gratitude not only of his own countrymen but of the whole Empire.

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The Final Court of Appeal. A few weeks ago, when referring to two decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which is the final Court of Appeal for every citizen of the British Empire, we quoted the opinion of a prominent Canadian jurist on the immense value to Canada of this great tribunal. We see that the *Manitoba Free Press* takes the directly opposite view, and resents the existence of an extra-Canadian Appeal Court, considering it incompatible with the dignity of independent nationhood. In pursuit of this argument, our very democratic contemporary says: "If we Canadians cannot make laws which our judges can interpret, or cannot grow judges to interpret our laws, we had better import both the laws themselves and the interpretations thereof from the other side."

As a matter of fact, is not this exactly what Canada does do? The Common Law in Canada is imported from the Old Country, and when their own judges differ in their interpretation surely the obvious and sensible thing is to go for the final interpretation to the highest and most respected Court of Appeal in the world, which is that of the Privy Council? Moreover the cost of the maintenance of this most learned and impartial tribunal is borne entirely by the Mother Country, where British law originated.

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A Canadian Replies to Mr. Vanderlip. The ex-President of the National City Bank of New York recently printed his impressions of the financial state of Europe, and this well-known banker made certain suggestions as to how the wealthy American Republic could best come to the assistance of bankrupt Europe. Mr. E. Mackay Edgar, a Canadian partner in Sperling & Co., the London issuing house, replies to Mr. Vanderlip in the August number of *Sperling's Journal*.

Space unfortunately forbids the quotation of his chief arguments, but this Canadian financier gives good reasons for his optimism regarding the financial future of Great Britain. Mr. Mackay Edgar's article will be read with great interest in Canadian banking circles, where the limitations of the American in international finance are better appreciated and understood perhaps than they are in Europe.

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A Loan for Trade. A loan of £1,000,000 for the Republic of Finland is being underwritten by the British Bank for Foreign Trade. This loan is sanctioned by the British Treasury on the definite understanding that the money will be expended in the purchase of British goods. This is an unusual proviso in British loans to foreign countries, though it was the policy almost invariably adopted by Germany before the war and by the United States during the war. This policy has everything to commend it in the eyes of the ordinary business man, though there are still some of the old-fashioned Cobdenites who maintain that it is expedient to lend money to foreign countries without any restriction, even if the loan is immediately expended in purchases of machinery or munitions of war from our trade rivals, which has actually occurred in China and other countries in the past.

As much of the goods which Finland urgently requires to-day consists of agricultural and forestry machinery and tools, which Canada is in an exceptional position to supply, we would suggest that before the underwriting lists are closed the Canadian Government, or a group of Canadian bankers, might offer to undertake a portion of this financing, with the proviso, of course, that Canadian goods to the amount underwritten will be purchased.

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Commercial Aviation. The importance of commercial aviation is very much to the front at the present moment on both sides of the Atlantic. The inauguration this week of regular services between London and Paris and Brussels indicates the practical stage which has been reached, and rapid developments may now be looked for. The Aerial Derby between Toronto and New York is also intended as a demonstration to the New World of what can be done. On another page of this week's issue a contributor tells how the movement is progressing in Canada generally.

The Imperial Government has shown its sense of the importance of developing this work of communication and commerce by instituting competitions among producers of aeroplanes and seaplanes throughout the Empire, in which £48,000 is offered in prizes. Canadians, who have so distinguished themselves in aerial warfare, will be particularly interested in this. They should note that the entries will close on the last day of the present year, and the competitions will begin on March 1, 1920. In view of the comparative earliness of the date attention is to be concentrated for the present on the machine rather than on the engine.

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A Shipbuilding Comparison. Mr. Harold Yarrow, of the well-known Clyde shipbuilding firm, Yarrow, Ltd., has provided conclusive reasons why Canada as well as the United States will henceforward steadily increase its shipbuilding output. Yarrow's have a yard on Vancouver Island, as well as on the Clyde, and are in a position to know how costs of production compare. The experience of the Canadian Vickers' firm, which has turned out a number of 8,000-ton steel steamships during the war, is even of greater value, inasmuch as their yards on the St. Lawrence, below Montreal, are much nearer to the great iron, steel and coal districts of the Dominion, and in an area where skilled labour is more plentiful and cost of living and wage rates are lower than on the Pacific coast.

In making his comparisons in regard to output and cost of production between British, American and Canadian yards, Mr. Yarrow says: "Individually I would back the Clyde workman against the American, but collectively, owing to the 'ca canny' policy in British yards, the American worker gets a job done more quickly." The American workman regards restriction of output as a false doctrine, and does not insist on those rigid lines of demarcation between skilled trades which are proving such a handicap against the British shipbuilder. Moreover, the use of every type of labour-saving device is assented to by the Oversea workman. Naturally, the result is that the shipbuilder, by turning out more construction in less time, is able to pay high wages. In short, Mr. Yarrow preaches the gospel of co-operation between Labour and Capital as providing the most logical and effective means to promote the interests of both workman and employer.

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The Attitude of Labour. Labour is unfortunately suspicious of the evidence given by even well-known practical men like Mr. Yarrow, who are in any way associated with the interests of capital. A large section even among the skilled Trade Unionists are beginning to resent the arguments and ignore the advice of their own leaders, when they censure the "ca' canny" policy and point out the growing dangers of successful foreign competition.

We should like to see the skilled trades in every leading British yard select a delegation by ballot and give them the opportunity of studying the conditions which prevail in shipbuilding yards Overseas. Until some such step is taken the views expressed by practical men like Mr. Yarrow will certainly affect the attitude of that public opinion which is the final arbiter in all serious disputes between employers and employed which affect the welfare and security of the nation at large.

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Irrigation in the West "Back to the land—but don't forget the water" is the appropriate slogan of the Western Canada Irrigation Association, which has been holding its thirteenth annual convention at Medicine Hat this month. It is fitting that the meeting should have been held in Alberta, for in the southern part of the Province the need for irrigation is greater than in any other settled tract in the West. The chief feature of the convention, indeed, was the discussion of the needs of Southern Alberta and its claims upon Government support. The question is largely a financial one, and the Government apparently realise its importance, and also the fact that if the farmers in the South had been provided with irrigation facilities years ago they would not now have been requiring assistance in other respects.

In Alberta, as in other parts of the West, irrigation has made rapid progress during the last few years, and to-day crops of various kinds are being produced in the Province under irrigation on 100,000 acres of land. The advantages of irrigation were well shown from practical experience by several speakers. For instance, Mr. R. S. Stockton, the C.P.R. superintendent at Strathmore, said in his district irrigation had resulted in a one-third increase in grain yield and had doubled forage crops, the expense of production being about the same. The manager of the Canada Land and Irrigation Company's farm at Ronolane placed the average increased value per acre for the four years 1915-18 at $51 from irrigated as against non-irrigated land.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

Barclay.—At Montreal, on August 14, the wife of Noel M. Barclay, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., a son. (By cable.)

MARRIAGES.

Adams—Bourke.—On Tuesday, August 19, at noon, at the Church of St. Marylebone, Lt. Ralph Gibson Adams, R.F.C., only son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Adams, of Consecon, Ontario, to Olive Mary, of 27, Welbeck Street, Mayfair, the only daughter of the late John and Annie McWilliam Bourke, of Curraleigh, Ireland.

Garbett—Dunfield.—On August 20, at the Parish Church, Sibsey, by the Rev. Canon Garbett, Bishop Designate of Southwark, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. C. V. Camplin Cogan, Vicar of the Parish, uncle of the bride, Lt. Commander Leonard Gillian Garbett, R.N., youngest son of the late Rev. Charles Garbett, H.E.I.C.S., to Mary Millicent Helen, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Canon Dunfield, of St. John's, Newfoundland.

Graham—Totton.—At Wesleyan Methodist Church, Partick, on the 20th inst., Neil Graham to Mary, second daughter of Thomas Totton, Partick, late of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Smith—Savery.—On August 21, at St. Alban's Church, Westbury Park, Bristol, by the Rev. H. W. St. Leger Chambers, Leonard Smith, of Guernsey, Saskatchewan, younger son of the late W. O. Smith, of Barnstaple, to Frances Philippa, elder daughter of the late Rev. James West Savery, B.A., and grand-daughter of the late James Colmer, of Redland Knoll, Bristol.

DEATHS.

Browne.—On August 22, at 16, King's Mansions, Chelsea, Anna Dulcibella Mary, daughter of the Rev. George Branson Dodwell, M.A., and widow of Daniel Marshall Browne, R.N., retired, in her 72nd year. (Canadian papers, please copy.)

Marriner.—On June 18, at Bay View, Kokailah, Vancouver Island, B.C., Arthur, only surviving son of the late Edward Marriner, and grandson of Canon Marriner, late Vicar of Clapham, Yorks.

IN MEMORIAM.

Grosvenor.—In ever-loving memory of Lt. Burnett B. Grosvenor (Canadian Infantry), killed in action in France on August 30, 1918, aged 26 years, youngest and dearly-loved son of the late Mr. John Grosvenor, of Tunstall, Staffs., and Mrs. Grosvenor, late of Montreal. A mother mourns a most devoted son.

MacMillan.—In ever-loving memory of my gallant husband, Lt. Alex. P. MacMillan, M.C., 1st C.M.R., Canadians, killed in action at Monchy, August 26, 1918. "The lips need not speak when the heart mourns sincerely, and thoughts often dwell where they seldom are seen." (Canadian papers please copy.)

In Memoriam notices can be prepaid at the following rates: A minimum of three lines, or 36 words, $5 for five years. Each additional word, 10 cents for the period. Rates for prepayment for longer periods or perpetuity will be quoted on application.

CANADIAN HELP TO BELGIANS.

Thanks to the Dominion for its "Great Charity."

The Acting Consul-General for Belgium at Ottawa has sent a letter to the Press of Canada heartily thanking the people of the Dominion, "whose great charity has been a constant relief to the dire sorrows of Belgium during the war." He encloses a copy of a communiqué issued to the Belgian Press by the Comité National Belge de Secours et d'Alimentation, telling "What Canada Has Done for Us."

Amongst the countries which, during the German occupation, have helped and relieved us in our distress, Canada was (says this document) one of the most ever ready and most generous. It has been found there, in favour of Belgium, an outburst of common assistance and charity which one could hardly imagine had he not official and correct figures to show how important and magnificent was the work achieved.

Food and Clothes.

At the beginning food and clothes were, above all other things, lacking in Belgium. The central committee of Montreal decided to forward to our country, through the medium of the Commission for Relief, the numerous gifts in food and clothes that they were receiving at their large storehouses, and it was also decided to apply the gifts in cash to the purchases in Canada of Canadian products. When, at the end of two years and a-half, through scarcity in the means of transportation, the imports had forcibly to be limited, the Commission for Relief in Canada took the best course possible under such circumstances by applying the Canadian public grants to the Belgian charitable organisations, and more particularly to those connected with the child's welfare.

Up to June 15, 1917, the Canadian people's subscriptions collected by the Relief Fund for the victims of the war in Belgium had reached the total of $2,827,191.

At the same date, the gifts in goods of all kind were estimated at $1,495,042. It is here proper to state that all the railways of Canada have handled the whole of these goods free of charge.

The gifts in goods were mostly wheat, barley, rice, canned meats, and other canned goods, potatoes, blankets, quilts, new and old clothes.

Up to June 15, 1917, the gifts in cash had reached the sum of $1,340,520, and up to January 31, 1919, $1,697,480 had been collected.

Since the month of September, 1914, up to February 19, 1919, the collection, in brief, totalised a sum of $3,241,105. If one adds to this amount the $234,355 collected and transmitted by our general consulate to the different charitable organisations, apart from the Relief Fund, more than a total of three million and a-half dollars, that is to say, approximately seventeen million and a-half francs will be obtained.

"A Splendid Example of Generosity."

Furthermore, the above-mentioned dates do not exemplify in its completeness the magnitude of the generosity Canada has shown us, for one must not forget that a great number of persons, together with a great number of associations, have conveyed their funds to Belgian relief organisations established more particularly in England.

All of these figures bear a character which is peculiarly significant when it is considered that Canada has not yet a population of eight million inhabitants, and that such a splendid example of generosity has been given more particularly by individuals.

In conclusion, let us say that the fund has still on hand an available sum of $85,000. Said sum will forthwith be remitted to King Albert, who will personally see that it is distributed amongst the principal relief organisations.

Needless to further exemplify the right of the Canadian public to the Belgian's gratitude. In expressing the sentiments which, indeed, we feel so glad to express, we consider it a duty to thank our confrères of the Canadian Press, who not only were amongst the phalanx of standard bearers heartily sympathetic to our just cause, but also have never missed an occasion to echo the distress of Belgium, to stimulate the good-will of the Canadian population, and thus to contribute in the most effective way to the laying of an international fraternity which shall always be very dear to the heart of Belgium.

AN OPEN LETTER

To the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden, K.C., P.C., G.C.M.G.

SIR, In my innocence as to some of the unwritten, inscrutable things of the British Constitution, I confess to mild surprise that among the post-war honours none has been conferred on the Prime Ministers of the Empire, apart from the O.M. with which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to decorate Mr. Lloyd George. Is this an oversight, is it a convention, or is it the outcome of a self-denying ordinance exercised by leaders whose services the King has so handsomely acknowledged in other ways? Whatever the explanation, the fact is a striking commentary on the kindly compliments paid, now as ever, to politicians and statesmen. The effect can only be to intensify popular consciousness of the debt we of the Old Country owe to the Dominions.

Not even to-day do we know the full extent of the debt due to you personally for the part you played in the long-drawn agony of the war. What we do know is that your statesmanship, your confidence in the issue even in the darkest hour, were of inestimable advantage to King and Empire. During more than four years you stood for Canada's stern resolve to see the grim business through, to assist, as you once put it, in casting out the devils who possessed the German militarists. You identified yourself with the Empire, knowing that the Empire meant the liberty of mankind. The example you set, by precept and practice alike, made it from the first a crowning wonder to me that the United States remained out of the war so long. How was it that the invisible dividing line between Dominion and Republic for two and a half years served as the line of demarcation between kindred peoples confronted with the same mighty menace? Perhaps you would rather the answer went by default.

Canada leapt into the fight fully realising what was at stake. In the anxious hours of July 30-August 1, 1914, a secret cablegram reached the Imperial Government offering a Canadian Force if war came. You sent that message, and though you were not alone among the Prime Ministers of the Dominions, I believe you were first. Little did we dream when you emerged from the General Election of 1911 (probably the bitterest political contest ever fought in Canada) how much depended on it. It is my good fortune to be able to look at Canadian affairs from a wholly detached standpoint. I think I know my Canada intimately enough to be safe in saying that whether you were in power, or Sir Wilfred Laurier, Canada would have come in. But valuable time might so easily have been lost. It might not have been taken for granted that Canada was behind its Premier. The hesitation of Boer War days might have been repeated, and delay would have meant Germany's ability to get nearer to her time-table, with consequences appalling to think of. You, Sir, happily apply the lessons of history without too much thought of what others may say. If your countrymen cannot see the true inwardness of your policy, the policy may have to be abandoned, but you do not trim your sails to catch local breezes. That is true of the line you took regarding Conscription: it was true of your naval policy.

The events of the last five years have not proved you wrong. The British Navy has again and again been the sure shield not only of British freedom, but of the world's. If I read your thoughts aright, you are more than ever convinced that Canada's proper course, in her own interests, is to contribute to the British Navy. "The burden of so tremendous a responsibility must not rest upon Britain alone," you said in New York some three years ago; "but upon the greater Commonwealth which comprises all the King's Dominions." The war has brought a change in the recognised status of the Dominions which emphasises that point of view.

When you with the other Dominion Premiers were summoned to the deliberations of the Imperial War Cabinet, Lord Milner said it was "something more than a compliment: it was an omen." We have, perhaps, hardly yet realised the full meaning of that step. Lord Milner has frankly admitted that in all but name the Dominions are independent nations. You are in the happy position of being Prime Minister of a strong young nation, backed by the might of an Empire. Canada has a voice in international affairs equal to that of any other nation, except the Great Powers. And this momentous change will be for ever associated with your Premiership: it is a change even more charged with significance than Macdonald's National Policy or Laurier's Preference for British goods.

It is matter for regret that at such a time as this Canada should not have escaped the internal troubles which are explicable in older lands. Bolshevism in the Dominion, of all places! Canada's chances of exploiting her industrial opportunities are being as sorely prejudiced as are those of Old England by the efforts of Labour extremists eager to seize political power. You have shown the same nerve in dealing with the industrial war that you showed in meeting the international crisis. After all the world has passed through it is amazing that every class in the community does not seek respite from strife. The war was won by the unity of peoples. Yet here we are within a year of its conclusion splitting up into parties again. I wish you luck in your efforts to form a great Unionist Party. How better could you mark your sense of the urgency than by your offer to resign the leadership?

You at least may claim to have done much to weld the various nationalities of which Canada is composed, and to have handled with masterly sympathy the rival interests (or, should I say, the complementary interests?) of the Pacific and the Atlantic seaboards. After all, the problems opened up by the Ruthenians and the other Eastern European immigrants are only secondary in importance to those embodied in the French-Canadian. Then there is the inherent antagonism—do we not know what it means in the Old Country?—between the agricultural and the manufacturing interests. The war has accentuated the conflict, and no Canadian Premier has been called upon to reconcile so many agricultural-manufacturing differences as yourself.

At the Dominion Day banquet in London this year, Lt.-Col. Amery said it was Canada's mission to interpret the British to the United States and the Americans to the British. That is a point on which Lord Beaverbrook always strongly insisted when he was Minister of Information. To make Canada a link between the British Empire and the United States is, I believe, one of the ideals for which you stand. In a remarkable speech recently Lord Robert Cecil said that no one will really understand the English mind unless he realises that the English are a profoundly idealistic people. [Whether by English he meant British I am not sure. England has undoubtedly stood for ideals throughout the last hundred years.] We are only just beginning to understand that you are among the idealists. During the twenty odd years which have elapsed since you gave up the law for politics you appear to have thrown off all the austerity that somehow marks the most human of lawyers, to have widened and deepened your views and your sympathies, and to have risen to a conception of the duty of a public man not always characteristic of those who win through to place and power. You are out to help Canada to make the most of the opportunities which are hers to exploit, to assist her to realise Lescarbot's dream for New France of the "Golden Age," but you are profoundly convinced that man in Canada or elsewhere cannot pursue material gain alone with impunity. The moral note rings through your speeches. "In the work of humanity, through all the ages," you ask, "can we point to anything permanent that is not founded on idealism?" I turn to Lord Robert Cecil for the answer: "Ideals never die."

With all respect, I beg to subscribe myself. Your faithful and obedient,

CARNEADES, Junior.

An Open Letter to the Prince of Wales appeared in *Canada* of August 9.

The views of "Carneades, Junior" are his own, and not necessarily those of "Canada."

SIR THOMAS WHITE'S SERVICES.

Warm Tribute from Sir Robert Borden.

The correspondence between Sir Robert Borden and Sir Thomas White in connection with the latter's resignation from the Cabinet has been made public at Ottawa.

On July 17 Sir Thomas wrote to the Prime Minister:

"Before you left for England last November, I asked to be relieved of my duties as Minister of Finance, pointing out that my health had been impaired by the long strain and heavy responsibility which had rested upon me continuously during the period of the war, and further that my personal affairs, which for the past eight years of public life I have been obliged to almost wholly neglect, demanded my immediate return to private business. At your request, I consented to remain and discharge the duties of acting Prime Minister during your absence overseas, on the understanding that, upon your return, my resignation from the Government would be accepted. In view of the foregoing and for the reasons mentioned, I hereby tender my resignation as Minister of Finance with the request that it be immediately accepted, in order that I may take a much needed rest. If at any time it appears to you that my counsel or assistance would be of service to the Government, you will, I feel confident, not hesitate to call upon me. I am happy to be able to state that I leave office upon terms of accord with my colleagues, to all of whom I felt bound with ties of high personal regard and friendship. As to yourself, I cannot say how greatly I appreciate the kindness, consideration and courtesy which you have at all times extended to me, and which will remain a most pleasant memory of our association during the trying and critical period through which Canada has passed."

"Conspicuous Ability and Devotion to Duty."

On July 30 Sir Robert Borden replied as follows:—

"You require no assurance that your final decision to relinquish your duties as Minister of Finance has been received by myself and my colleagues with the deepest regret. That also will be the feeling of the Canadian people as a whole. During your incumbency of the office, and especially during the past five years, you have met and you have solved problems of surpassing magnitude and difficulty, and you have accomplished results which, five years ago, would have been regarded as utterly impossible of attainment. Perhaps more than any person, I have been in a position to realise the conspicuous ability, the intensive devotion to duty, the wide grasp of financial conditions throughout the world, and the unremitting energy which you have brought to bear upon these questions. You have had to take into account and deal with considerations of vast moment, not only to the present but to the future interests of our country.

"From first to last, I have had from you the most loyal and whole-hearted co-operation and support and our association in public affairs will always have happy memories for me.

"It was my hope, notwithstanding the intimation contained in your letter, that you might continue to discharge, during a further period, the highly important duties of the office from which you are now retiring. It is due to you, however, that I should express my comprehension and appreciation of the personal reasons which have led to your decision."

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OBITUARY.

At Toronto, Mr. S. E. Dewey (40), for 24 years with the G.T.R., and latterly general Eastern freight agent. At Hamilton, Dr. Archibald E. Malloch, M.D. (75); Mr. Robert A. Thompson (59), principal of the Hamilton Collegiate Institute for 27 years. At Paris, Ont., Mr. William J. Summerby (73). At Kingston, Mr. Walter H. MacNee (56). At St. Thomas, Mr. John M. Causland (91), formerly County Treasurer. At Orillia, Mr. Henry J. Tudhope (55), Clerk of Oro township. At Sault Ste. Marie, Dr. R. H. Gibson, the leading local physician. At Macleod, Alta., Major J. Graham (55), late 50th Bn., a well-known rancher.

The Hon. Alexander George Cross, puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Quebec since March, 1907, died at Westmount, P.Q., last week. He was born at Ormstown, P.Q., in 1858, educated at McGill University, called to the Quebec Bar in 1881, and created K.C. in 1899. He was Mayor of Westmount in 1903-4.

Mr. James Emm Seagram, who died last week, aged 79, was a native of Galt., Ont. In 1883 he became sole proprietor of the distillery business of Randall Bros. & Co., Waterloo, which he had entered in 1870. He was also widely known as one of the most prominent and successful horse-breeders and supporters of racing in the Dominion. He sat in the House of Commons as M.P. for North Waterloo, 1896-1908.

Lt.-Com. Thomas P. Webb, D.S.O., who died at Vancouver last month, came from his ranch near Harrop, B.C., and rejoined the Navy in August, 1914, and rendered distinguished service. He was in the *Orama* at the Falkland Islands. He leaves a young wife and two children.

Mr. John Shaughnessy, brother of Lord Shaughnessy, died at Chicago on August 10, aged 55.

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The windows of the Canadian Pacific Railway offices, 62-65, Charing Cross, are a source of great attraction owing to the display therein of Canadian War Memorial pictures, etchings, lithos, and reproductions, many of which are for sale.

GENERAL CURRIE'S WELCOME.

His Plea for the Returned Soldiers.

Sir Arthur Currie (who has, in addition to being appointed Inspector-General for Canada, been made a Military Councillor, and will thus be Chief Military Adviser to the Minister of Militia) was given an enthusiastic reception at Ottawa and Montreal.

In his speeches in those cities he devoted considerable attention to refuting certain charges against him, especially in regard to the final attack on Mons, just before the Armistice. General Currie said that this attack was ordered by Marshal Foch, who instructed the Canadians to continue sharp pressure on the enemy until they were ordered to stop. The result was that he obeyed the orders of the Generalissimo and carried the attack on Mons to the victorious conclusion now recorded in history.

Causes of Canadians' Success.

At the Canadian Club at Ottawa General Currie said that careful organisation and thorough secrecy were among the chief causes of the successes that the Canadian Army had achieved. Before the delivery of the great hammer blows planned by Foch the Canadians were in reserve and held a 85 miles' front, which was one-fifth of the entire British Front and included ground than which there was no more tempting bait for the Boche, part of the great coalfields being within the ground held by the Canadian Corps. In the last three months of the war the Canadians fired 35 per cent. of all the ammunition fired by the British Army, and in four years they never lost a gun. In the last two years they never failed to take an objective, and there were some divisions which never allowed a hostile foot to enter their trenches.

General Currie made sympathetic reference to the position of returned soldiers. He said they could not be expected to know the stock markets and to fall instantly into office routine. Instead of returning soldiers creating any problem, that was being done by men who had stayed at home, getting four or five times as much money as soldiers and who were now afraid their big money might fail during the reconstruction period. "Before the war Canada was able to absorb more than 500,000 immigrants yearly. Surely we can absorb 500,000 returned men who are our own brothers? Surely they are an asset on their return. Surely no returned soldier should go unemployed."

In his speech at the Country Club, General Currie said he could face every man, woman, and child in Canada and say he had no excuse to offer for anything he had done. Referring to the unrest throughout the country he said it would be unwise to allow Bolshevist propaganda to make headway without propaganda to counteract it. He advised an intelligence system similar to that used in the Army to secure information and deal with the causes of Bolshevism reasonably, with a view to promoting mutual trust and confidence.

"All Comrades."

At Montreal twelve Generals took part in a parade in his honour. In response to an extraordinary demonstration by veterans at the Khaki Club (says the *Times*), Sir Arthur Currie said:—"Nobody knows better than you that any success with which may name is associated has been won for me by you on the Field. The Canadian Corps was one big machine, and it was the spirit of co-operation that won us success. If any problems are to be confronted in Canada or any difficulties are to be overcome, the only way to meet them is by standing together again, and if we stuck by one another in the Field we can do the same in civil life. We are all comrades here as we were all comrades there. The rest of my life, as far as I am able, will be devoted, first, to helping the widows and orphans of those who are not coming back; and, next, to helping you boys who exposed your bodies as a living bulwark against dangers that threatened the world. You are the men who gave Canada her place as a nation and you are the men to whom Canada owes the greatest debt. I do not know what your problems are—whether you have been able to get work, whether your employer is prepared to take you back, and if you are getting more money than before; but when I become familiar with these things I shall not hesitate to support every plan. I have always called a spade a spade. When a man was good, I promoted him if I could, and if no good, I fired him."

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Two sets of Colours have recently been withdrawn from Westminster Abbey, those of the 4th Pioneer Bn. (Lt.-Col. A. E. Myatt) and the 207th Bn. (Lt.-Col. C. W. Maclean).

Six Nova Scotia girls, winners of a Halifax newspaper competition, landed at Liverpool last Saturday on a visit to England, Scotland and the Continent, including the battlefields

The pictures painted for the Canadian War Memorials Fund, under the direction of Lord Beaverbrook, are attracting special attention at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, this being the first time they have been on view in Canada.

THE PRINCE IN THE EAST

Enthusiastic Receptions at Quebec and Toronto

ON his arrival at Charlottetown, P.E.I., on August 19 the Prince of Wales was given a hearty [illegible] His Royal Highness was received upon landing by the Administrator and Chief Justice, the Premier, and the Mayor, and after inspecting the guard of honour proceeded, amidst cheering throngs, through the gaily decorated streets to the Provincial Building. Here the Premier read the Provincial address of welcome, and the Mayor that of the city. The Royal party afterwards proceeded to the slopes of the beautiful park overlooking the sea, where the Prince presented medals to a large assemblage of returned soldiers. The subsequent events of the day included a luncheon at the University Buildings, visits to places of interest in the neighbourhood, and a garden party.

In the course of his reply to the toast of his health at the official luncheon the Prince said

I am aware, your Honour, that the Provincial Building in which I received your loyal address this morning was the scene of the first Conference at which the representatives of the various Canadian Provinces met to consider the Confederation of Canada into a great political whole. That was 50 years ago. What marvellous developments the past half-century have seen. In that brief period you have built a British nation on the North American Continent which has shown its worth by its splendid service both for the British cause and for the cause of freedom in all parts of the world in the great war. Canadian statesmen have taken a part with the statesmen of the United Kingdom in working out the victorious peace which was concluded in June at Versailles, and the signature of Canada was appended to that instrument. I think Charlottetown may well be proud of having been the place where the foundations of that great historical development were first laid.

A PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SILVER-BLACK FOX.

On the following day the Prince made a tour, in driving rain, of some of the farms; visited the Spring Park Ranch, where he saw some of the Island's silver foxes; planted a tree at the Experimental Farm; and attended a trotting race.

At Quebec.

The Prince arrived at Quebec on the evening of Thursday, August 21, and was received on landing by the Governor-General, the Lt.-Governor of Quebec, Cardinal Begin, and the Protestant Bishop of Quebec, and the naval, military, and municipal chiefs. Then he drove to the Citadel, where he was the guest of the Duke of Devonshire. The city was brilliantly illuminated, and everywhere the Prince was received with enthusiasm.

At the Parliament Buildings on Friday the Prince had again an enthusiastic reception, when he received and replied in French to addresses of welcome read on behalf of the Province by Sir Lomer Gouin (Premier), and from the city by the Mayor (M. Lavigueur). The Prince's reference to the "Vingt-Deuxième Bataillon," whose *conduite intrépide* he had seen in France, was especially cheered (says Reuter's special correspondent).

His Royal Highness began his speech by expressing his sincere appreciation for the loyal and cordial reception given him on behalf of the Government and people of the Province of Quebec. He knew beforehand, he said, of the affection which had always been manifested for his family by this ancient Province—the oldest, as the address had stated, of the Canadian Provinces—a Province French by the origin of most of its inhabitants, and French, too, by the beautiful language in which, with characteristic happiness of expression, he had been bidden welcome. The reception he had just received on traversing for the first time the city of Quebec assured him that this historic loyalty remained unchanged, and he would be proud to say to his father, the King, that it had been expressed nowise less warm-heartedly than in the case of King Edward in 1860, and his present Majesty on several occasions.

The Prince went on to reply to references which had been made to his own small part in the terrible war, and said that while serving with the Canadian troops in France he had seen the intrepid conduct of the 22nd Battalion, which was raised in Quebec, and he was happy to testify with [illegible] the bravery of the Quebec French had been proved on repeated occasions in the great struggle. It was a real pleasure to make the acquaintance for the first time of these descendants of the valiant Frenchmen who first conveyed to these shores the benefit of Christianity and civilisation, and who, while enjoying the customs, [illegible] had been for more than a century faithful subjects of the British Crown. Half a century had elapsed since the Confederation of the Provinces had proved for all time the wisdom of the political union of the two Canadian races. To Quebec's leaders, Lafontaine, Cartier, and Laurier, not less than to the leaders of the other Provinces, was due the success of this political foresight, and he was firmly convinced that a long and ever-glorious prosperity awaited the Province.

THE CHAMPLAIN MONUMENT AT QUEBEC.

His Royal Highness afterwards attended a reception at Laval University, and after an informal dinner at the Garrison Club another reception at the Citadel, where he took his full share in the dancing that followed. The honour of the first dance was given to Mme. Pelletier, wife of the Agent-General for the Province in London.

On Saturday morning the Prince, accompanied by the Duchess of Devonshire and Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, visited the Convent of the Ursuline, where he was shown the skull of Montcalm. He afterwards visited the Hôtel de Dieu.

In the afternoon the Prince, accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire and some of the leading men of Quebec, visited the Heights of Abraham, and placed wreaths on the monuments of Montcalm and Wolfe.

Afterwards he proceeded to the great bridge over the St. Lawrence and unveiled tablets commemorating that work. The Prince expressed his pleasure at presiding at the inauguration of that magnificent enterprise, thus crowning the work inaugurated in 1860 by his grandfather, King Edward, at the Victoria Bridge, Montreal. His Royal Highness, speaking in French, continued: "Since that time the construction of the Canadian railways and the intrepid and vast conceptions of your statesmen, your financiers, and your engineers have enabled the two races, which are the founders of Canadian civilisation, to create a new nation and to join together in one firm union the Atlantic and the Pacific Coasts. In opening the great Quebec bridge, gentlemen, I salute the indomitable genius and the glorious destiny of the Canadian nation, an imperishable jewel in the Crown of the British Empire."

The Prince spoke at night at a dinner at the Garrison Club. Referring to the large number of the members of the Club "who have served the Empire long and well," he said: "Many also have made the supreme sacrifice, and amongst them I would pay a special tribute to those gallant youths whose names are inscribed on the tablet which it has been my honour to unveil to-night. I mourn with you the loss of so many splendid men, but I am sure that the sacrifice they made will strengthen the ties which keep the Empire a united whole. Those who follow you as members of this Club will look upon their names with the reverence due to men who, like Wolfe and Montcalm, died gloriously for their country and their King."

The Prince on Sunday attended Divine service at the English Cathedral, where there was a large gathering of the Protestants of Quebec. The Bishop of Quebec preached the sermon.

His Royal Highness later paid a short visit to the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré, and before leaving Quebec on Sunday expressed to the Lt.-Governor the hope that there might soon arise upon the rock of Quebec a new monument "Aux Braves"—to the honour of the soldiers of both races who fought and won in the Great War.

Motoring through 90 miles of prosperous dairy-farming and lumber country, he joined the Royal train at Three Rivers, and had a veritable triumphal progress all the way to Toronto, at every wayside station the entire populace turning out and waving Union Jacks and cheering, and singing the National Anthem and "O. Canada!"

A QUEBEC "HABITANT'S" HOUSE.

The Royal Train.

The Royal train, which will be his Royal Highness's home, with the exception of brief shooting and fishing excursions, for the next 10 weeks, is one of the most handsomely appointed in the world. Provided by the C.P.R., it is made up of nine cars, the complement of persons travelling by it, including the Prince's staff, special correspondents, railway officials, and attendants, numbering nearly 100. It is over 700 yards long, and weighs 701 tons, exclusive of the engine. The Prince is accommodated in Lord Shaughnessy's private car "Killarney," which is equipped with a bathroom, telephones, and observation platform; and another of the cars is Commander J. K. L. Ross's "Cromarty." The other coaches are the compartment car "Empire," the dining car "Canada," two sleeping cars, the "Carnarvon" and the "Chester," the tourist car "Chinook," and the two baggage cars. Mr. A. B. Calder is travelling with the train as the representative of the President of the C.P.R.

At Toronto.

On his arrival at Toronto on Monday the Prince had the biggest welcome he has yet met with during the tour (says Reuter's correspondent). He was received at the station by the Lt.-Governor (Sir John Hendrie), the Premier (Sir William Hearst), the Mayor (Mr. Thomas Church), and the General Officer Commanding (Brig.-General J. A. Gunn). Escorted by a squadron of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, the Prince was conducted first to the Government House, where a guard of honour of returned officers was in attendance, through the fine broad streets shaded by maples with their leaves reddening in the autumn twilight, and then to the Parliament Buildings, where he was greeted by the wonderful spectacle of crowds of cheering children. An enormous crowd had assembled here, and in the face of the vast multitude addresses were presented to the Prince. In the course of his reply his Royal Highness said

Upper Canada, York, Ontario, and Toronto are great names in the premier annals of the British race. The loyalty of your fathers to British institutions and the British Crown have been tried and proved by the sternest and most searching ordeals. The record of the United Empire Loyalists is deeply engraved in the history of this Dominion. They could wish for no better monument than this great Canada of to-day, the Province of Ontario, and this city with its great government built up on their labour and faith, and I know that in this Province their unshaken spirit can never die. I cannot tell you, gentlemen, in the limited scope of my reply to this address, how strongly and deeply I appreciate the magnificent services rendered by this Province to the Empire during the great war. One and all, men and women, you gave generously of your best. Your traditions made it certain you would, and I can only say your record in this war is worthy of your historic past.

You have spoken too kindly, Mr. Premier, of the modest part I was able to play on active service on the Western Front. That experience will remain, I believe, the most valued of my life. It brought me into close association with my brother officers and men, not the least with those of the Canadian Corps. I think that nearly half the strength of that Corps was found, as you have said, by this Province. You can understand, therefore, that I come amongst you as one who has seen with his own eyes and proved by personal comradeship in the field, the gallantry, patriotism, and splendid staying power of your men. That I can never forget.

Now we have won the war, we have to concentrate upon the problems of peace. You have not exaggerated my interest, Mr. Premier, in housing and labour conditions, and in all that concerns the welfare of the Empire's men and women in the great cities and in the countryside. In this Dominion you have the opportunity of few peoples in the history of the world. You have already proved yourselves a nation in war's terrible ordeal, for you played your part as men not only in the struggle itself, but in the long negotiations which ended in the Peace of Versailles. A splendid future awaits you as a great self-governing nation with British institutions, British ideals, and undiminished loyalty towards the British Commonwealth and Crown.

A TYPICAL BOULEVARDED TORONTO STREET.

Replying to the civic address, the Prince said Toronto was not only a great Canadian city, but also one of the chief political and industrial centres of the British Commonwealth: "I know it will always be the stronghold of British institutions, and I wish it all possible prosperity and happiness."

Thirty thousand people greeted the Prince in the afternoon in the enormous enclosure where he declared the Exhibition open. At the directors' luncheon he captivated all his hearers by a particularly happy speech. Afterwards his Royal Highness visited the Yacht Club, and then held a reception at the City Hall, which was attended by thousands of all classes. Dinner and a small dance at Government House finished the day.

Major-General Sir David Watson, in an article on the Prince, says: "The Canadian Corps will always feel that he has been in every way a Man's Man, honourable in all his conduct, gallant to a degree, unassuming and modest as a soldier, and a true comrade and gentleman in every sense of the word."

* *

BANK OF MONTREAL SWIMMING CLUB.

A 30-yards handicap race held on Thursday, August 21, was well supported, there being 15 entries. First heat: 1. W. W. Symmons, 11 sec.; 2. L. G. Pearse, 5 sec., and J. Dodds, scratch (tie); 4. R. A. Stones, 7 sec. Time, 27 sec. Second heat 1, F. Foxley, 9 sec.; 2. C. O. Urch, 9 sec., and H. D. Chapman, 10 sec. (tie); 4. N. L. Ford, 10 sec. Time, 32 sec. Third heat: 1, A. Foss, 7 sec.; 2. G. Startin, 10 sec.; 3, J. Habgood, 6 sec.; 4. R. S. Stewart, 1 sec. Time, 27 1-5 sec. Fourth heat: 1. D. Freeman, 5 sec.; 2. F. J. Buck, 7 sec. The final resulted in a dead-heat between Symmons and Foss for first prize.

* *

The appointment of a Commission to consider the various proposals being made in reference to Canada and the West Indies is urged by Mr. T. B. Macaulay, president of the Sun Life, who is also President of the Canadian West Indian League.

A VISIT TO VIMY RIDGE.

How One of Canada's Greatest Battlefields Look To-day

By Sydney R. Fay (29th Vancouver Battalion)

THOSE Canadians who swarmed across the shell-scarred slopes of Vimy Ridge on that memorable morning of April 9, 1917, to the attack on one of the greatest German bulwarks on the Western Front, would scarcely recognise that honoured field to-day, so many and varied are the changes wrought by the combined handiwork of man and Nature since the coming of peace. I have just returned from a lightning tour through some of these historic scenes of Canadian valour which are to be preserved for Canada and the Empire for all time.

Flanders and those parts of France which a ruthless enemy laid waste are bristling with points of unique interest to Canadians. From the start of my tour I was continually running into places with which the military history of Canada is interwoven.

Starting my journey by train from Wimereux, I was soon alighting at the station of Etaples. In the back areas of the Western Front it would be hard to find a place so closely connected with the doings of the Canadian Corps. There were three Canadian hospitals here at one time, manned by heroic Canadian doctors and medical men and staffed by untiring, energetic Canadian women. One of these, it will be remembered, was bombed from the air during the later stages of the campaign by German marauders. I saw the evidence of devastation and thrilled with pride and reverence at the thought of those staunch, heroic men and women who toiled to succour their wounded fellows while death was being hurled into the midst of them, and met their doom, or dreadful injuries, with such unflinching heroism. Bareheaded I stood beside the little wooden crosses which mark the last resting-places of Nursing Sisters Wake, Katherine MacDonald and Margaret Lowe, who made the supreme sacrifice under these conditions. Many Canadian visitors in the years to come will drop a tear at this shrine of noble womenfolk.

This well-kept cemetery, which is the largest military cemetery in France, is the hallowed resting-place of some hundreds of Canadians who succumbed to wounds and disease when human aid had failed. Amongst these is the grave of Lt.-Col. Glen Campbell, which bears a tribute from his former men of the 107th Pioneers.

From Etaples I continued by journey to Arras (a train ride which took 4½ hours), passing *en route* the well-known Mount St. Eloi, a landmark hereabouts, and a commanding position, from which one can overlook almost the whole of Vimy Ridge.

In Arras I found a city well on the way to recovery from the holocaust, though still bearing many outward signs of ruin. Arras to-day is as interesting as always, and is one of the centres for battlefield tourists. *Estaminets* are springing up everywhere. The civilian population is returning by degrees to the old haunts. I was privileged to spend two days in and around this city and to make an interesting study of the shell-torn cathedral. The inhabitants are wonderfully philosophic about their prospects. Once settled down again to their ordinary life, these people will be objects of kindly interest to many Canadians who will surely visit these parts in future years. Building reconstruction is already going on apace, and even now there is a solidarity about the old town which commands instant respect and admiration.

On from Arras to the Ridge itself, the wonderful Vimy Ridge. The very trenches where commenced that fine Canadian triumph still exist—the actual "jumping off" lines of the Corps. They are not well preserved—nobody expects so much—but well defined and easily intelligible to the amateur strategist who would reconstruct the early parts of the battle on its very scene. The Ridge is much overgrown to-day with vegetation, on from the villages of Farbus and Thelus to the town of Vimy and the ruins of Petit Vimy, around which some sanguinary fighting took place.

It was a wonderful spectacle as I stood amid the *debris* of Farbus village and in the vicinity of Farbus Wood. All about I found striking evidences of the strength of these world-famous defences so treasured by Hindenburg—the wonderful concrete dug-outs and emplacements which had baffled the French and British infantry before the Canadians came. In some of these much-buffeted French peasant families are living to-day in comparative comfort. One of the [illegible] cavities, indeed, had actually been converted into a [illegible] lively *estaminet*, presenting a wonderful subject for the imaginative mind—there in Farbus, razed to the ground by high explosives. Slowly but surely, however, the *debris* is being cleared. The inhabitants are keen to get back to normal—or as near so as will ever be possible.

Canadian War Records] [*Photograph.*

ON THE LENS-ARRAS ROAD, NEAR PETIT VIMY, THE SCENE OF HEAVY FIGHTING.

Near Farbus many a bereaved one will pause before the inspiring monument erected to the officers and men of the First Division who fell in the Vimy fight. Not a permanent memorial, this shrine of wood, alas! though a more lasting structure will no doubt be raised, something on the lines of that which bears witness to the sacrifice of Canadian artillerymen in the battle.

From Farbus I went on to the village of Thelus, for which the Second Canadian Division fought with such heroism, and where many died. Thelus must have looked a shocking mess to those Canadians who followed close in the tracks of the infantry who stormed it. To-day the village and its surroundings look little better, I suppose, but there are unmistakable signs of progress towards partial recovery. A good many civilians have returned to this region to resume their means of livelihood—usually tilling the land—and I had the pleasure of dining at Thelus, in a shack of corrugated iron, on some good things, including vegetables grown on the immediate battlefield. Near Thelus, at a prominent part of the Arras-Lens road, the impressive memorial to Canadian artillerymen rears itself—an object of great interest to sight-seers.

Leaving Thelus and that part of the Ridge, I was able to make my way to Nine Elms Cemetery, where many Canadians lie buried, and where are worthy tributes to the fallen of the 5th, 16th (including Pte. W. J. Milne, V.C.), 13th and 15th Canadian Scotties, and the 14th (Royal Montreal Regiment). A short walk from here, and in the locality of Neuville Vitasse, I saw the wonderful "Zivy Group," one of the largest mine craters on Vimy Ridge. There are many other craters near-by which command interest, and numerous shell holes of which the traveller needs to be wary. It is easily seen that some of these holes have been much used by line parties of scouts and machine gunners, though to-day the brows are grown over with grass and weeds.

Also near Neuville Vitasse stands the memorial to the men of the Second Canadian Division who fell in the attacks. It is stately enough in its way, but not permanent, and certainly not commensurate with the supreme gallantry of those whose sacrifice it typifies.

One of the most interesting features of Vimy Ridge to-day is the fact that it has ceased to be a graveyard. Working parties have toiled many weeks along its slopes, and the Canadians who were buried where they fell have been moved reverently to the Nine Elms and other permanent burying places which will stand for ever. This grim task is now almost completed.

All along Vimy Ridge to-day there is an element of danger while the French are busy clearing up the battlefield. Explosions are of frequent occurrence, usually "dud" shells going to glory, and several times I had to jump into near-by shell holes for shelter. Also, the Ridge is drier to-day possibly than ever Canadian troops saw it. Mangled barbed wire is to be seen everywhere, providing some tangible evidence of the devastation wrought by the Canadian artillery before the attack.

Following the Lens-Arras road to Lens, I passed the old brickyard which was the scene of such heavy fighting, and also the electric generating station, which changed hands so frequently. At intervals all along that road were German pill-boxes, some of them still intact, with concrete emplacements around them. In front of one of these lay a Canadian steel helmet with a large shrapnel hole through the top, telling only too plainly the fate of the wearer.

Having surveyed the famous Ridge from many points, I turned my attention to ruined Lens, perhaps the most utterly desolate ruins in this area—Lens, with its whole streets of demolished dwellings and its mine shafts and workings destroyed, it would seem almost beyond repair. Danger stalks the streets of Lens even to-day, from German stick bombs and trip wires, which abound.

Lens is a "shack" town in course of construction, with the inevitable shadows of ruin everywhere. Here, again, the inhabitants are flocking back, settling down, and preparing for an industrial future. Passing down the streets of the ill-fated place, I quite casually noticed that famous tunnel, a converted sewage channel, through which the enemy poured his ranks to face the Canadian infantry who attacked stubbornly at every opportunity until the final and bloody triumph of Hill 70, on a memorable August day in '17. There are many surprises in Lens for the lay tourist, things grim and things wonderful. But ruin is everywhere.

Leaving Lens and Vimy, and all their wonderfully historic associations, my return journey was made *viâ* Bully Grenay (which has sheltered many a Canadian headquarters and provided useful billets to the infantry in rest) and Bethune, a centre of activity well known to the fighting men of the Dominion from General Alderson's valiant First Contingent to the stalwart younger troops of the later Divisions.

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FUTURE WORK OF RED CROSS.

Statement by Col. Noel Marshall.

Col. Noel Marshall, Chairman of the National Executive of the Canadian Red Cross Society, explained the general plans for its future utilisation for public relief work in times of epidemics, disasters, etc., in an address at Vancouver. Each Province is being asked to state the best use which can be made of the Red Cross in its own particular locality.

The first step, Col. Marshall said, would be to request Parliament for an enlargement of the charter, which now provides only for the care of the sick and wounded soldier. With the closing of all Canadian hospitals in England the equipment will be shipped to Canada, and it is proposed to establish hospital centres and distribution warehouses in remote and sparsely settled districts, such as are common in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Greatly needed aid will be rendered in maternity cases in these districts. It is also proposed to co-operate with the medical workers in preventing the spread of tuberculosis.

"It is the hope at Headquarters," said Col. Marshall, "that the Red Cross throughout the Dominion will stop asking for money. The head office will see that each Province has any needed help and the provincial branches have been asked to retain the money they have on hand. It weakens any cause to be continually asking for money."

The enormous growth of the Red Cross was evidenced by the statement that there are now 1,400 branches and 10,000 auxiliaries in the Dominion. These workers have raised $6,000,000 for the British Red Cross and $14,000,000 for the Canadian Red Cross. The number of cases of supplies shipped overseas was 250,000, valued at $20,000,000. Though submarine warfare was rife, the Red Cross lost only two shipments, one consisting of 600 cases of supplies, the other 2,000 cases of apples, a donation from a Toronto firm.

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British immigration into Canada during the past three months was 16,000, as compared with 850 during the corresponding period last year. Immigration from all countries was 80 per cent. ahead of last year's figures.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

The Peace Treaty.

"Thus it appears to be established that the Peace Treaty has produced, among its other effects, two profound changes in the British system; it has established a long-desired democratic control of the treaty-making power; and it has conferred upon British Dominions the status of definite units in the international scheme."—*Manitoba Free Press.*

The English-Speaking Peoples

"At bottom the English-speaking peoples are one. Those who have done great things in the moulding of the American nation boast their relation to and pride in Great Britain. A common purpose is found, running like a golden thread, among all the great English-speaking peoples of the world. With whatever defects, they stand for the moral idea in the world. They express that righteousness 'that alone exalteth a nation.' They have the same language, the same worship, the same ideals. Selfishness may, here and there, colour the motive; but the English-speaking peoples, in the main, stand for a world consecrated to noble purpose, calculated to raise mankind to higher levels."—*Montreal Gazette.*

Preference for Canada.

"The hope of Canadians is that the British Government will see fit to construct some sort of preference or other arrangement to stimulate meat production and trade within the Empire. Already far too much Canadian meat business is controlled from Chicago, and British trade turns whenever possible to Australia and New Zealand."—*Toronto Mail and Empire.*

Canada and Ireland.

"We have ridiculed the spectacle of the whole body of American Senators with three exceptions prostituting the dignity of their great institution for the sake of Irish-American votes in their domestic elections in the passage of the famous interference resolution, but with official participation by Canada in the Irish issue it would be too much to expect that the question would be kept out of Canadian politics, and would our own politicians be less susceptible to its influence than the politicians of the United States? England and Ireland are not making much headway with the problem, but it is really their affair and it is quite as well that the British Government considers it so."—*Ottawa Journal.*

A New Order of Things.

"As for the face of Europe—it has been wrecked by the war and sewn together again in a new pattern by the Peace we are now celebrating. Three Empires have vanished in four years. Russia, Austria, Prussia, the great names of eighteenth century diplomacy, the fountain heads of the autocracy of royalty have passed out of world affairs never to return. The entire tradition of royalty has been discredited. Four and a half years ago kings and emperors sat at their royal and imperial council boards and dictated the fate of Europe; to-day most of these royalties are in exile, and the world has been restored to peace by a Peace Conference headed by four common men—two schoolmasters, a doctor, and an attorney. The last vestiges of the theory that kings rule by divine right have gone from the world for ever. As well as celebrating a glorious peace we are to-day turning our faces to a new day—a new order of things whose possibilities we can only dimly see."—*Manitoba Free Press.*

Fish as Candles.

"In a recent issue of a well-known weekly journal a general wail has gone up at the restrictive measures imposed upon Great Britain during war-time; but it contends that the last straw has been added now that the Briton's gas must be rationed. It says, however, that such a decree would have few terrors for the inhabitants of British Columbia, 'who possess a prolific breed of fish, which not only supplies them generously with food, but saves them the cost of electric light, gas and candles. It is a species of smelt, and when dried you either can eat him or light him.' The modus operandi is then given. It suggests that the unwary smelt may be stood tailwise in a regulation candlestick and ignited. Apparently British Columbia still remains the wild and woolly West to some editorial minds in the Empire's metropolis. Imagine the Parliament Buildings illuminated on Peace Night with a couple of thousand lighted smelts! And London still has her lamp lighters; British Columbia switches on her power in cities of less than one thousand people. The Agent-General must call on the publisher of the journal in question and tell him about British Columbia over a lunch of Fraser River salmon."—*Victoria Daily Times.*

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication

Admiral Lord Jellicoe is due to arrive at Esquimalt, B.C., from New Zealand, on November 12, and to leave Canada for the United States about December 27.

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Lord and Lady Bute, and two of their children—Lady Mary Crichton Stuart and the Earl of Dumfries—have left for an extended tour in Canada and the United States, and will afterwards visit the Panama Canal and South America.

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Dr. Charles A. Eaton, associate editor of *Leslie's Weekly*, who is at present in London, was born at Lakeville, Cumberland County, N.S., in 1868, and educated at Acadia University. Until recently a pastor of the Baptist Church—his last charge was the Madison Avenue Church in New York—he spent 18 months during the war as head of the National Service Section of the U.S. Shipping Board, and did a great deal of useful propaganda work. He is President of the Canadian Society of New York.

DR. CHARLES A. EATON.

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Sir Herbert Holt, President of the Royal Bank of Canada, has arrived in London from Montreal.

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Mr. E. J. Hutchings, of Winnipeg, President of the Great West Saddlery Co., is in London.

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Mr. D. D. Mackenzie will continue to lead the Liberal Party in the House of Commons, until a seat is found for the newly chosen leader, the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.

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At Kingston, Ont., on August 1, Bishop Bidwell and Mrs. Bidwell celebrated the 25th anniversary of their wedding. They went to Canada from England 16 years ago, and for the past 10 years Dr. Bidwell has been Bishop of Ontario. They have six children and one grandchild.

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Sir George Foster is again being spoken of in Ottawa as Sir George Perley's successor in the High Commissionership.

Sir Hamar and Lady Greenwood accompanied the Premier and Mrs. Lloyd George on their visit to Brittany.

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Rear-Admiral Robert Copeland-Sparkes, R.N., C.M.G., and Mrs. Copeland Sparkes, of Shamley Green, Surrey, are visiting Victoria.

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The Rev. Ernest G. Miller, rector of St Barnabas' Church, Victoria, B.C., for the past 21 years, with Mrs. Miller and family has left for England, where Mr. Miller will take over the parochial duties of his brother at Doddington Rectory, March, Cambs., owing to the illness of the latter.

MR. RHYS D. FAIRBAIRN.

A new member of the Canadian Trade Commission.

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Dr. Beattie Crozier is contributing to the London *Star* a series of articles on his sporting recollections. Dr. Crozier was born at Galt, Ont., on April 23, 1849.

* *

Sir George McLaren Brown, who has been staying at Broadstairs since his return from Belgium and Norway, is to leave London for the Continent on business this week.

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Mr. J. Obed Smith, the Dominion Commissioner of Emigration in London, will visit the Peace River district during his tour in Canada.

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For the year 1917-18 the total average capacity of the 3,694 grain elevators in Canada was 211.591.800 bushels, these figures representing an increase from a total of 523 elevators and warehouses with a capacity of 18.329.352 bushels in 1900-01. Under the Canada Grain Act, 1912, the Dominion Government has power itself to erect and operate terminal grain elevators. Five such elevators are already in operation, and are situated respectively at Port Arthur, Ont. Saskatoon, Sask.; Moose Jaw, Sask.; Calgary, Alta.; and Vancouver, B.C.

Quebec Cabinet Changes

The Hon. J. Allard, who has been [illegible] Land and Forests [illegible] has resigned and [illegible] Registrar of Montreal [illegible] J. E. Per[illegible] [illegible]mber for Arthabaska. The H[illegible] L. J. Decarie, who retired [illegible] at the recent election, is replaced as Pr[illegible] [illegible] D[illegible] Decarie has been appointed Chief Judge of the Montreal Court of [illegible] The Hon. L. A. Taschereau [illegible] Department of Public Works and Labour to become Attorney-General and is succeeded by Mr. Antonin Galipeault, speaker in the last Legislature. Mr. Allard's seat in the Legislative Council is taken by Mr. Clement Robillard, of Montreal. Mr. Francoeur, member for Lotbinière, will be Speaker in the new Legislature.

THE HON. J. H. BELL.

The new Premier of Prince Edward Island.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

Mr. Justice P. B. Mignault, of the Supreme Court of Canada, and Mrs. Mignault, announce the engagement of their daughter, Aline, to Mr. John Malcolm MacKinnon, third son of the late Lt.-Col. H. W. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., and grandson of the late Surgeon-General Munro, C.B., of London, England.

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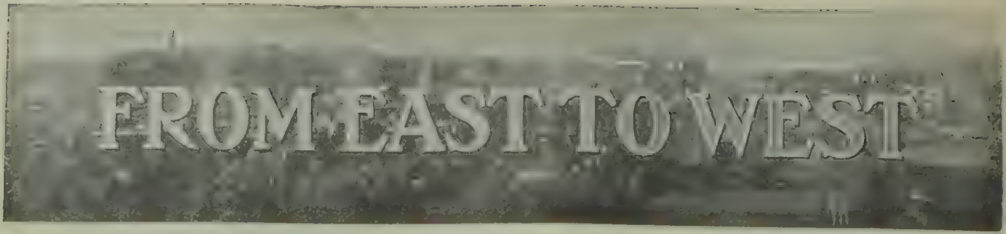
At St. John, N.B., Miss Jean N. Aitken, sister of Lord Beaverbrook, was married at the home of her mother, Mrs. William Aitken, to Dr. William Stickney, of Rutland, Vt.

* *

At St. Matthias Church, Fowl Bay, B.C., the marriage was solemnised of Mr. Thomas Harry, son of the late Mr. James Houghton, of Liverpool, England, and of Arlington, Birkdale, Lancashire, to Margaret, widow of the late Dr. Richard Aubrey, of The Beeches, Bath, England, and of The Chalet, Okanagan Lake, B.C.

* *

At St. Luke's Church, Winnipeg the Rev. Dean Coombes united in marriage Doris Harwood Baker, daughter of a former magistrate, to Mr. W. McDonnell assistant manager of the Bank of Montreal Winnipeg.



FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

TORONTO.—The King Edward Hotel Company have completed arrangements for the building of an addition which will make the King Edward one of the largest hostels in America. The new structure, which will occupy 92 feet frontage on King Street and have a depth of 198 feet, will be 15 storeys high, adding 500 rooms to the present capacity, giving a total of nearly 1,000 rooms, and will include a convention hall to seat two thousand and a restaurant to hold one thousand guests.

—Twelve young men of Toronto have formed an association of different trades, whereby, in their spare time, all are to build houses for each other.

——Mr. Lorne MacDonald, divisional freight agent of the Grand Trunk Railway in this city, recently promoted to be assistant general freight agent at Montreal, was entertained at dinner, and received a presentation prior to his departure. Mr. Thomas Marshall, of the Board of Trade, acted as chairman.

——The Grand Lodge of Ontario, I.O.O.F., is in a flourishing condition financially and numerically. Despite the war about 2,000 new members have been added during the past year, represented by 399 Lodges with a membership of over 55,000 in the Province of Ontario. A centennial endowment fund to commemorate the one-hundredth anniversary of Oddfellowship was inaugurated in an effort to raise $250,000. A new wing will shortly be erected to the present building at a cost of $50,000, so that the great work of relief may be further extended.

——The following officers have been installed:—G.M., G. M. Hermiston, Toronto: D.G.M., H. G. Robertson, Barrie; G.W., W. J. Hamilton, Fort William; Grand Secretary, Wm. Brooks; Grand Treasurer, John Donogh.

HAMILTON.—The Canadian branch of the Car Fastener Company, of Boston and Cambridge, Mass., will be here. The company has purchased a site in the industrial annex and will build at once.

LONDON.—Following the acceptance of the resignation of Mayor C. R. Somerville from the Presidency of the Board of Governors of Western University, that body has selected Mr. Arthur T. Little, of Robinson, Little & Company, to succeed him. It is understood that the death of his son in action has been a contributing cause to the Mayor's ill-health.

BRANTFORD.—Following an experiment in this county last year with tobacco growing, some 20 acres were put in near the city this spring. A remarkable crop is promised, and harvesting will commence the last week in August. Joseph Moore & Sons, formerly of Kent County, are the successful planters, and the industry promises to have a big development in this county.

GALT.—Building activities in this city for the past seven months show a big increase over the same period of last year. To date 89 permits for $223,200 have been issued, compared with 108, value $109,935, last year.

GUELPH.—An arrangement has been completed by which the Sherer-Gillett Co., of Chicago, acquires the factory building on Suffolk Street formerly occupied by Libby, McNeil & Libby, and now under lease to the Fried-Grills Hat Co., whose own factory adjoins

WINDSOR.—The value of building permits for the first seven months of this year totalled $764,230, or more than $80,000 above the same period a year ago. Building figures in Walkerville, due to erection of General Motors' factory, totalled $1,233,000, the highest in the history of the town. Sandwich and other near-by towns show corresponding increases.

PORT ARTHUR.—The Gondreau and Creighton iron mines east of here are being reopened.

Five steamers are now under construction in the ship yards three of 3,400 tons each and two of 4,300 tons.

FORT WILLIAM. The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company is making preparations for the construction of a new dock in front of their property here, and is applying for leave to construct approximately 184 ft of dock on the river frontage west of Duncan Street

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—Figures obtained from the Provincial Bureau of Statistics show that the total superficial area under culture in the Provincethis year is 8,202,000, compared with 8,201,312 acres in 1918.

—Officers of the Forestry Service in this Province declare that aeroplanes are most effective in guarding forests against fire.

——The strike of International Union members at the Montmorency plant of the Dominion Textile Company has been broken and all departments are operating with full staffs.

MONTREAL.—Mr. Harold Hampson has been elected Master of the Hounds at a special general meeting of the Montreal Hunt Club, replacing Lt.-Col. G. R. Hooper, who has held the office for four years, but was unable to accept it again.

—Construction during July was greater than at any time since the beginning of the war, showing a total of 371 buildings constructed or altered at a total cost of $1,484,999.

——Lt.-Col. J. J. Penhale, D.S.O., was formally installed as postmaster of Sherbrooke, by Mr. L. J. Gabourg. Chief Superintendent, Eastern Division.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—Lt.-Col. G. W. Mersereau, of Doaktown, who recently returned from overseas, in impaired health, has resigned as inspector of schools for District No. 1, and Mr. P. G. McFarlane has been appointed in his place.

——The largest trout ever caught in the Province was recently taken by Ranger H. W. Bradbury, angling in the water which is tributary to the North Branch of the South-west Miramichi. The fish was a genuine speckled trout. Its weight was eight pounds, length twenty-four inches, and girth sixteen inches.

Mr. N. M. Jones, general manager of the Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., of Montreal, will erect the new concrete dam which the company proposes to construct on the Nashwaak River at Marysville, and which will be followed by the construction of a pulp and possibly a paper mill there in the near future.

ST. JOHN.—The first Federation of Musicians to be organised in the Maritime Provinces has been formed, and affiliated with te American Federation of Musicians. Mr. M. C. Ewing was elected president.

MONCTON.—Up to June 30 building permits for approximately $1,400,000 had been issued. When the total for July is added the figure is near the two million mark.

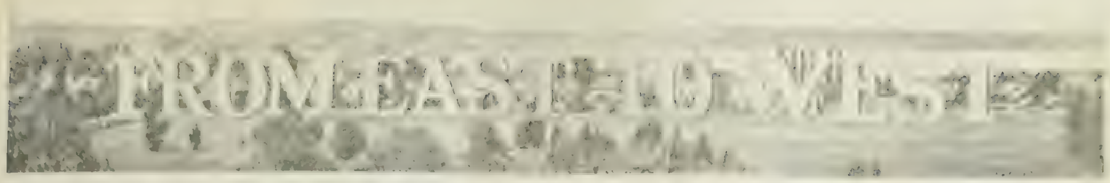
NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—One of the unusual features of the Dalhousie Centenary celebration to be held September 11, 12 and 13 will be the ceremony of transferring a number of the huge foundation stones of the first university building from the Carleton Street site to the present campus at Studley, where they will be installed as part of a centenary memorial.

SYDNEY.—Coal production is on the increase here. The Florence Colliery in July has a record output of 6,000 tons. Princess increased its production to 13,000 tons, Scotia had good average outputs. Jubilee worked the first full week for the last six months.

A movement is on foot to erect a cold storage plant at North Sydney and operate a fleet of fishing vessels.

AMHERST.—Upwards of 500 German prisoners have left the internment camp here en route for Germany. The Germans were brought to Amherst in 1915, and comprised for the most part the crews of the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* and other German ships captured on the high seas. Over 300 prisoners remain in the camp.



MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—Four tons of eggs and 1,300 pounds of fish were taken from several Winnipeg cold storage plants and burned, having rotted in the plants during the strike owing to the lack of transportation.

——Great praise was bestowed upon the hotel proprietors in the smaller towns of the Province by Mr. William J. May, head of the hotel accommodation department of the Provincial Government after a tour of inspection. The general condition of the smaller hotels of the Province showed a very gratifying improvement, said Mr. May.

——At the annual general meeting of the Western Canada Military Institute the following officers were elected:—Hon. president, Major-General H. D. B. Ketchen, C.M.G.; hon. vice-president, Sir Augustus Nanton; president, Col. A. C. Gray; vice-president, Lt.-Col. E. J. Cleary, D.S.O.; secretary, Lt. C. J. R. Coyle: treasurer, Major R. L. Worthington, D.S.O

——The Royal Bank of Canada has opened a new branch on Main Street, on the corner of Logan Avenue, under the management of Mr. M. A. O'Hara.

——Mr. W. E. Milner, formerly manager of the Maple Leaf Milling Company, has been appointed managing secretary of the Greater Winnipeg Board of Trade. Mr. Milner succeeds Mr. W. B. Moore, who resigned through ill-health.

——A practical cook book, bulletin number 38, of the Manitoba Farmers' Library has been issued for 1919. Last year was the first time that the agricultural extension service branch of the Department of Agriculture included cooking in its series of annual booklets. The book contains 71 pages and rules for the preparation of 500 dishes.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—The annual Provincial exhibition was officially opened by Lt.-Governor Lake, who arrived by airplane in Capt. McCall's machine for the ceremony.

The War Memorial Building here designed by Prof. Nobbs, of Montreal, will contain a Hall of Honour, with records in bronze of the names of the men of Saskatchewan who fell in the war, a war trophy, and relic museum, and a Provincial museum of zoology, botany, etc. The building will cost $400,000.

——Major A. J. McPherson, who served on the staff of the Canadian Engineers in France, has been appointed Advisory Engineer to the Bureau of Public Health and Local Government Board.

Robt. Sheppard, a returned soldier, has been appointed secretary of Milestone, salary $600 per annum.

At the end of June 213 returned soldiers in Saskatchewan were taking vocational training. Out of this number 36 attend the University of Saskatchewan.

SASKATOON.—In an address here Premier Martin said plans have been completed by the Department of Education for placing the Mennonite communities near Rosthern and south of Swift Current completely under the provisions of the School Attendance Act.

MOOSE JAW.—The City Council has decided to hold a public investigation into the charges made by ex-Mayor Hamilton, in his letter of resignation, against Commissioner Mackie.

——The price of a 20-ounce loaf of bread is being advanced here. Bakers sell ten loaves for a dollar, while retailers ask 15 cents for a loaf, or two for 25 cents.

PRINCE ALBERT.—Mr. Robertson, Livestock Commissioner, in an address here, said that the horse was still the cheapest form of power for ploughing. Actual experiments had shown that the cost of ploughing an acre of land with gasoline tractor was $1.98; with steam engine, $1.44; and with horses, 98 cents. Mr. Robertson said that Saskatchewan led the Dominion at present with over a million head of horses.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Three standard plans for teachers' residences to be built in Alberta rural school districts, where there is a predominant non-English population, are now being prepared for the Department of Education. They provide for houses of varying size, ranging in cost from $1,000 to $1,800. Under the terms of the new law, as passed at the last Legislature, the Province will pay one-third of the cost of the building and furnishings, the district providing the rest.

CALGARY.—Hon. C. R. Mitchell, Acting Premier, states that he believes the decision of the Privy Council against the Hudson's Bay Company *re* payment of surtax on lands in Saskatchewan would have the effect of producing payment of the wild land tax in Alberta on the company lands. Mr. Mitchell estimated this accumulated tax now totalled half a million dollars.

——Representatives of loan, mortgage, and trust companies here met Premier Stewart, Hon. C. R. Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer, and Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, and assured them that no undue pressure would be exerted this year on bona fide farmers who have been hard hit by the drought. Those present at the meeting included Messrs. W. Toole, of the Canada Life; W. D. Mackay, of the Manufacturers' Life; H. Melvin, of Oldfield, Kirby & Gardiner; E. D. Adams, of Locke & Co.; E. E. Campbell, of the Imperial Canadian Trust Co.; H. A. Howard, of the Trusts & Guarantee; A. J. Scott, of the Standard Agencies; C. F. Adams, of Muir, Jephson & Adams, and J. S. McMurchy, of the Northern Trust Company.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—School facilities are keeping pace with the steady growth of settlement along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific in British Columbia. Official reports show that thirty-five new schools have been established during the past two years.

——Premier Oliver, at the opening session of the Real Estate Conference, said:—"I cannot see any bigger field or any bigger opportunity for the transaction of bona fide real estate business than in British Columbia, where we have a population of little more than one person to every square mile. Almost every acre of that tremendous area known as British Columbia can be made to produce for the good of mankind. No place in the world should be able to offer the same inducement for the investment of capital as this Province."

VANCOUVER.—Building here is on a steady upward grade. The building of the new Union Bank naturally swelled the July figures, but apart from that a growing building tendency is noted.

——According to the new Henderson's Directory for 1919, the population of Greater Vancouver has increased by 9,339 persons during the past year. This year's edition gives the combined population of Vancouver City, North, West and South Vancouver and Point Grey as 173,183. The estimated number of Orientals not enumerated in the directory is 15,000, an increase of 5,000 in the Oriental population of Greater Vancouver during the year.

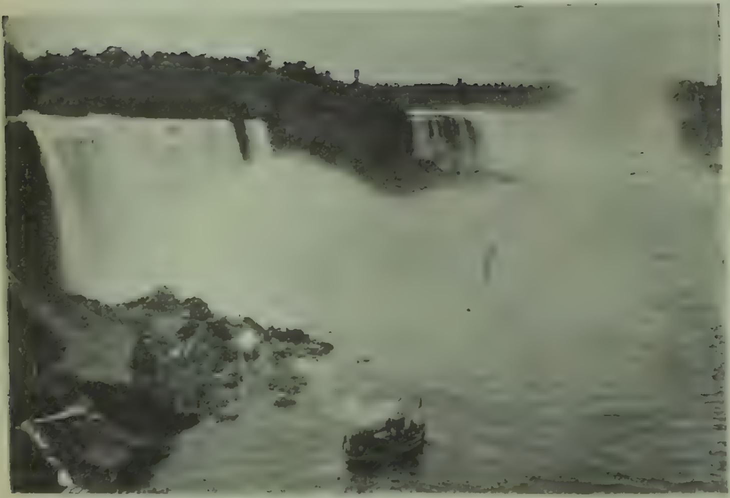
NORTH VANCOUVER.—C-39, the last of the eight full-powered wooden steamers, 1,500 tons dead weight, built by the William Lyall Shipbuilding Company for the French Government, was launched on July 20. Since the plant was established here on July 1, 1917, six building berths were constructed. In all twenty wooden ships were built.

PRINCE RUPERT.—"We want to see Vancouver the biggest port on the Pacific coast because we know that to reach such a goal it must lend all its strength to the development of the resources of this great Province. In this task we will take our part willingly, knowing we shall share in the resultant prosperity," said President M. P. McCaffery, of the Board of Trade here, at a dinner to members of the Boards of Trade of Vancouver, New Westminster, and Victoria.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR.—V.

THE CANADIAN ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE AND GROUNDS

The building with the tower is used for classrooms ; between it and the
building, the boat and bathing pier an



NIAGARA FALLS, FROM THE CANADIAN SIDE.

STUDENTS AT WORK AT THE C

Stove Works. Massey Harris Factory. Waterous Engine Works.

THE CENTRAL FACTORY DISTRICT OF BRANTFORD.

SOME OF THE PLACES HE WILL VISIT DURING HIS LAST DAYS IN CANADA.

Y OF KINGSTON, ONTARIO, AS SEEN FROM FORT HENRY.

capital, on the left of which is the Gun Park; next are the dormitory
Behind is the city of Kingston.

ULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH.

AMONG THE THOUSAND ISLANDS, ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

THE CENTRAL PORTION OF MONTREAL, LOOKING TOWARDS THE MOUNTAIN.

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

Attached to Headquarter Units.—Staff Capts. :—Temp. Lts. D. K. Baldwin, 1st C. Ont. Regt., and J. E. H. Laidlaw, M.C., Sask. Regt., relinquish their appts. and act. rank of Capt. Chief of Gen. Staff, O.M.F.C. :—Temp. Brig.-Gen. J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.C.D.

Personal Staff.—A.D.C. to G.O.C. 4th Divn. :—Temp. Lt. J. McG. Humphrey, M.C., Que. Regt.

A.G.'s and Q.M.G.'s Staff.—D.A.A.G.—Hon. Lt. (act. Capt.) S. J. M. Smith, Gen. List.

Special Appointments (graded for purposes of pay under S.P. Cl. 8).—Temp. Maj. L. P. Sherwood, Man. Regt., whilst specially empld. (Graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 12).—Temp. Lt.-Col. J. L. MacKinnon, Art., whilst specially empld. (Graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 16).—Temp. Maj. J. E. Evans, M.B.E., C.A.P.C., while empld. as Asst. Acct. General. Temp. Capt. J. S. Roper, M.C., N.S. Regt., whilst specially empld. Asst. Dir. of Rlys. and Docks, Cherbourg Estbt. (Graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 8).—Temp. Maj. S. C. Young, Corps Rly. Troops, and to be act. Lt.-Col. while so empld.

Memorandum.—Temp. Capt. D. R. MacLaren, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., B.C. Regt., to be act. Maj., remain secd. while Liaison Officer, vice temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) P. A. Landry. Temp. Brig.-Gen. D. M. Hogarth, C.M.G., D.S.O., C.A.S.C., to be temp. Maj.-Gen.

Cavalry.—Temp. Lt. D. F. Hardwick, M.C., retires in the British Isles.

Artillery.—Temp. Maj. L. W. Gill to be act. Lt.-Col. while empld. as Asst. Dir. of the Khaki University. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) A. G. D. Kittson, M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. Officers retire in the British Isles :—Temp. Capt. A. T. Neale. Temp. Lt. J. O. Plummer.

Machine Gun Corps.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) H. Stephens to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lt. G. F. Douglas, M.C., retires in British Isles.

Engineers.—Officers retire in the British Isles :—Temp. Lt. E. G. Houghton. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. F. D. Tanqueray, D.F.C. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. F. D. Tanqueray, D.F.C., ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. C. Manson ceases to be secd. for duty with the Admiralty. Temp. Lts. retire in the British Isles :—R. Lawder, J. Witts, E. C. Bloomfield, H. D. Serpell.

New Brunswick Regiment.—Temp. Lt.-Col. the Rt. Hon. Lord W. M. Beaverbrook retires in the British Isles. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) W. H. Teed to be temp. Capt.

Quebec Regiment.—Temp. Capt. (act. Lt.-Col.) H. Le de Martigny to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) F. W. Lock to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) G. F. Skelton relinquishes the act. rank of Capt. Temp. Lts. retire in the British Isles :—W. C. Pearce, E. G. Campbell, L. A. Coulin, M.C.

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Capt. (act. Lt.-Col.) T. A. Hiam to be temp. Maj. and to remain secd. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts. :—L. A. Kennedy, M.C., T. H. Hatton. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) H. T. Crumplin to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lt. G. P. Walker retires in the British Isles. Temp. Lt. (act. Maj.) A. W. Board, M.M., ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office.

2nd Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt.-Col. W. G. Morden retires in the British Isles. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) K. Eager to be temp. Maj.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Temp. Lt. C. E. Baker retires in the British Isles.

Western Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) W. H. Lewis, D.C.M., to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lt. S. T. Norburn to be actg. Capt.

Manitoba Regiment.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) S. P. Lough, M.C., to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) C. H. Wells to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lt. (act. Hon. Capt.) A. Greig to be Hon. Capt. Temp. Lt. C. R. Gross ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. Temp. Lt. H. G. Boyce, D.C.M., retires in the British Isles. Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) M. A. Wolff, O.B.E., to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Capts. (act. Majs.) to be temp. Majs. :—M. A. Wolff, O.B.E., E. H. Henry. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts. :—E. H. Henry, M. A. Wolff, O.B.E. Temp. Lt. J. T. Sweeny retires in the British Isles.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) A. F. Mullins to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lt. (act. Maj.) A. F. Mullins to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lt. E. D. McDonald retires in British Isles. Temp. Capts. to be temp. Majs. :—G. A. B. Buchanan, H. R. Richardson, A. F. Crossman. Temp. Lt. L. A. Smith ceases to be secd. for duty with the C.A.F. as Lt., Flying. Temp. Maj. R. W. Brock ceases to be secd. for duty with the Board of Trade.

Alberta Regiment.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) C. H. Hartt to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) G. N. Berkeley-Herrick to be temp. Capt. The *Gazette* notification July 10 concerning temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) B. R. E. Jones is cancelled. Temp. Lt. A. Rose, M.M., ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F. Temp. Lts. retire in British Isles :—C. G. Dixie, J. T. M. Hill.

British Columbia Regiment.—Temp. Maj. W. Neilson, D.S.O., retires in the British Isles. Temp. Lts. retire in British Isles :—L. C. Herne (Act. Capt.) W. T. G. Henderson.

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Majs. to be temp. Lt.-Cols. :—(Act. Col.) C. F. Martin, (Act. Lt. Col.) M. H. Allen. Temp. Capt. (act. Col.) C. F. Martin to be temp. Maj. Temp. Capt. E. F. Risdon to be act. Maj. while empld. as Officer i/c Can. Section of Plastic and Facial Surgery. Temp. Capts. retire in the British Isles :—E. Wershof, J. P. Benfield, M.C., A. E. Wood, H. C. Clermont, H. L. Walker, F. A. O'Reilly. Temp. Capt. J. A. Houston retires in British Isles. Temp. Capt. J. P. S. Cathcart, M.C., to be temp. Maj.

Corps Railway Troops.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) H. B. W. Smith relinquishes the act. rank of Capt.

Forestry Corps.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) D. F. Scott to be temp. Maj. Officers retire in British Isles :—Temp. Maj. P. G. Ferguson, Temp. Maj. J. H. Johnston, Temp. Lt. F. H. Sunderland.

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Lts. retire in British Isles :—G. H. K. Taylor, T. M. Gemmel, T. B. Crabtree.

Cyclist Battalion.—Temp. Lt. J. Balfour, M.C., retires in British Isles.

Chaplain Services.—Hon. Capt. (act. Hon. Lt.-Col.) E. H. Oliver to be Hon. Maj. Hon. Capt. and Chapln. H. J. Allen retires in the British Isles.

Postal Corps.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) K. A. Murray, O.B.E., to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) K. A. Murray, O.B.E., to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lt. (act. Maj.) F. A. Warner to be temp. Capt.

Y.M.C.A.—Hon. Capt. J. S. Summers retires in the British Isles. Hon. Lt. G. R. Bremner retires in British Isles.

General List.—Temp. Lt.-Col. A. H. Corelli ceases to be secd. for duty with War Office.

* *

A CHANGE OF OCCUPATION.

Progress of Soldier Settlement in Canada.

One out of every five of the 273,444 members of the Canadian Forces who filled up the demobilisation questionnaires has signified a desire to change his occupation upon his return to civil life.

In all, 87,771 desire to make agriculture or stock-raising their future vocation. Of this number 72,218 were previously engaged in those pursuits. There is, however, a net gain of 15,553 recruits for agriculture. While 4,716 men previously employed on the land have expressed a wish on demobilisation to enter new occupations, 20,269 intend to desert other callings to become farmers.

Of the men who wish to abandon farming 3,400 have expressed a desire to enter the professional and general group of callings, 350 the mechanical trades and 1,530 occupations classed as domestic and personal services. The total accessions to the professional and general occupations number 20,409 and the desertions from those occupations number 12,708.

The Dominion Government has given over a million acres of land in grants to returned soldiers during the past year. Three thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight soldier grant entries have been made on lands in the Western Provinces under the Soldier Settlement Act—Manitoba, 858; Saskatchewan, 1,124; Alberta, 1,702; British Columbia, 84.

Major W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., Overseas Representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, is at all times pleased to give to all members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or any persons interested in Canada, any information dealing with Demobilisation, Re-Settlement, and Re-Establishment of soldiers in civil life, either by letter or by personal interview at his office, 6, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

The Canadian Press Association has initiated measures for holding a great Imperial Press Conference in Canada during August and September, 1920. The leading publishers of the Empire have promised to attend (says Reuter's Ottawa correspondent), and Lord Atholstan, the publisher of the *Montreal Star*, has been unanimously chosen chairman of the Conference.

* *

CANADIAN FISH FOR LONDON POOR.

Animated scenes have been witnessed at Bermondsey during the last few days, when about 100 tons of fish were distributed to the poor of the borough. These are part of a total of about 500 tons of surplus fish which the Quartermaster-General's Department of the O.M.F.C. is giving, through the local Councils and the Salvation Army, to the London poor. Poplar, Stepney, Bethnal Green, Hackney, Shoreditch, Islington, St. Pancras, Paddington, Lambeth and Westminster are also sharing in the generous gift. These fish—herring, haddock, and Canadian whitefish—are brought across and kept in cold storage. A considerable quantity has already been distributed to various charitable institutions, as well as to Salisbury, Portsmouth and other places.

* *

The camp of the Alpine Club of Canada was held this summer at Summit Lake, Yoho Pass, B.C. Over 125 members attended the camp during the fortnight.

Mr. Lindsay, Canadian representative at Washington, and Mr. Lansing, United States Secretary of War, on Saturday, signed a Treaty providing for the protection of fishing in the Pacific coastal and boundary waters of Canada and the United States.

MILITARY MEDALS FOR CANADIANS.

[illegible]ment. A

(Dates shown after names indicate gazetting of M.M. and First B[illegible]

SECOND BAR TO MILITARY MEDA[illegible]

[illegible] Pte. W. H. Legett, M.M., 25th (July 9, 1917, [illegible] gazetted in previous list). 7665 Sgt. P. Shaw, M.M., 1st D[illegible] Eng. (Aug. 16, 1917, Feb. 11

BAR TO MILITARY MEDAL

422161 Cpl. J. H. Taplin, M.M., 1st M.G. Bn. (Dec. 21, 1916). 63505 Pte. W. H. Legett, M.M., 25th (July 9, 1917). 1257635 Sgt. J. B. Troop, M.M., 12th Siege By., C.G.A. (Nova Scotia) (Nov. 19 1917). 174037 Sgt. A. J. Coombe, M.M., 1st M.G. Bn. (March 13, 1918). 24815 Sgt. A. C. Manley, M.M., 1st M.G. Bn., and 478699 L/C. C. A. Waterman, M.M., R.C.R., (Feb. 11). 5084 Sgt. (A. Co. S.M.) C. A. Davis, M.M., 1st Eng. Bn., 500232 Coy. S.M. G. G. McConechy, M.M., 4th A.T. Co., Eng., 502998 Sgt. A. J. McLarty, M.M., 11th Eng. Bn., and 45323 Sgt. (A. Co. S.M.) R. Plant, M.M., 1st P.B. and Trans., Eng. (June 17)

MILITARY MEDAL

166693 Sgt. J. H. Adams, 5th Eng. Bn.; 139003 Cpl. J. G. Adnitt, 75th; 348381 Gnr. A. Ahiers, 9th Bde. C.F.A.; 320867 Gnr. W. B. Aitken, 13th Bde. C.F.A.; 1081744 Sgt. J. J. Allen, 1st C.R.T.; 106061 Sgt. W. J. Arnold, 1st; 346898 Sgt. L. S. Atkinson, 5th (S.) Bty., C.G.A.; 1257843 Gnr. W. Atwell, 9th (S.) Bty., C.G.A.

Pte. E. [illegible] H[illegible] Eng. Bn.; 107 Cpl. H. H[illegible] 4th Eng. Bn.; [illegible] H.Q. S[illegible] Coy., [illegible] Cpl. J. Hobin, D.C.M., R.C.R.; [illegible] Spr. J. Hogan, 3rd T[illegible] Coy., Eng.; [illegible] Sgt. A. Hozack, 3rd D.A.C., C.F.A.; [illegible] Sgt. G. R. Hunter, 9th Eng. [illegible]

[illegible]1012 Cpl. J. H. Innes, 1st Eng. Bn.; 51[illegible] Sgt. L. Ironsid[illegible] C.A.S.C.; 1257563 Gnr. H. E. Isles, 9th (S.) By., C.G.A.; 1027[illegible] Pte. A. W. Jennings, 2nd; 330[illegible]1 Gnr. J. Keegan, 3rd (S.) By., C.G.A.; 110909 Cpl. J. Keil, 5th; 416[illegible] Spr. W. A. Kinghorn, 3rd Tunn. Coy., Eng.; 240715 Sgt. S. L. Landers, 10th C.R.T.; 1039577 Pte. C. H. Lawrence, 44th; 212[illegible] Co. S.M. J. I. Leightizer, 58th B.G.R. Oper. Coy., C.R.T.; 536129 Pte. P. J. L[illegible]ard, 14th Fd. Amb.; 784718 Spr. J. C. Lightfoot, 8th Eng. Bn.; [illegible]21 Sgt. J. O. Lindsay, 54th.

473073 Cpl. A. Macdonald, 3rd Pont. Brid. Unit, Eng.; 126141[illegible] Sgt. K. MacKenzie, 11th (S.) By., C.G.A.; 1261714 Gnr. W. E. MacRae, 7th (S.) By., C.G.A.; 302389 Sgt. J. C. McCann, 3rd (S.) By., C.G.A.; 490666 R./Q.M.S. D. McDonald, 13th Bn., C.R.T.; 17257 L/C. L. McDonald, 7th; 754624 L./Sgt. A. McFarlane, 52nd; 1039985 Sgt. J. J. McGowan, 3rd C.R.T.; 304109 Sgt. J. K. McIntosh, 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; 106438 Sgt. W. McKie, 1st; 195475 Pte. H. J. McMaster, 52nd.

Photographs] PEACE CELEBRATIONS AT VICTORIA, B.C.: THE CHOIR AT THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS. [*J. H. A. Chapman.*

300595 Gnr. M. O'Brien, 9th Bde., C.F.A.; 29520 Sgt. A. J. Bailey, 11th C.R.T.; 775747 L/C. T. R. Barnes, 38th; 49369 Sgt. C. C. Barteaux, C.A.V.C.; 157014 Sgt. C. Beattie, 1st M.G. Bn.; 754067 L/Sgt. S. H. Beck, 58th; 7712 Cpl. W. J. Beck, 2nd; 45505 Pte. (A./Sgt.) A. Beecroft, M.M.G., M.C. Coy.; 164034 Cpl. H. Bonner, 75th; 755021 Pte. W. H. Bookman, 52nd; 1081742 Cpl. F. W. Breen, 1st C.R.T.; 1261710 Gnr. K. C. Brown, 7th (S.) By., C.G.A.: 87275 Sgt. L. L. Brown, 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 331913 Bombdr. C. A. Bryant, 14th Bde. C.F.A.; 310681 Gnr. A. J. Burke, 9th Bde., C.F.A.; 1261381 Sgt. J. H. Burns, 11th (S.) By., C.G.A.; 2006814 Spr. A. Butler, 8th Eng. Bn.; 435750 Sgt. W. Butlin, 4th M.G. Bn.

53640 Sgt. W. L. Callander, 18th; 208 Sgt. W. Campbell, R.C.D.; 41386 By./Q.M. Sgt. J. Candlish, 2nd Bde., C.F.A.; 1102386 Sgt. W. H. Charlesworth, 7th C.R.T.; 304695 Gnr. E. M. Clark, 13th Bde., C.F.A.; 02490 L/C. C. Clarke, 9th Fd. Amb.; 83635 Cpl. J. Cole, 4th Bde., C.F.A.; 793231 Pte. W. H. Condron, 42nd: 438050 Coy./Q.M. Sgt. C. J. Coombs, 52nd; 475806 Sgt. G. Coops, P.P.C.L.I.; 302485 Bombdr. N. Cook, 10th Bde., C.F.A.; 1261698 Sgt. T. A. Copping, 7th (S.) By., C.G.A.: 757508 Cpl. H. W. Cox, 87th; 761041 Dvr. B. F. Croly, 2nd Pont. B. & T. Unit, Eng. 503024 Spr. J. F. Cunningham, C.E.R. Pool, Eng.

300254 Sglr. A. R. Davis, 4th Bde., C.F.A.: 346802 Gnr. P. E. Debien, 5th (S.) By., C.G.A.; 135471 Cpl. A. J. Dewar, 5th; 45805 Sgt. A. H. Dickie, 4th A.T. Coy., Eng.: 532151 Sgt. F. W. F. Dodds, 12th Fd. Amb.; 567 Sgt. P. Donahue, 4th C.R.T.; 145071 L/C. A. Donnelly, 87th; 327865 Gnr. C. Donovan, 14th Bde., C.F.A.; 14510 Sgt. W. S. Douglas, R.C.D.; 1024400 Pte. A. L. Duffin, 75th; 327871 Sgt. C. W. Duncan, 14th Bde. C.F.A.; 227746 Pte. G. Duncan, 29th.

530117 Pte. G. L. Ellman, 8th Fd. Amb.; 246641 Cpl. F. E. Foster, 2nd; 814533 Pte. F. A. Gill, 4th M.G. Bn.; 749200 Sgt. C. R. Golden, 5th; 102172 2nd Cpl. J. Goodman, 1st Tramways Coy., Eng.; 841396 Pte. G. A. Gordon, 14th; 302030 Dvr. J. H. Greer, 10th Bde. C.F.A.; 79087 Pte. E. W. Gush, 31st; 540017

219308 Cpl. A. K. Madden, 50th; 826563 Pte. T. V. Maley, 2nd; 195170 Cpl. J. G. Manley, 4th; 349094 Gnr. G. Marsh, 5th (S.) By., C.G.A.; 609608 Pte. W. H. Maynard, 2nd M.M.G. Bde.; 512606 Pte. M. J. Medvaskes, M.M.G., M.T. Coy.; 201446 Pte. T. P. Miller, 1st M.G. Bn.; 300226 By./Q.M.S. J. G. Mills, 2nd D.A.C., C.F.A.; 504417 Spr. J. W. Milne, 8th Army Bde., C.F.A.; 690702 Sgt. C. L. Mount, 116th; 4863 Pte. E. B. Mowat, M.M.G., M.T. Coy.; 1257516 Sgt. F. Nicks, 9th (S.) By., C.G.A.; 314233 Sgt. P. Noonan, 9th Bde. C.F.A.; 505072 Spr. P. A. Noonan, 2nd D.S. Coy., Eng.

435114 Pte. H. M. Parry, 50th; 58028 Sgt. A. Paterson, 3rd Tunn. Coy., Eng.; 288942 Cpl. R. L. Penfield, 78th; 838372 Pte. O. L. Penner, 58th; 24285 Pte. C. A. Pocock, 13th; 104482 Pte. I. Pomazan, 4th; 339881 Sgt. P. R. C. Richmond, 2nd D.A.C., C.F.A.; 748224 Pte. W. Rodgers, 5th; 107506 Pte. H. A. Rogers, 2nd; 153470 Sgt. J. W. Ross, 43rd; 3033796 Pte. W. E. Ryder, 2nd.

77559 Sgt. A. Salter, 15th; 624795 Pte. W. G. Schiedegger, 52nd; 40092 Gnr. C. F. Schelletter, 1st Bde., C.F.A.; 808103 Sgt. V. L. Scott, 8th C.R.T.; 323915 Sgt. H. F. Shaw, 13th Bde., C.F.A.; 303499 Cpl. J. Shennan, 5th (S.) By., C.G.A.; [illegible] worth, P.P.C.L.I.; 91839 Gnr. F. C. Simms, 1st (S.) By., C.G.A.; 166883 Spr. A. S. Simpson, 2nd Pont. B. & T. Unit, Eng.; 730675 Sgt. T. G. Sims, 75th; 348590 Cpl. M. Smith, 9th Bde., [illegible] 231555 Sgt. J. Sobotin, 4th Bn., C.R.T.; 86731 [illegible] Stanbridge, 4th Bde., C.F.A.; 444602 Sgt. S. H. Ste[illegible] Bn.; 332841 Dvr. I. J. Stephen, 14th Bde., C.F.A.; 7[illegible] M. J. Storey, 29th; 2130 S.M. H. C. Studd, 6t[illegible] 463582 Sgt. A. Swainson, 29th; 79696 Sgt. L. Sw[illegible] Gnr. P. Sykes, 13th Bde., C.F.A.

754901 Sgt. J. Taylor, 52nd; 11405 Spr. J. Thompson, 3rd Tunn. Coy., Eng.; 1261675 Gnr. E. F. Thompson, 7th (S.) By., C.G.A.; 793517 Sgt. B. R. B. Thompson, 87th; 438647 Pte. A. Thornton, 52nd; 301621 Sgt. A. Townsend, 5th Bde., C.F.A.; 225470 Sgt. A. C. Turner, 13th C.R.T.; 633633 Sgt. R. R. Turner, 11th C.R.T.

512512 Cpl. R. J. Wade, M.M.G., M.T. Coy.; 1066218 Pte. H. Wall, 4th; 778205 Sgt. A. M. Walton, 1st C.R.T.; 36249 Sgt. G. C Weghorn, C.A.S.C. Pool; 40741 Sgt. J. White, 3rd Bde., C.F.A., 10614 Pte. A. H Williams, 4th; 11071 Cpl. T. L. Wood, 4th; 2341316 Gnr. W. M. Woodward, 10th (S.) By., C.G.A.; 400564 Sgt. A. J. Wylie, 1st Bn., W. Ont. R.; 114906 Sgt. R. H. L. Youngman, 5th; 902531 L/C. R. C. Zinck, 42nd.

CANADIANS IN IMPERIAL FORCES.

MILITARY MEDAL.

Essex Regiment.—16546 Pte. R. Haist, 10th Bn. (Grimsby, Ont.)

R.A.S.C.—M2/152909 Pte. E. M. Goodman, 659th Coy. (Vancouver).

NEWFOUNDLAND FORCE.

1455 L/C. H. S. Clark, 1st; 1552 Pte. D. Curtis, 1st.

AMENDMENTS TO PREVIOUS GAZETTINGS.

BAR TO M.M.

622280 Pte. W. Curnow, M.M., 52nd (*London Gazette*, May 14).

MILITARY MEDAL.

718561 Spr. F. Mc. Q. Richardson, 1st Eng. Bn. (*Gazette*, March 13, 1918); 922557 Pte. S. Fraser, 78th; 472211 Sgt. C. Mason, 16th; 410170 Cpl. L. Perrault, 38th; 1087292 Cpl. E. Mc. K. Sullivan, 21st, and 190143 Pte. (L/C.) L. H. V. Walks, 1st (*Gazette*, Jan. 24); 622280 Pte. W. Curnow, 52nd, and 33466 Sgt. W. McK. Thompson, 3rd Div. H.Q., M.M.P. (*Gazette*, Feb. 11); 657018 Pte. (L/C.) W. L. Baechler, 78th. (Gazetted as Baecheler), 781021 Cpl. E. Bellegham, 2nd C.M.R. (Gazetted as Belleghan); 337961 Gnr. W. H. Burrows, 19th By., 4th Bde., C.F.A.; 126886 Sgt. D. R. Challenger, 5th C.M.R.; 624130 Pte. L. Clements, 44th; 1057415 Pte. (A./L./C.) D. Dow, 87th; 136024 Coy./S.M. W. Filyer, 75th; 643569 Sgt. L. F. Graham, 75th; 123866 Sgt. J. H. Gray, 75th; 348796 Bombr. D. Grinton, 5th Bde., C.F.A. (Gazetted as Grimton), 123733 Pte. (L./C.) H. Haggan, 75th; 237467 Pte. D. Harris, 54th. (Gazetted as Harria); 772592 Pte. G. Hewitt, 75th; 237560 Pte. I. C. H. Hill, 75th; 505619 Spr. W. C. Keddy, 4th Army Troops Corps, Eng. (Gazetted as Keedy); 910006 Pte. R. S. Lane, 1st C.M.R.; 283360 Pte. E. McC. Lewis, 46th (Gazetted as E. M. Lewie); 74343 Dvr. V. H. Lyne, C.A.S.C. Pool; 210669 Pte. R. McC. MacDonald, 58th; 839046 Pte. J. A. McInnis, 102nd (Gazetted at McInnes); 326019 Cpl. S. O'Connor, 2nd C.M.R. (Gazetted as O'Connors); 901639 Pte. S. Pitts, 85th; 648801 Sgt. P. J. Seeley, D.C.M., 4th C.M.R.; 654850 Sgt. P. Stockall, 58th (Gazetted as Stockal); 20835 Pte. A. Williams, 10th; 2591289 Dvr. W. F. Williams, M.M.G. M.T. Coy., C.A.S.C.; 171001 Sgt. H. Wood, 75th; 139718 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) C. L. Woodman, 75th; 669659 Sgt. R. Worsley, 75th; and 1261993 Gnr. S. T. Wyatt, 24th By., 8th Army Bde., C.F.A. (*Gazette*, March 13). 827009 Pte. F. Doyle, 47th (*Gazette*, May 14). 34828 Arm.S/M. A. H. Philipps, 26th O.M. Workshops (Light), (*Gazette*, March 29).

MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL.

M1/07050 Mech./S.M. V. F. Rook, 700th Coy., R.A.S.C.; 1037278 Pte. (A./S./Sgt.) W. H. Calder, C.F.C.; 297927 Pte. (A./S./Sgt.) H. H. Douglas, C.F.C.; 297994 Pte. (A./R./Q.M.Sgt.) H. Ferris, C.F.C.; 9853 Coy./S.M. (A./S.M.) A. H. O. Freemantle, C.A.P.C.; 30453 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) G. S. Gissing, C.A.S.C.; 823335 Pte. (A./Sgt.) J. H. Hunt, C.F.C.; 297476 Pte. (A./Sgt.) D. McCoshen, C.F.C.; 21177 Coy./S.M. (A./S.M. W. McDerment, Man.; 28815 Coy./S.M. (A./R./S.M.) R. W. Robertson, Man.; 21657 Sgt. (A./S./Q.M.Sgt.) C. V. Smith, Sask.; 183369 Sgt. (A./Condr.) H. J. Snell, Alta.; 21763 S.M. P. Steane, Man.; 123626 Q.M.Sgt. (A./S.M.) W. H. Stevens, W. Ont. (*Gazette*, Feb. 22, 1917). 1251540 Sgt. W. T. Biggs, C.R.T. (*Gazette*, June 17). 648741 Cpl. G. Reid, 5th C.R.T (*Gazette*, June 17. 2198384 Pte T. W. Ward, C.F.C. (*Gazette*, July 3).

* *

FOREIGN DECORATIONS FOR CANADIANS.

(*"London Gazette" Supplement, August 19.*)

CONFERRED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Legion d'Honneur.—*Commandeur.*—Maj.-Gen. George N. Cory, C.B., D.S.O. *Officier.*—Maj. and Bt Lt.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) William F. Sweny, C.M.G., D.S.O., R. Fus. *Chevalier.*—Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) Howard L. Bodwell, C.M.G., D.S.O., W. Ont. Regt.; Capt. and Bt. Maj. Eric B. Costin, D.S.O., W York. Regt.

Croix de Guerre avec Palme.—Maj.-Gen. Sir David Watson, K.C.B., C.M.G.; Capt. Jas. A. Glen, D.S.C., R.A.F. (August 23).

Croix de Guerre. Temp. Lt (act. Capt.) Walter F. Barfoot, R. Sussex Regt (attd. 2nd T.M.B.): Col. Royal Burritt, Man. Regt.; Temp. Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur W. Currie, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; Capt. Harry Genet, M.C., R.E.; Lt. George H. Gilbert, M.C., M.M., Sask. Regt.; Capt. (act. Maj.) Joseph E. Gobeil, M.C., C.A.S.C.; Maj. Gen. Philip G. Grant, C.B., C.M.G.; Brig.-Gen. (temp. Maj.-Gen.) Frederick O. W. Loomis, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Can. Forces; Maj. Frederick W. Miller, N.S. Regt.; Capt. Joseph R. A. Paro, M.C., 11th Fld. Amb., C.A.M.C; Maj (act. Lt. Col.) William H. Robinson, O.B.E., C.A.S.C.

CONFERRED BY THE KING OF ITALY

Croce di Guerra. Lt. Col (temp. Brig. Gen.) Charles H. Mitchell, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., 1st C. Ont. Regt.

NEWFOUNDLAND FORCE.

CONFERRED BY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

Ordre de Leopold II.—*Chevalier.* 3849 Sgt. John E. Bishop, 1st R. Newfoundland Regt (St John's)

CORRECTIONS.

French Croix de Guerre.—152327 Pte. Frederick G. Claydon, 43rd Bn. Inf. (*Gazette*, March 11).

Belgian Croix de Guerre.—20813 L.-Cpl. Norman James Robinson, 10th Bn. Inf. (*Gazette*, April 5.)

* *

A MESSAGE TO CANADIANS.

From the Wife of Admiral Beatty.

Lady Beatty, the wife of the Admiral, in a special message expresses her warm appreciation of Canada and her people, and urges closer co-operation between the Dominion and the Motherland.

"We have seen Canadian war work, and recognised it for a grand thing, given freely and gladly by men and women alike," she says. "It has bred in us a longing to join hands with Canada in her peace work, and go forward, not merely with our experience and weight of years to guide us, but with the help of the young, buoyant enthusiasm of this young, buoyant land, which in many social reforms is already ahead. Sometimes the mother may learn from the daughter, and in certain respects this is true of us and Canada to-day. If England has the virtues, she has also the faults of the middle-aged; she needs Canada for her youthful and active partner, and both will benefit by a union of work and interests. I am glad to see that, under the chairmanship of Mr. Lloyd Harris, Canada has established in London a Trade Mission.

"And, after all, apart from all the material advantages of co-operating with Canada in the great problems that lie ahead of us, the natural kinship is strong and leads us in the same direction. Three-fourths of all the Dominion's population is British-born, and that in itself is a fact almost too big for us to measure. Formerly distance separated and tended to obscure our clear view of one another; but now that our inventive wizards are so rapidly obliterating space, with their aeroplanes, their wireless and their coming ocean telephony, the new understanding that was born on the battlefields of France, and hardly less in British streets and lanes, will not be surrendered because the Canadian troopships are fast going home. Rather we join to our hearty 'Good-bye—good luck to you!' the more potent cry of 'Hands across the sea, Canada.'"

* *

CROP INSPECTION BY AEROPLANE.

Measuring-up crop conditions of a wide area from a swiftly-travelling airplane is the new commercial enterprise conducted by Mr. L. A. Walker, superintendent of branches of the Vancouver Milling & Grain Company. Heretofore from two to three days' hard road travel were necessary to "size-up" the hay and grain crops of the Delta and Lulu Island. Last month Mr. Walker completed the labour to his entire satisfaction in fifty minutes by way of a real "bird's-eye view" from the clouds.

Mr. Walker (says the Vancouver *Province*) made arrangements with "Miny" Macdonald, who piloted the machine and flew at average or low altitudes to meet the wishes of the passenger, who made extensive mental notes as he reviewed the fields. When a close-up view of a crop area was desired, the pilot flew as low as 100 feet. Having covered the same districts by automobile before, Mr. Walker knew just where he desired to visit, which expedited the work in hand.

Incidentally, and in order that Mr. Walker might receive full value, Lt. Macdonald treated him to the full gamut of "stunts" by way of a finale after the business end of the trip was accomplished. The milling superintendent got everything that was coming, from the spinning nose-dive down. "It was a great experience and more than demonstrated the practicability of the airplane in this particular line of commerce. It surely saved me a lot of time and travel, anyway," said Mr. Walker.

* *

Two Canadian airmen—Lt. Harry Yates and Lt. James Vince, of Toronto—on a trip from London to Cairo, broke the existing record by 10½ hours

Bones of a pre-historic mastodon that have lain for thousands of years deeply buried in the gravel deposits on a farm in the vicinity of Homer, near St. Catharines, Ont., are exciting keen interest.

THE AERIAL ARM—ITS FUNCTION AND DEVELOPMENT.

By Lt.-Col. N. J. GILL, C.B.E.,

With an Introduction by
Maj.-Gen. Sir Sefton Brancker, K.C.B.

Well-balanced, carefully written covering in a comparatively short space many technical aspects of flying, such as weather, &c., in such a manner as to be easily understood by the lay reader.—*Times.*

Price 6s. 6d. net. Post free, 7s.

The Aeroplane & General Publishing Co.,
(Depart. C.), 61, Carey Street, London, W.C. 2.

MEXICAN MAHOGANY AND RUBBER CORPORATION

Bond Holders and the President

WE have referred briefly to the affairs of the Canadian company in previous issues, and as the company is now in liquidation and a fresh offer is placed before the bond-holders, it may be useful to give the history of this ill-managed enterprise and draw the attention of the bond-holders to certain peculiar features in connection with the management of the company's affairs.

The Mexican Mahogany and Rubber Corporation, Ltd., was formed in 1911 to acquire some 440 square miles of freehold mahogany lands, known as the Schindler Limits, in Southern Mexico.

The company was capitalised at $1,000,000 common stock and $600,000 6 per cent. collateral bonds, of which $520,000 bonds were issued and $750,000 of common stock.

The bonds were originally issued at 95, with 100 per cent. of common stock, but were later offered by the Canada Securities Corporation, Ltd., at par, with a bonus of 50 per cent. of stock

The directors were:—

James Playfair,	Hon. C. J. Doherty, M.P.
Chas. E. Read,	W. Grant Morden,
C. Jackson Booth,	Frank Carrel,
Rodolphe Forget,	T. P. Birchall,
Edmund Bristol, M.P.,	John Buchanan.
D. L. White,	

As it was not obligatory for prospectuses to disclose the promoters' profits, as is now required under the Joint Stock Companies Act in England, it is impossible to ascertain how much of the common stock went to the promoters, but it appears to have been at least $230,000, and may have been $430,000.

At the date when the prospectus was issued by the Canada Securities Corporation a balance of $200,000 was owing to the Mexican Government for the land, and bonds to this amount were placed in escrow against this liability. Bonds to the amount of $320,000 had already been issued, but how the money accruing from their sale had been disposed of was not stated.

A letter signed by Mr .James Playfair, the president of the Corporation, accompanied the prospectus, stating his conviction that the profits from the working of these timber limits would be very large.

Optimistic Reports.

On December 18, 1912, the general manager of the Canada Securities Corporation, who had issued the bonds, stated that at July 31 of that year there was a profit earned of $76,690, and the balance due on account of property payments was $126,000, which at the date of the letter had been reduced to about $90,000. The manager of the issuing house stated further that the Canada Securities Corporation had taken an option on $90,000 of bonds, which would go to wipe out this amount still due on the land, and these bonds, with a bonus of 50 per cent. of common stock, they were offering to their clients. One might presume from this letter that, having taken an option on these bonds, the Canada Securities Corporation were liable to the directors of the Mexican Mahogany Corporation to pay them $90,000, and those who received this letter would naturally have a right to conclude that the final payment for the land had been definitely arranged for.

The very satisfactory and hopeful letter of December 18, 1912, appears to have been, to say the least, misleading, because only 28 days afterwards, viz., on January 15, 1913, the general manager of the Canada Securities Corporation wrote as follows:—

> Owing to unforeseen circumstances over which the company had no control, this proposition was practically tied up for a year and the anticipated profits were not realised by the parties who purchased the bonds in the first instance. However, the company is getting in excellent shape, and we have every reason to believe that the securities will shortly command a higher market.

Auditors' Congratulations.

It will be remembered that the letter of December 18 entirely concealed any mention of unforeseen circumstances, instead of which it stated that the auditors, Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co., had taken occasion to congratulate the directors upon the splendid prospects which the company offers, and a profit of $76,690, or nearly 8 per cent. on the common stock, was reported.

No further information was given out until March 2, 1914, when the secretary of the Mexican Mahogany Corporation, in a circular letter, referred to the shortage of water, which had prevented the company getting its logs to the coast, and stated that 3,100 tons of mahogany had been cut, which would be shipped before the end of the year. He stated that "the value of the wood cut and not shipped is worth approximately $275,000," and he added: "As the liabilities of the Corporation outside of the bonds outstanding are small, the proceeds of the present year's shipment will liquidate all liabilities and show a very substantial surplus. Pending receipt of the proceeds of the shipment, these to be ready within the next [illegible] days, the directors had thought well to defer payment of the interest due on bonds on March 2." It will be noted that the circular is only dated *on the day the bond interest became due.*

The liabilities of the Corporation referred to in this circular would naturally be regarded by the shareholders as the ordinary working expenses of the company, as they would presume that the final payments for the land to the Mexican Government had already been made

On May 23, 1914, a circular addressed to the bond-holders was issued by Mr. James Playfair, the president of the Corporation, in which he referred to the impossibility of getting shipping for the logs which had reached the coast. He placed the value of the mahogany already cut at $300,000. He asked the bond-holders to defer the interest on their bonds for the whole of 1914 and 1915, and further stated that the sum of $35,000 was still due to the Mexican Government for the land

Land Still Unpaid For.

On June 22, 1914, a circular was sent to the bond-holders signed by the secretary, Mr. L. C. Herdman, pointing out that $38,000 is still due to the Mexican Government for the land payable before July 30, for which there are held in the Treasury $47,400 of bonds, and the bond-holders are asked to subscribe for these bonds to the amount of 10 per cent. of their present holdings.

Another circular of the same date, signed by the secretary and addressed to the bond-holders of the Mexican Mahogany Company, referred to meetings of the bond-holders called for June 1 and adjourned until June 10, when there were represented in person and by proxy $371,800 of the $540,800 bonds outstanding. This bond-holders' meeting directed that the trustees, the Prudential Trust Company, should not, previous to January 1, 1916, take any proceedings by reason of non-payment of the interest.

In the light of subsequent events a scrutiny of the bondholders who were reported to have voted at the meeting of June 10 might be desirable, as to make the resolution legal at least two-thirds of the bonds issued had to support the resolution, and an enquiry would appear to be in order as to why the Prudential Trust Company did not take any steps to protect the bond-holders' interests when the interest was still in default subsequent to January 1, 1916.

On July 27, 1914, Mr. Herdman, the secretary of the Mexican Mahogany Company, stated that at that date they had received subscriptions for approximately $30,000 of the bonds. As these were offered at 90 per cent., this would represent cash to the amount of $27,000, leaving the small balance of $11,000 to be found

It will be seen, therefore, that up to July, 1914, the bondholders had every reason to believe that there was ample security in the timber cut and in the value of the timber lands to cover their bonds, and that only a small matter of $11,000 had to be found to make the final payment on the company's 440 square miles.

Seventeen Months' Silence.

No further information appears to have been given to the bond or share holders until December 28, 1915, when a circular was issued to the bond-holders signed by Mr. James Playfair, which contained some very peculiar statements. "Your directors," he says, "have of necessity been giving considerable thought to the completion of the property payment, which you were advised was due some time ago (18 months ago, apparently), and in connection with which a number of the bondholders subscribed for an additional 10 per cent. to enable the company to complete this payment. As there are still a number of bond-holders who have not complied, another method of meeting the situation has been suggested." Mr. Playfair then coolly informs the unsuspecting bond-holders, who have been kept in ignorance of the company's affairs for a year and a half, that "your company is indebted to the Canada Securities Corporation, Messrs. Playfair and White (himself and his partner, both directors of the company), and Mr. John Buchanan, the general manager (and promoter of the company), to the extent of about $180,000 (subject to audit), which represents actual money advanced to the company." To satisfy these creditors and to provide necessary working capital, Mr. Playfair suggested that the company should create a prior lien bond issue of $300,000, and a meeting of the bond-holders was called for January 7, 1916.

It will be noted that no information whatever is vouchsafed to the bond-holders as to how this large debt of $180,000 had been incurred.

The result of the circular of Mr. Playfair was the formation of a bond-holders' committee, who reported on February 1, 1916, to the effect that Mr. J. Buchanan, the general manager, informed them that it would be impossible to operate the company owing to the unsettled conditions prevailing in Mexico, and that for that reason it would be impossible to obtain an audit of the company's books; and Mr. Buchanan disclosed the fact there there was still owing to the Mexican Government about $20,000, whilst taxes and other urgent liabilities amounted to another $10,000.

A Demand for an Audit and Documents.

Their investigations evidently showed the committee that there had been great laxity in the management of the company's affairs, and they therefore recommended to the directors of the Mexican Mahogany and Rubber Corporation:—

(a) That the President give the bond-holders his written assurance that both companies (that is to say, the Canadian Company and the Mexican Company) will have their affairs audited with the least possible delay.

(b) That certified copies of all Mexican Government property payment receipts, tax receipts, and all other important documents of the parent company or operating company should be lodged with the Prudential Trust Company and communication of same made on demand to the creditors and bond-holders.

The committee recommended that a subscription amounting to 20 per cent. of their holdings should be made by the bond-holders to protect their interests, which money was to be paid to the Prudential Trust Company.

The committee was informed by the president that the creditors of the company (of which he was apparently the largest) were willing "to extend to the company the same kind consideration as had been shown in the past," and the committee was assured that this would continue until such time as the local conditions in Mexico permitted the company to resume active operations on a profitable basis.

The bond-holders were never informed whether the promise of the president in regard to the audit was carried out, or whether the certified copies asked for under recommendation (b) were ever deposited with the Trust Company. It is hardly surprising that the bond-holders' committee should demand an audit and copies of documents when they learned the state of affairs from Mr. Buchanan and found that the company's title to its land was not secure, and was therefore liable to forfeiture by the Mexican Government.

Two Years' Silence and then Liquidation.

In response to this appeal many bond-holders deposited money with the Prudential Trust Company in accordance with the circular of the bond-holders' committee, but no information of any kind was received by the bond-holders *from* 1916 *until early in* 1919, when they received a curt notice that the company was in liquidation.

A bond-holder who wrote to the Prudential Trust Company in order to obtain some information concerning the affairs of the Mexican Mahogany Company was told that the assets of the company were advertised and put up for sale on May 27, and sold for a nominal amount to Mr. Playfair, and he was further informed that the only assets of the company now liquidated of any account were one-third interest in the Schindler limits of Mexico

Information Kept Back.

This is a very interesting statement to be made by the trustees for the bond-holders, because it is apparently the *first* information of the fact that the land which was the main security for the bond-holders had been alienated from the company, so instead of owning 440 sq. miles *only one-third* of this area remained.

If any of the bond-holders consider it worth their while to pursue this matter, it is quite obvious that the Prudential Trust, as trustees to the bond-holders, should be asked to explain how it was that they permitted the bond-holders' security to be alienated, and, furthermore, why they never informed the bond-holders of this fact; and the conduct of the company's affairs by the directors appears to have been so negligent that an action for misfeasance would seem to lie.

The responsibility of directors is, perhaps, too lightly regarded in Canada, and it would be well in cases of this kind if those who have suffered by their negligence would seek a verdict on their conduct through the Courts.

The President Forecloses.

Applications to the secretary elicited from him the statement, under date February 28, 1919, that the company had carried on no operations for five years, and that Mr. Playfair, the president, had advanced the sum of approximately $60,000, but no details of these payments were in the hands of the company's secretary. The company's assets had apparently passed into the hands of the company's president, Mr. Playfair, who, according to the secretary, intended to offer every security holder an opportunity to put up a pro rata amount based on the security now held by him.

The last act in this peculiar financial drama is found in a circular signed by Mr. Buchanan, dated "Montreal, July 28, 1919," in which he recapitulates the history and difficulties of the company and makes a certain offer.

It is impossible to reconcile the statements contained in Mr. Buchanan's circular with that made by other officers of the company at an earlier date, for he states that $52,500 was required to pay the Mexican Government the balance of the land purchase account, and that this sum was due in November, 1911 This must be compared with the circular issued by the company and signed by Mr. L. C. Herdman, the secretary, dated June 22, 1914, in which the amount still due to the Mexican Government was given as $38,000.

More Belated Information.

In this circular of Mr. Buchanan's the bond-holders are informed for the *first* time that in June of the year 1914 "a band of over 500 rebels appeared at our camps, and within 30 days there was nothing left in the shape of live stock, supplies, or movables of any description." This important information seems to have been deliberately concealed from the bond-holders by the directors It was only after the company had been thrown into liquidation and its assets had passed into the possession of the president of the company that this information was disclosed

There is further information which should have been communicated to the bond-holders, viz., that the subsidiary Mexican company was placed in liquidation in March, 1917, and in November of the same year the assets of the company were sold to a new Mexican company. Who were the proprietors of the new Mexican company is not stated, but it is indicated that it was Mr. Playfair, the president, who is reported by Mr. Buchanan to have advanced sums amounting to $69,000.

The proposal made by Mr. Buchanan on behalf of the president, Mr. Playfair, is that a new company should be formed with a capital of 3,000 ordinary shares of $100 each, and that the creditors—Mr. Playfair $69,000, Mrs. John Buchanan $23,000, and Mr. John Buchanan $37,000—should take payment in the new company's shares, amounting in all to $129,000, and sums of $75,000 and $15,000 must be paid in cash to the Mexican Government and to the old company's employees. This offer is made, according to Mr. Buchanan, because Mr. Playfair is desirous that bond-holders should have an opportunity of protecting their former investment. The bond-holders, we fear, may consider that this desire to afford protection is somewhat tardy.

An Unbusinesslike Offer.

Mr. Buchanan adds in this precious circular: "It is still doubtful whether the Mexican Government will accept payment of the balance due to it. It is open to the Government either to accept such balance and interest thereon or confiscate the monies paid and retain the land." It is hardly likely that bond-holders who have been treated in the way in which we have shown above would be inclined to invest further money under such management; and it hardly looks as if Mr. Buchanan or Mr. Playfair, for whom he speaks, expect the bond-holders to find further capital, otherwise steps would have surely been taken to ascertain definitely whether the Mexican Government would foreclose on the Schindler Limits or not, but we would hazard a guess that Mr. Playfair will obtain possession of the property.

A Warning and an Example.

There has been great laxity, to call it by no other name, in the promotion and the subsequent operation of many Canadian joint stock companies. A number of these were born during the boom days of 1911-13 and have since sunk into oblivion. There are others which, though grossly overcapitalised at their inception, benefited by the abnormal war conditions and have attained a sounder financial basis. On the other hand, nearly all the well-managed and prudently capitalised companies find themselves to-day in a far stronger financial position than they could have reasonably anticipated in 1914.

Investors, therefore, have a wider choice for sound industrial investments in Canada to-day than at any previous period. New flotations are making their appearance, and the usefulness of a review of the history of such an enterprise as the Mexican Mahogany and Rubber Corporation lies in the warning which it conveys to investors and the pitfalls which they may in future endeavour to avoid.

* *

CANADIAN OFFICERS' DEATHS.

The War Office reports the deaths of Lt. P. E. Williams, Cent. Ont. Regt. and R.A.F., and Lt. F. Willoughby, Cent. Ont. Regt.

* *

The Band of the Grenadier Guards is now playing in Canadian cities, and the Royal Marines Band accompanying the Prince of Wales has, together with sailors from H.M.S. *Renown*, been invited to attend the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto.

The Canadian Department of Agriculture is anxious that it should be known that no returning Canadian soldier or civilian can take his dog into Canada unless a certificate is first secured from the British Board of Agriculture. Failing this certificate, dogs will be destroyed on arrival or refused admission.

A large number of both military and civilian aviators, Canadian and American, started in an Aerial Derby between New York and Toronto on Monday. Col. Barker, V.C., flew a captured German Fokker from Toronto to New York, with a message from the Prince of Wales to the President. One of the aeroplanes from New York brought a message from the President to the Prince.

COMMERCIAL AVIATION IN CANADA.

(Special to "Canada")

THE full possibilities of commercial a[illegible] beginning to be appreciated by the people of Canada. During the war the Canadians at home did not have the opportunity of witnessing the remarkable development of the aeroplane accomplished by the belligerent nations. In Great Britain and France the heavier-than-air machine became a common sight to the populace, and most people knew the difference between a fast scout and a heavy bomber. As a result, these people were daily being educated in the possibilities of aircraft. In Canada, however, things were entirely different. Outside of several training schools of the R.A.F. near Toronto there were no aerodromes in Canada during the war, and even now the only machines which have been seen by the majority of people are old-time exhibition "'buses," and the Curtiss instructional biplane of the J.N.-4 type.

THE CURTISS BIPLANE, WHICH IS BEING USED BY THE AERIAL LEAGUE OF CANADA TO DEMONSTRATE THE POSSIBILITIES OF COMMERCIAL FLYING.

On the cessation of hostilities large numbers of qualified air pilots returned to Canada, and were surprised to find the country so backward in the development of aerial transportation. They found the people well versed in the exploits of Bishop and Barker, and greatly interested in the forthcoming trans-Atlantic flight, but in regard to general flying, stunting, and types of machines their knowledge was negligible.

In order to demonstrate to the general public the vast and unlimited possibilities of aerial transportation, the ex-R.A.F. pilots formed an organisation known as the Aerial League of Canada. The first move made by the League was the purchase of a number of Curtiss biplanes, which were despatched to various parts of the Dominion. Experienced pilots were then engaged to give exhibitions. Aerial meets were held, and the people were dazzled with the evolutions of the machines in the air. In order to convince the people further of the dependability of the aeroplane, the leading citizens in every town were carried into the skies, and on landing they expressed themselves as delighted with the new mode of travel. People in the Dominion believed that flying was a very dangerous sport, as so many young pilots came to grief while battling in France and other theatres of war. They forgot, however, that it was usually a machine-gun bullet rather than any failure of the machine, which caused the death of these gallant lads.

After four months of assiduous work the Aerial League has accomplished wonders. The people throughout the country have few doubts as to the great future ahead of flying, and are taking an active interest in its development. Aeroplanes are available in most cities for rush orders. The rail and steamboat times between different places have been shattered. Aeroplanes cross from Victoria to Vancouver in 40 minutes, whereas the fastest boat time is four hours, and the same 'planes cross from Victoria to Seattle in one hour.

Great interest is now being taken in the flight across the Rocky Mountains from Vancouver to Calgary. An [illegible] is being fitted out for the trip, which is estimated at 700 miles. Arrangements have been made for two stops on the trip. The flight presents many difficulties, and if successfully accomplished will mean much in the opening up of commercial flying between the prairies and the Pacific Coast.

The trans-Canada flight is also the subject of much comment. As soon as the super-Handley Page aeroplane which has been presented to Canada by the [illegible] reaches Ha[illegible] petent crew. At [illegible] Vancouver. A prize of $[illegible],000 has been offered by a H[illegible] newspaper for the first man to cross the C[illegible]

In connection with the Toronto ex[illegible] held from New York to Toronto this week. P[illegible] $10,000 were offered, and for the first time British and American machines contested for the honou[illegible]

On the Pacific Coast everyone's eyes ar[illegible] Pacific flight, which is due to start in September. A specia seaplane is being constructed in Los Angeles, Cal., by the G. D. White Aviation Co., and is of the monoplane type. Th machine measures 72 feet from wing-tip to wing-tip and 3 feet from nose to tail. It will be equipped with three Hispano Suiza motors, which will develop a total of 660 h.p., and drive the machine at 165 miles an hour under normal condition The seaplane will fly from Los Angeles to San Francisco thence to Victoria, B.C., on to Sitka, Alaska, and continu to Unalaska, Petropavosk, Yokohama, and Shanghai. The distance is approximately 7,200 miles. Thomas Ince, the prominent moving-picture producer, has offered a prize of $50,000 for the aviator who blazes the aerial trail across the Pacific.

The application of the Canadian Pacific Railway for a char ter to promote aerial transportation has attracted considerabl attention, and shows that the company is watching closely the development of this new means of travel.

On the prairies there is a wonderful and unrestricted field for the use of land machines. Excellent landing grounds are provided at any point, and the total absence of fog will be a great asset in the navigation of planes. On the Atlantic and Pacific coasts the seaplane will be extensively used. At the present time two pilots are investigating the practicability of using seaplanes in conjunction with the steam whalers. It is proposed to send them out to spot the whales and report by wireless. The British Columbia Government may adopt a plan of aerial forestry patrol.

"CANADA'S" REPRESENTATIVE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA (SECOND FROM RIGHT) WAS THE FIRST CIVILIAN TO LOOP-THE-LOOP IN WESTERN CANADA.

Lt. Clements, who took him aloft with his two mechanics.

The arrival of the many modern flying machines which the British Government has presented to Canada will mea[illegible] great deal in furthering the development of aviatio[illegible] country. Very few of the people, outside of those who we[illegible] overseas with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, have seen the latest types of aeroplanes in the ai[illegible]

The present fare for flying is a dollar a minute.

A. W.

—* *—

A presentation to the Duchess of Norfolk will be made at Norfolk House, St. James's Square, on September 10, by the members of the Royal Club for Ladies from Beyond S[illegible] Owing to the limited accommodation, it will be nece[illegible] restrict the invitations to members only, and [illegible] of attending should apply for cards of admission to the Secre tary, enclosing stamped addressed envelope for reply. T[illegible] ceremony will take pla[illegible]

UNION BANK OF CANADA
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CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Canada C.P.R., 3½ p.c., 1938, 76½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 75½; 3½ p.c. Ins. Stk., 1930-50, 71½; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 79; 3 p.c., 1938, 70.

Alberta.—4 p.c., 1922, 97½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 83½.

British Columbia.—4½ p.c., Reg. 1941, 87¾.

Manitoba.—4 p.c., 1947, 79; 5 p.c., 1888, 98

Newfoundland.—3 p.c., 64¾; 4 p.c. Reg. 1896, 83½: 3½ p.c. Reg. 1910, 69½.

Ontario.—3½ p.c. Reg., 72½; 4 p.c. Reg., 78½.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1934, 87; 4 p.c., 1888, 87¾; 4½ p.c. Reg., [illegible].

Saskatchewan.—4 p.c., 1923, 98¾; 5½ p.c. Reg., 1924, 104½.

Municipal.

Edmonton, 5 p.c., 1923-33, 85½; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 86; 5 p.c., 1953, 82½; 4½ p.c., 1947-49, 69¾.

Maisonneuve.—5 p.c., 87.

Montreal.—4 p.c., 1932, 86½; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 77; 3 p.c., 56½; 4½ p.c., 1951-53, 86¾.

New Westminster.—5 p.c. Debs., 1943-63, 77.

North Vancouver.—73.

Regina.—5 p.c. Stock, 83¾.

Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-61, 79¾; 4½ p.c., 1940, 74½.

Toronto.—4 p.c., 1944-48, 74½, 4½ p.c., 82½.

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 68; 4 p.c., 1932, 78½; 4½ p.c., 1953, 76.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940-60, 74¾; 4 p.c., 1921-36, 79½; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 85½.

Railways.

Alberta and Gt. Waterway.—5 p.c., 84.

Algoma Central and Hudson Bay.—5 p.c., 40½; Stamped, 37.

Atlantic and North-West Rly.—5 p.c., 92½.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 99.

Calgary and Edmonton.—4 p.c., 69.

Canada Atlantic.—4 p.c., 1955, 61½.

Can. Northern.—Alta., 3½ p.c., 70; Ont., 3½ p.c. 71; 4 p.c. Perp., 60½; 3½ p.c. Dom., 1961, 67½; Pac., 4½ p.c. Terml., 80½; Que. 4 p.c. Perp., 62; 4 p.c., 1930, 88; 4 p.c. Perp., 60; 4 p.c. Alta., 73½; 4 p.c. Sask., 1939, 73; 3½ p.c. Dom., 1958, 69; 4 p.c. Guar. Deb., 1934, 85½; 5 p.c. Inc. Charge, 41; 4 p.c. Man., 1930, 90; 5 p.c. Land, 1923, 90¾; 5 p.c. Notes, 1921, 98¾; North-Western, 4½ p.c., 1942, 86¾.

Can. Pacific.—183; London Reg., 177½; 4 p.c. Pref., [illegible]; 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 74½, Algoma Branch, 1937, 94½, Spec. Invest., 6 p.c. 10-yr. Notes, 120½

Dominion Atlantic 4 p.c. 2nd Deb., 70.

Grand Trunk Pac.—3 p.c., 1962, 63½; 4 p.c., 1955, A, 56½; 4 p.c., 1955, B, 56½; 4 p.c. Debs., 55½; Branch Lines, 4 p.c., 1939, 84½.

Grand Trunk.—4 p.c., Guar. Stk., 47½; 6 p.c. 1st Pref., 48½; 5 p.c., 2nd Pref., 37; 4 p.c., 3rd Pref., 20½; Perp. 5 p.c. Debs., 81; Perp. 4 p.c. Cons., 62½; Gt. West., 5 p.c. Perp., 77; 6½ p.c. 5-yr. Notes, 1920, 96½; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Notes, Jan., 1921, 96½; Oct., 1921, 97½.

New Brunswick, 5 p.c., 1934, 89; Perp. 4 p.c. 70½.

Ontario & Quebec.—6 p.c. Cap., 110½; 5 p.c. Perm. Deb., 90½.

Pacific Gt. Eastern. 4½ p.c., 1942, 82.

Que. & Lake St. John.—4 p.c., 60½.

Que. Central.—Cap. Stk., 83½; 1st Mort. 4 p.c., 70; 2nd Mort. 3½ p.c., 1963, 62½; 3rd Mort. 5 p.c., 1962, 84.

Financial, Land and Investment.

Anglo-Canadian Finance, 8/-.

British-Canadian & Gen. Inv.—43

B.C. Fruit Lands Debs.—24.

Can. Bank of Commerce.—46.

Can. Land Irrigation.—6/9; 19s. pd., 6/-; 6 p.c. Debs., 55½.

Hudson's Bay.—8 23-32; Pref., 87/6.

Invest. Corp. Canada.—4½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 64.

Royal Bank of Canada.—46½.

San Antonio Bds. 22½.

Trust & Loan of Canada (£5). 6½.

Western Canada Land. 1/7½.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel Bds. 66½.

Canada Steel Bds. 106

Can. Collieries Bds. 25

Can. Vickers 6 p.c. Debs., 101

Dom. Iron & Steel Bds.—94½.

Dom. Steel Corp.—73; Pref., 93¾.

Lake Superior Inc. Bds.—83.

Nova Scotia Steel Bds.—93½.

Electric Power, Traction, Etc.

B.C. Telephone Debs.—79¾

Brazil Traction.—59½; Pref., 91½.

B.C. Elec. Rly.—Def. Ord, 39½; Pref. Ord., 46½; 5 p.c. Cum. Perp. Pref, 57; 4½ p.c. Vancouver, 85; 4½ p.c. Perp. Deb., 56.

Calgary Power Bds.—77½.

Can. Gen. Elect. Pref.—111½.

Cedars Rapids Bds.—98.

Cascade Water Power 4½ p.c. Bds.—95.

Kaministiquia Bds.—99¾.

Shawinigan.—Cap. Stk., 140; Bonds, 112; Mort. Debs., 97¾.

Toronto Power 4½ p.c. Debs., 82½.

Toronto Suburban Rly. Debs.—59½.

Toronto St. Rly. Bds.—95.

Mining.

Mining Corp. of Canada.—10/7½.

Mond Nickel.—Ord., 60/6; 7 p.c. non Cum. Pref., 19/6; 6 p.c. Red. Debs., 101¾.

Tough Oakes.—7/6.

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corp. Canada.—Pref., 90½; Com., 80½: 1st Mort., 30-yr. 5 p.c. Bds., 87.

Bell's United Asbestos.—Ord., 40/7½.

Can. Cement.—Bds., 111½; Pref., 113; Ord., 77.

Can. Steamship.—Debs., 86; Voting, 64; Com., 64

Can. Car.—Bds., 105; Pref., 107.

Can. Cotton.—Bds., 94.

Can. Fairbanks.—6 p.c. Pref., 96.

Can Western Lumber.—Com., 10½d.; 5 p.c. 1st Debs., 35¾; 5 p.c. Inc. Debs., 8.

Cockshutt Plow Pref.—87.

Dom. Canners.—6 p.c. Bds., 100½.

Forest Mills of B.C.—Debs., 23½

Furness Withy.—57/2½; Pref., 8 9-16.

Imp. Tobacco of Can.—Pref., 18/6; Ord., 27/4½.

Lake Superior Paper.—Bds.—100¾

Marconi Canada.—15/3.

Penmans.—Bds., 101¾.

Price Bros.—Bds., 90¾.

Spanish River Pulp.—Bds., 98½; Pref., 120.

Robert Simpson.—Pref., 91.

Riordon Pulp.—Debs., 109; 7 p.c. Pref., 109

* *

Western Ranches and Investment.—The directors announce a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, less income-tax (interim), payable September 2.

Canadian Car and Foundry.—The directors announce that a dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preference stock for the quarter ending September 30, and an additional 1¾ per cent. on account of deferred dividend on the preference stock has been declared payable on October 10 to holders of record on September 26.

British Columbia Breweries.—Messrs. Sperling & Co., announce that the total sales for the month of June amounted to $66,300, a decrease of $11,086, due to the strike in Vancouver and district, which prevented shipments, either by rail or steamship. Net profits for the month amounted to $34,026, an increase of $11,654, largely accounted for by the inclusion of interest on cash on deposit. The aggregate net profits (six months) amount to $194,159. Full operations were resumed by the end of the month, and business conditions during July were very favourable.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ended August 14.

Canadian Northern, $1,138,000; increase, $318,900.

Canadian Pacific, $3,298,000; increase, $539,000.

Grand Trunk, £300,258; increase, £36,204.

* *

CANADA'S STOCKS OF FOOD.

According to the Cost of Living Commissioner the stocks of food in storage show an increase of 1,250,000 lbs. over those of a year ago (says the *Times*). In August last 20,043,991 lbs. of creamery and 1,486,031 lbs. of dairy butter were held, although from the winter supply last year 6,000,000 lbs. were commandeered from the stocks produced in the autumn and large amounts were taken out of wholesale stocks for the British Food Ministry in the summer and early autumn. Cheese stocks show an increase of 23.51 per cent. over last year and eggs 18.62 per cent. The beef, pork, mutton and lamb stocks in storage are stationary or show a decrease, while the poultry in storage is 27 pens more than a year ago.

* *

B.C. TIMBER.

The production of lumber in British Columbia has increased so rapidly in the last few years that some are predicting that the Province will be marketing 250 million feet annually before long. The value of last year's production was $54,162,000, as against $48,300,000 for 1917, and $29,150,000 for 1916. The waterborne export of lumber from the Province last year was 88,069,000 feet, or more than 100 per cent. over 1917. Of this, 17,024,000 feet went to China and 19,803,000 feet to Japan. The total shipment and production of aeroplane spruce and fir from January to November, 1918, totalled 26,124,000 and 9,224,000 feet respectively.

* *

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Among enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—

A Montreal company desire the addresses of United Kingdom buyers of the following kinds of wire:—Mild steel shoe rivet-making wire, mild steel electric welding wire, mild steel hairpin wire, mild steel weaving wire for poultry netting, tinned bottling wire, tinned mattress wire, hard drawn nail wire, and also wire rods for redrawing.

The representative of a Canadian firm about to arrive in England is desirous of getting into touch with buyers of children's hats and cloaks and ladies' neckwear.

A firm in Brussels, Belgium, wish to get into communication with Canadian exporters of dressed furs.

An important London firm wish to secure the sole selling agency of a first-class Canadian packer of canned lobsters not already represented in the United Kingdom.

CANADA.—A gentleman (motor engineer), going to Canada in September for a holiday is willing to undertake a BUSINESS COMMISSION in that country for an English firm. Write C., Box 504, "Canada," Craven House, 113, Kingsway, W.C.2.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days :—

Consols Pay Day, Monday, Sept. 1.

Ticket Day.	*Pay Day.*
Wed., Sept. 10.	Thurs., Sept. 11.

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

Business on the Stock Exchange during the past week has been moderate, and the general appearance of markets has been irregular. The gilt edged section has moved with narrow irregularity as a whole, reflecting the monetary uncertainties of the approaching autumn, but, on the other hand, the growing campaign for economy throughout the country has done something to assist the undertone. The distinct improvement in the general labour situation has helped industrial securities, as has also the growing definiteness of the Government's foreign trade policy. The removal of restrictions on trading in imported securities has re-acted upon all the international groups, which have been put back in anticipation of foreign selling. Mines have been checkered and oils unsteady, but rubbers rule firm with the staple.

Many Canadian securities have been marked back as a protection against possible selling from abroad, though the underlying temper of the market keeps confident. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion are steady, without change. The 4½ per cent. Loan holds at 95, while the Fours at 79 and the 3½ per cents. at 71 maintain their previous levels. Canadian municipal issues have done little more than mark time.

In the railroad group Canpacs have been advanced to 184, mainly in connection with the deterioration of the New York sterling exchange, though this is now over lowest, after having been at one time down to 4.11. Grand Trunks after a further setback turned firmer, but on balance quotations mark a few falls ranging up to a point.

Hudson's Bays have kept close around 8¾, and lower-priced land shares are much the same.

In the industrial section conditions have been irregular. Canada Cements have improved to 75½, and the pref. at 113 is 1½ better. Dominion Steels at 73 are fractionally higher. Canada Cars remain at 52, but the prefd. at 106 is a dollar higher. Spanish River Pulp. pref. at 118½ has gained 2, and Shawinigan is up to 140.

Brazil Tractions have flattened to 59, and Mexico Trams issues are 1 to 3 points down.

Canadian silver shares have not reflected the buoyancy of the white metal, and are little altered on the week.

* * *

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, August 9.

The Toronto markets for stocks, bonds, mining and other issues have drifted into the doldrums, and summer apathy reigns supreme in most matters connected with finance.

Last week, trading in the Victory Loan issues was the feature of the local Exchange, and foreshadowed the forthcoming Peace Loan in regard to which there are rumours that it may afford higher rates of interest than those prevailing now. Most of this trading, however, was in small blocks, and was evidently the result of a feeling among private investors that they would be able to buy in the new loan issues at a price which would be more attractive. The net result of this selling, however, coming on an otherwise quiet market, was to depress prices to a fractional extent during the earlier part of the week, although later sentiment wavered, and two at least out of the five issues, made small advances on the week. The net changes for the period were as follows: '22 5½'s, up ⅛ to 100½; '27 5½'s, down ⅜ to 100½; '37 5½'s, down ¼ to 105¼; '23 5½'s, up ⅛ to 100½; '33 5½'s, down ⅛ to 103¼. The three War Loans also showed declines, '25 5's losing 1 to 98, '31 5's down 1 to 98½, and '37 5's ¼ to 100½.

On August 1, in Ottawa, Sir Thomas White and officials of the Finance Department met in consultation with financial men and brokers to discuss the new loan. The decision reached was to the effect that at least a quarter of a billion dollars would be issued at 5½ per cent. in five and fifteen year bonds, taxable. Nothing definite is as yet forthcoming as to price, although it is practically certain that this will be fixed so that the rate of yield will be more attractive than those of non-taxable War Loan issues now outstanding. Official notification in this respect will not be made until some time in October. Mr. E. R. Wood, the Toronto financier, is to be Chairman of the Dominion Executive Committee, continuing on in the post which he held last year.

Brokers report a noticeable selling of C.P.R. stock on the part of Canadian holders, the transactions going through the New York Exchange. At present the rate of exchange offers Canadian sellers about $8.00 a share. A European liquidation of holdings in this issue is predicted, owing to the fact that the rates between New York and London offer something like 10 per cent. above the market price.

At the beginning of this week, following upon six or eight weeks of steady buying and quietly inflating prices, the New York market had a fair-sized break. The recovery, however, was sufficiently sharp to prohibit anything in the nature of an equivalent drop in prices on the Toronto Exchange. The net result at the moment is apparent only in a more or less general, but only fractional falling off of prices as compared with those of a week ago.

Changes are as follows :—Cyanamid down 1 to 44; Atlantic Sugar, down 3 to 50, the decline coming somewhat as a surprise, as it is generally known that the company is well equipped with orders. Barcelona is down ½ to 9½; Brazilian, down 2 to 55½. In this latter connection the public still seems to have hope of a dividend declaration, but as the company has notes to the tune of $7,500,000 falling due in New York on November 1, and the exchange situation is so unfavourable, the consummation of this hope seems a long way off. Canada Cement is off 1½ to 68½. Steamships Preferred is down 1¼ to 84; Dom. Steel down 1 to 66½; and Steel of Canada down 2¼ to 67½. Steels were quite active in the mid-week, although the market was a narrow one. Dul. Sup. down 1 to 29; Mackay down ¾ to 79; Maple Leaf down 1 to 177; Nat. Steel Car down 3 to 7; Spanish River, down 3 to 38¾. One interesting transaction was C.P.R. selling at 164, 9 points higher than the New York quotation, the difference being due to the question of exchange on New York funds.

Bank stocks were inactive and are comparatively unchanged. The same remarks are applicable to the three War Loan issues but the Victory Loans are slightly stronger. The most pronounced advances in the latter are 1927 5½'s up 1 to 102½, 1937 5½'s up ⅛ to 106, and 1933 5½'s up ⅛ to 105.

The mining exchange offers little in the way of comment. Davidson, under continual reports from mining headquarters, has registered an advance of 3 points to 67½. Other issues in both gold and silver lists are comparatively steady.

Bond dealers report the market as being exceptionally dull. Bids on the few issues offered show marked declines from the figures of six weeks ago. One municipality, in fact, has decided to annul its present plans and to recall for tenders in the fall. One item of interest is contained in a despatch from Regina stating that the Province of Saskatchewan will shortly inaugurate a new departure in the financing of future Provincial issues. This will take the form of a municipal bond exchange under the direction of a Local Government Board.

It is anticipated that such a method of selling will have the effect of bringing rural securities to the level of city offerings, and that buyers will bid more readily when they are able to buy in blocks.

Another indication of the initiative and aggressive action being adopted by Canadian banking institutions in providing machinery to facilitate Canadian export trade, is furnished by the latest move of the Dominion Bank. This institution is now affiliated with the British Overseas Bank, Ltd., an association of banking institutions comprising a list of seven large British corporations. The total assets of the banks interested in this new enterprise amount to over $900,000,000, and the connection thus formed will enable the Dominion Bank to offer wide facilities to its customers in the handling of foreign business.

* * *

COBALT MILLIONAIRES.

Profits from Silver Mines.

A close analysis of the profits and stockholders of the various producing and profit-making mines of Cobalt silver camp brings to light the interesting fact that to date the camp has turned out twenty-eight millionaires by the profits of its mines (says a special correspondent of the Toronto *Mail and Empire*). An even greater number have made a half-million and over a score a quarter-million. Of the twenty-eight, thirteen are residents of Canada and thirteen of them live in the United States. The two remaining are residents of Great Britain.

The profits of these millionaire-making mines along with their capitalisation are given as follows, the number after the names being the number of millionaires attributed to each :—

Mine.	Prof. to end of 1918.	Capit'n.
Buffalo (2)	$3,287.000	$1.500 000
Coniagas (3)	9,240.000	4,000,000
Crown Reserve (2)	6.190.847	2,000.000
Kerr Lake (5)	8,010.000	3.000,000
La Rose, private (5)	1,204,863	——
La Rose	6,016.570	7.500 000
Mining Corp. (3)	3,252,798	8.300 250
McKinley-Dar. (3)	5,349.596	2.000 000
Nipissing (4)	17,940 600	6,000.000
O'Brien (1)		

There are also (says the correspondent) some large mines which have made large profits, but which have no millionaire to their credit. Among these perhaps the Temiskaming is the largest. It has paid $2,075,000 in profits. However, some rich ore has recently been found on this property and the large stockholders can still hope to step up into the select class.

* * *

Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway.—A dividend has been declared at the rate of 5¼ per cent. per annum (5s. 3d. per share), less tax, for the half-year, payable September 4. £1,272 has been carried forward.

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TRADE ITEMS.

The Minister of Immigration and Colonisation, Ottawa, reports that business conditions throughout the Dominion continue excellent, and a marked feeling of optimism is prevailing.

A report on the Canadian graphite industry recommends that further attempts be made to utilise the rich deposits in districts such as that near Buckingham, Quebec.

Work has begun on a $5,000,000 plant for the International Paper Co. at Three Rivers, Quebec (says a *Times* cable), and opinion is being taken by the company on property at Sillery Cove for a $9,000,000 pulp mill.

A big industrial congress has just concluded its meetings in Alberta, its object being to promote the development of the natural resources of the Western Provinces from the industrial standpoint. The Congress was largely attended by leaders in Canadian and American industrial life.

The Association of British Empire Exhibitors (Lyons Fair Section) has taken a stall at the forthcoming Autumn Lyons Fair (October 1—15), and an adequate staff, under the direction of the Chairman (Major V. D. Amor-Williams) of the Federation of British Industries, 39, St. James's Street, London, S.W.1, will leave London about the middle of September, arriving in Lyons in ample time to attend to all the necessary details for the convenience and comfort of the members. After September 15 all communications should be addressed c/o Major Amor-Williams at the Grand Nouvel Hotel, Lyons. Canada is represented on the Grand Committee by Mr. Lloyd Harris, and Sir George McLaren Brown is also a member.

Since its organisation in February last, the Industries Department of the Toronto Harbour Board had, up to the end of June, entered into negotiations with 103 business concerns with the object of inducing them to establish themselves in Toronto. As the result of its efforts, the following fourteen new firms have been secured to the city :—Anthracite Briquette Co., New Coal Co., 2,200; Baldwin, Ltd., Tin Plate and Steel Plate, Swansea, Wales, 30; Blatchford Calf Meal Co., Waukegan, Ill., 20; Consol, Wafer & Cone Co., New Co., 20; Crane, Ltd., Valve Mfg. Co., Chicago, 50; E. Fielding & Sons, Toronto, 5; Fish Coal Co., Toronto, 10 to 15; Larned & Carter Co., Detroit, 220; Merchandise Specialty Co., new company, 10; Neptune Meter Co., New York, 20 to 30; Taylor Instrument Co., Rochester, 4; Toronto Steel Construction Co., Toronto, 75 to 100; Ward Baking Co., Chicago; Select Lingerie Co., Ltd., new company, 10.

* *

THE EXCHANGE SITUATION.

Necessity for Increased Canadian Production.

Mr. E. M. Dawson, of Montreal, manager of the Foreign Department of the Union Bank of Canada, in an address at Calgary to the Southern Alberta branch managers of the bank, dealt with the exchange situation.

"Who gains the advantage of the high premium on the American dollar?" he asked. "The Canadian exporter, the Canadian who is able to sell Canadian products abroad. It is the Canadian who buys in foreign markets who suffers. In other words, Canadian women who buy silk stockings and other luxuries, or Canadian men who buy American motor cars, are largely contributing to the keeping of the Canadian dollar at its present heavy discount.

"Chiefly in the hands of the Western farmer lies the remedy for the unfavourable exchange situation between Canada and the United States, because with every additional bushel of grain or head of live stock available for export, that much more money comes into this country, thereby tending to alleviate the problem.

"The Minister of Finance has time and time again emphasised the necessity for more production, for, in spite of any temporary measures that may be taken, greater exports must eventually be the final corrective. We may borrow money abroad, but sooner or later the loans must be repaid, and the only manner in which this may be done is by an increased effort in the way of exports."

* *

Atlantic shipping companies have increased their rates by £3 first class, £2 cabin or second class, and £1 third class.

Joe Attwood (Canada) beat Kid Carter (America) after 20 three-minute rounds at The Ring, Blackfriars, on Monday.

The first case to come before the Court of Commerce will be against the owners of apartment houses in Winnipeg, who are alleged to have advanced rents unduly (says a *Times* cable). It is reported that there is a shortage of 5,000 houses in Winnipeg. In Toronto also there is a serious agitation over the enormous increase in rentals.

Mr. G. Graham Adami, who was seriously injured by falling from the cliffs at Rathlin Island on August 16, is progressing very favourably, and is likely to make a complete recovery. He is the eldest son of Mr. L. C. Adami, Acting-Justice at the High Court, Patna, and nephew of Col. J. G. Adami, F.R.S., Vice-Chancellor-elect of Liverpool University.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

Since last week there has been a slight improvement in the U.S. and Canadian exchange rates, so that at the time of writing £1 is worth about $4.21 in New York and about $4.38 in Montreal. Still, this is very far below the rate at the beginning of the month, when in Montreal £1 was worth $4.56, and our suggestion still holds good, viz., that in view of the rise which had taken place in the Canadian market valuation of many Canadian securities, the depreciation in the sterling exchange offers an attractive opportunity to British owners of Canadian securities for selling these in Canada and re-investing the money in Great Britain. Since then, although there has been something of a set-back in stock market prices in Canada, the exchange rate, as we point out above, has also fallen, so that our suggestion applies with equal force to-day. It seems that Canadian holders of shares for which there is a market in New York have already been taking advantage of the exchange rate in this manner. Canadian newspapers of the early part of this month record considerable sales of C.P.R.'s in New York by Canadians. At that time C.P.R.'s were quoted at about 160 in New York, and the Canadian dollar was at a discount of about 5 per cent. Thus for each share the Canadian vendors received about $168 in Canadian dollars. It is stated that a considerable proportion of the proceeds of such transactions was being re-invested in Canadian Victory Loan bonds.

* * *

Now that the Treasury restrictions against sending securities out of the United Kingdom are withdrawn the same opportunity is open to British holders of American securities, only on even better terms, owing to the much greater discount on exchange in the £ as compared with the $, and no doubt there is already a good deal of this liquidation proceeding. Whether conditions for the transaction of such business in Canadian securities will grow even more favourable is a difficult point to decide, as both factors which we have noticed—the Canadian security values and the course of the exchange rates—have to be considered. As to the first there seems no reason to expect a general decline to lower levels. Our Toronto Correspondent reported recently that, despite the steady rise during the past few months, the general opinion was that prices had by no means reached the point of over-valuation, and that, indeed, in a good many cases the market valuation of special stocks hardly reflected adequately their dividend position or prospects. The harvest this year will not be large, but prices will be high and the yield in money will be large, so that general business should be sustained at a high level. The new Government loan also, while diverting money from other investments, will assist in sustaining the country's trade, upon which ultimately security values largely depend.

* * *

As to the exchange rate, despite the recent slight improvement, there seems little reason to expect any very material increase in the value of the £ in Canada for some time. The exchange rate represents really a natural check to the course of trade and business between the countries concerned. While the depreciated value of the £ will thus discourage importation into Great Britain from Canada by increasing the price of the commodities purchased, there is yet such a huge volume of Canadian produce which Britain will vitally need that, failing any artificial measures in support of the exchange, it seems probable that the rate will be lower presently rather than higher. The purchase of the Canadian exportable surplus of wheat alone will—seeing that the price will be around 10s. per bushel in Canada—necessitate the payment of hundreds of millions of dollars by Britain either in cash or credit

* * *

The rehabilitation of industrial preferred stocks whose dividends have fallen into arrears is steadily proceeding. The Belding-Paul-Corticelli Co., for instance, has just declared another dividend of 3¾ per cent. on its preferred stock, payable on September 15. Three more such payments would eliminate the arrears and clear the way for the common stock. The Canadian Car and Foundry Co. is also able to decrease its arrears of preferred dividends by the declaration of 1¾ per cent., payable on this account along with the regular dividend for the quarter ending September 30. In this case, however, the arrears are still very heavy, and, despite the one payment of 3½ per cent. about this time last year, there will remain, after the payment of this 1¾ per cent., 24½ per cent. in arrears

* * *

The revenue of the Western Power Co., of Canada, from operations for June amounted to $38,176, and net earnin were $25,598. These figures represent decreases respectively of 2.66 per cent. and 8.86 per cent. as compared with June, 1918. The gross revenue for the 12 months to the end of June total $457,230, which is an increase of 2.13 per cent. as compared with the previous 12 months. Net earnings for the period were $291,083

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Friday, October 3.—*Minnedosa.*
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Friday, October 17.—*Melita.*

Glasgow to Montreal.

Wednesday, September 10.—*Corsican.*
Saturday, October 4.—*Scotian.*

Bristol to Montreal.

Tuesday, September 30.—*Sicilian.*
Wednesday, October 1.—*Sardinian.*
Friday, October 31.—*Pretorian.*

London to Montreal.

Saturday, August 30.—*Scotian.*
Friday, September 19.—*Tunisian.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

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Saturday, September 6.—*Orduna.*
Saturday, September 20.—*Carmania.*

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Friday, August 29.—*Manchester Mariner.*
Thurs., Sept. 4.—*Manchester Corporation.*
Thursday, Sept. 11.—*Manchester Hero.*
Thursday, Sept. 25.—*Manchester Importer.*

Manchester to St. John.

Thursday, Sept. 11.—*Manchester Exchange*

The C.P.O.S. *Corsican* with mails and passengers left Quebec on August 23, and is due at Liverpool on Monday.

The reconditioning of the R.M.S. *Empress of France* (formerly the *Alsatian*) is approaching completion on the Clyde, and it is hoped that she will commence her maiden voyage as flagship of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services' fleet on Friday, September 26, from Liverpool to Quebec, carrying first, second and third class passengers.

* *

According to Consular advices furnished by Mr. Frederick M. Ryder, of Winnipeg, the number of branches of Canadian banks has now reached a total of about 4,000, an increase of 800 since the signing of the Armistice. This rapid expansion, it is added, is in anticipation of the recovery of business and development of new sections of the country.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

The Prince Albert Settlement. At long last we have the official scheme for dealing with the City of Prince Albert debt. In effect it is only what might have been expected, but the arrangement concluded between the Saskatchewan municipality and its creditors has been severely criticised, and will undoubtedly make it much more difficult in the future for small Canadian cities to borrow in this market. Even when it is recognised that the city's creditors, after very protracted deliberations, have secured the best terms possible, it seems, to say the least of it, unsatisfactory that the unfortunate bondholders are to be called upon to fund their arrears of interest to the end of 1918, and on the new stock to be issued in exchange for the old Debentures and the interest in arrear are to receive only 1 per cent. per annum for the five years from January, 1919 the date of the new Debentures—to 1924, 2 per cent. per annum for the next five years, 3 per cent. 1929-34, and 4 per cent. 1934-44. Not until January, 1945, is the city to pay 5 per cent., but from 1954 to 1964 the rate is to be 6 per cent. There are various clauses which deal with various contingencies that may arise during this long period, but in effect the above outlines the settlement which, after these many months, has been accepted by the bondholders. We can only say that it leaves a very bad taste in the mouth. Fortunately, with the exception of a somewhat similar experience on the part of a small British Columbia municipality, it is an isolated instance, and has been considered in this spirit by the financial world in London. Nevertheless it has been subject to scathing criticism, and so that Canadian public opinion, and especially the Province of Saskatchewan, may realise the harm that can be done by such a comparatively insignificant Canadian borrower, we append two extracts from (a) the *Financial News*, one of the principal financial authorities in this country, and (b) the *Evening Standard*, whose Financial Editor usually very accurately reflects opinion in financial circles:—

(a) No doubt the scheme is the best that could be arranged in the circumstances, but the default and its sequel are a lesson to investors in the securities of unfledged Colonial municipalities.

(b) The default is a bad one and will tend to make English investors very chary of lending any more money to Canadian municipalities except of first-class standing.

* * *

Why Currency Bonds Should be Accepted. One view in connection with the settlement that has been put forward is that the agreement between the city and its creditors not only does not err on the side of liberality, but is certainly not unduly optimistic as to the future of the Saskatchewan municipality. It can only be hoped that, if before the 5 per cent. rate becomes operative the city recovers from its present embarrassments and achieves that prosperity which has always been regarded as its heritage, then those responsible for its affairs will see to it that the unfortunate people who advanced money for its development do not suffer for their present complacent attitude. By-the-by, it will be remembered that the holders of the city's bonds possessed the option of being paid both interest and principal in sterling or in currency at the par of exchange in Canada and New York, and in the official notice we notice that holders of the Consolidated Debenture Stock are informed that if they so desire they can exchange for sterling Debentures at the mean par of exchange of \$4.86⅔ per £1. Whilst, unfortunately, there is little chance of any immediate benefit being derived from the present abnormal exchange conditions, we think that the holders in question should not exercise this option, but accept their new Debentures in the form of currency bonds, as it must be many years before the rate of exchange between this country and North America returns to par, and at anything under par they will secure a modest advantage on even their very much reduced interest for the next few years.

* *

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS ON INDIA IN NEW YORK.

The Bank of Montreal has been authorised by the Secretary for India to offer in New York weekly, until further notice, telegraphic transfers on India payable at Calcutta. The sales will be by competitive tender. At the first sale, which will take place on August 28, the minimum rate will be 39¼ cents per rupee, and the amount offered will be 30 lakhs. Tenders will be received only by the New York branch of the Bank of Montreal.

* *

A feature of the recent Liberal Convention at Ottawa was the fact that women delegates attended and took an active part.

"How the Big British Columbia Tree Became a Flagstaff" is described in a booklet issued from the office of the Agent-General for the Province in London. It is the story, illustrated from photographs, of the great flagstaff, 215 ft. high, which still awaits erection in Kew Gardens. Some particulars are also given of the Canadian Forestry Corps and of the timber resources of British Columbia.

CANADIAN FARMERS' OPPORTUNITIES.

Immense Markets Awaiting in Europe.

It is not alone in manufactured goods that Canada has a chance and splendid opportunity to increase her exports. Owing to the conditions in Europe, many of the countries that formerly supplied Great Britain with agricultural products will not be able to do so for a long time to come.

The following figures, based on the 1913 pre-war importations, should give the Canadian farmer an idea of what immense markets await his energies.

The total importation of eggs in 1913 into Great Britain was £9,590,002, of which amount Canada only contributed £957. Russia was then the largest exporter of eggs into Great Britain to the amount of £4,715,229, but it will be many years before Russia is able to come back, and be an appreciable factor in the export trade. Why should not Canada take her place in supplying eggs to the Mother Country?

The total importation of dressed poultry was £954,540, of which Canada contributed £1,533.

The meats imported into Great Britain for 1913 amounted to £55,309,358. Canada's pre-war net exports of beef were nil, and through the speeding-up process, on account of the dire necessities during the war, she was only able to export 2¼ per cent. of the requirements.

The total importation of butter into Great Britain in 1913 was £24,083,658, of which Canada contributed £4,522, and Iceland £23,794. The largest importer of butter into England for this year was Denmark, which contributed £10,657,589.

There are other items which the Canadian farmer should study. For instance, England imports over one-quarter of a million dollars worth of honey every year, and the maple sugar business of Canada has taken a hold in this country, and could be materially developed by a further increase of production.

If Canadian farmers would carefully study these facts, they would see before them great opportunities for agricultural development, and they should not be satisfied to supply their own internal demands, but should, as rapidly as possible, augment the export trade of the Dominion, so as to help to relieve the financial situation and the balance of trade.

* *

BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND CANADIAN WHEAT.

A Toronto cablegram appearing in last Saturday's *Times* stating that "the Government is concerned over the decision of the British authorities raising the price of wheat imported from Canada from \$1.55 to \$1.80 per bushel" has been promptly and authoritatively denied by Mr. Lloyd Harris, of the Canadian Mission in London, who says:—

"Permit me to say that the British authorities have taken no such action in respect to purchasing Canadian wheat, therefore the Canadian Government cannot have any such concern as intimated. The whole matter is under consideration and the British authorities have shown every desire to deal with the Canadian Government for their wheat supplies on a truly Imperial basis, and have shown that they are not only willing, but anxious, to give Canada every preference. I would greatly deprecate any impression getting abroad that Canada is not rceiving proper consideration by the British authorities, as the reverse is the case."

* *

WORK OF THE TRANSPORTS.

The War Office announces that from July 1 to July 31 105,066 officers and other ranks were conveyed in transports on other than cross-Channel voyages. This total comprised 9,485 officers, 78,645 British troops, and 16,936 native troops; 21,618 officers and men were conveyed from the United Kingdom to Canada; 13,510 officers and men from Egypt to the United Kingdom; 3,709 officers and men (including cadres from Mesopotamia) from India to the United Kingdom; and 7,179 officers and men from Egypt to Australia and New Zealand.

* *

The ninth annual report of the Baptist Colonial Society states that in Western Canada the Society's help has been very welcome. Economy and retrenchment have been necessary, and but for assistance from outside, chiefly from the United States and Eastern Canada, the enterprise of the Baptist Union of Western Canada would have been severely curtailed. An earnest appeal is made for increased support to provide more adequate training for the students for the ministry.

ASSISTANCE FOR CANADIAN EXPORTERS.

In connection with export trade matters, "Canada's" Trade Enquiry Department will be pleased to furnish, as far as possible, information desired by Canadian manufacturers. This department is in touch with the buying community, and is in a position to render service on points of difficulty that confront many Dominion producers. Communications, which will be treated in confidence, should be marked "Trade Enquiry Department."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

S. E. C. (Folkestone).—Apply to the O.C., Canadian Discharge Depôt, Buxton.

W. B. V. (EASTBOURNE).—We have passed on your enquiry to the Secretary of the United Kingdom Branch of the G.W.V.A.

P. AND A. (WITLEY).—We understand that the 50 per cent. increase was only paid to certain members of the C.A.M.C. in Canada.

H. W. (LIVERPOOL.)—We are informed that the proposal for the establishment of a big steel plant at Goderich, Ontario, mentioned in *Canada* some little time ago, has not been proceeded with. High prices demanded for the necessary land is said to be the difficulty.

R. A. F.—We understand that the question of university education for returned students who are natives of, or residents in, Ontario has been under the consideration of the Ontario Government, and has also been brought to the attention of the Dominion Government, but no arrangements have yet been come to.

SHAREHOLDER.—From information which we have received we think that anticipation of an early resumption of dividend payments is not warranted. Earnings, it is true, have steadily increased, but the company has important commitments to meet, and the policy of conserving its finances seems likely to be adhered to for some time yet.

M. S. (Cambridge).—(1) Yes, under certain circumstances; write to Paymaster-General, O.M.F.C. (Separation Allowance Branch), 7, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1. (2) Address simply "Registrar of Births, Marriages and Deaths, Vancouver, B.C." (3) If information re financial position, make an enquiry through Messrs. Dunn and Co., Standard Building, Vancouver; if it is a private enquiry as to character, you might write to the Mayor of Vancouver.

ANXIOUS.—Under the Dominion Government's annuity scheme payment is made every month, or at such other times as may be arranged, of the amount (varying in accordance with age and desire) necessary to secure an annuity of from $50 to $1,000, to begin at 55 or later age as arranged. Full information will be sent on application to the Postmaster General, Annuities Branch, Ottawa, giving age last birthday.

MILLBANK. This mine is in California, and has no connection with any Canadian interests. One of the directors Mr. C. A. Moreing - was interested in the Porcupine District of Ontario at one time, but the episode is not a cherished memory in Canadian mining circles. Naturally one is inclined to be suspicious when outside brokers send out puffs of speculative shares. Plymouth Consolidated may be "a growing American gold share," but it seems as if someone wants to unload.

ALBERTA OIL.—That oil does exist, and in paying quantity at some points, in Southern Alberta has been conclusively proved. It is stated that the Southern Alberta Oil Company, which operates some distance south of Calgary, will show profits of over $72,000 as a result of last year's work. For the year ended June 30, 1918, the company showed a surplus of $64,429 after paying a dividend of 12 per cent., and it is stated that 15 per cent. will be paid on account of last year. The company's sales of crude oil in its year 1918-19 totalled $90,000. Undoubtedly the boom of 1913-14 did a very great deal of harm by encouraging wild speculation in all sorts of so-called oil prospects and leases with the effect of discouraging a good deal of legitimate development work which might otherwise have been done, and discrediting what has really been accomplished.

R. T. (ABERDEEN).—The Sawyer-Massey Co.'s preferred dividends have not been paid since June 1, 1914. They are cumulative and thus 35 per cent. of arrears have accumulated. Poor collections following over-extensions of credits brought the company into low water in 1914, and although the company went into the munition business early in the war, this proved unprofitable. The admission of tractors into Canada from the U.S. free of duty was another blow to the business, which also felt the effect of the poor Western crops in 1918. However, recent reports are more hopeful, and suggest that the company is now again making headway. The company is said to be doing well with road machinery and to be largely and successfully selling its grain separators in the U.S. It is expected that the next balance sheet will show improvement in the company's financial position. The preferred stock has recently been selling in Toronto around 60.

* *

Union Bank of Canada.—The London office announces the opening of a branch at Loyalist, Alberta, as a sub-office to that at Consort, Alberta.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Canadian General Electric Company gives notice that the Directors in Toronto have DECLARED a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of 2 per cent. for the three months ending September 30, 1919, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the Common Stock of the Company. The above Company also announces that a half-yearly dividend of 3½ per cent. for the six months ending September 30, 1919, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, has been declared on the Preference Stock of the Company, and that both the above Dividends are PAYABLE on the 1st day of October, 1919, to Shareholders of record September 13, 1919. The Transfer Books will Not be Closed.

For the CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE,
Registrars of the Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd.,
CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager
No. 2, Lombard Street, E.C., 3.
August 26, 1919

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 712. August 30, 1919.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

AMERICAN PLATELESS **DENTISTRY**

44, Waterloo Road, London, S.E.1.

Substantial Discount allowed for Readers of "Canada."

SATISFACTION AND PUNCTUALITY GUARANTEED.

LONDON PORTRAIT CO., LTD., 107, REGENT STREET, W.

SOME Photographers for our Canadian Friends and Visitors.

WE Specialise for Canadians' Portraits at Moderate Prices.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Property for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted, or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

STEAMSHIP PASSAGE WANTED.

SUPERIOR YOUNG LADY wishing to go to Canada offers services as Governess in return for fare.—Reply, Box 511, *Canada* Office, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

SITUATION WANTED.

YOUNG WOMAN, age 30, late W.A.A.C., wishes to go to Western Canada as Domestic. Would lady going there engage services?—Apply, E. M. Page, Birtley Road, Bramley, Surrey.

FARMS, LAND, ESTATES, FOR SALE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—For SALE, in the fertile Fraser Valley, 70 Acres of Fine Land, about 20 cleared; comfortable house, good barn and outbuildings, garage, poultry houses, etc.; near stations, schools and stores; long distance telephone in the house; good bird shooting. For full particulars, photos, etc., apply Carter, 22, Elm Road, Didsbury.

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.—For SALE, Level and Arable Estate of 132 Acres; comprises 743 building lots, with 66ft. streets, and several factory sites and reservations; two miles from centre of city, 10 minutes' walk from street cars; water and light available. Price reasonable: greater part on mortgage; annual income pays interest and taxes. References given, or inspection arranged. — Apply Box 509, "CANADA" Office, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

FOR SALE Two compact Estates in Southern Alberta, Canada, of 2,240 and 1,280 acres, near Canadian Pacific Railway stations; good land, unbroken; suitable for grain growing, general farming, or for cattle, horse or sheep ranches, prices from $24 to $26 per acre.—For full particulars apply, Box 506, "CANADA," Office, Craven House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

CANADA, WESTERN.—640 Acres Virgin Farming Land for SALE, en bloc, or will divide; splendid location, two miles from town, railroad, schools; suit two or more officers; clear title.—Particulars from Box 510, "CANADA" Office, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Toronto or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &C.

MONTREAL.

JOHN J. CREELMAN, K.C., D.S.O., Dominion Express Building. (Cables: "Joncreel.")

OTTAWA

ORDE, POWELL, LYLE & SNOWDON, Solicitors, &c., 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

REGINA SASK

ALLAN GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Any of our readers requiring the services of [illegible] in cities or towns [illegible] those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good [illegible] is supplied.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

TORONTO ONT.

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors and Trustees, Merchants' Bank Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

SALE BY AUCTION

Important Sale of
DENTAL EQUIPMENT AND
MATERIAL.
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
and
OPERATING ROOM EQUIPMENT.

G. R.

By Order of the Canadian Government.
33 & 34, GREAT PULTENEY STREET,
LONDON, W.1.
Within easy walking distance of Piccadilly
Circus Tube Stations.

5 VULCANISERS
5 DENTAL ENGINES
ASH ELECTRIC LATHE.
2 ASH FOOT LATHES.
ASH No. 2 CABLE ENGINE IN CABINET.
2 S.S WHITE ALL CORD ENGINES
2 PORTABLE S.S. WHITE DENTAL CHAIRS.
47 OAK ADJUSTABLE CHAIRS.
CLARK'S FOUNTAIN CUSPIDOR.
Soldering Outfits, Flasks, Flask Clamps, Forceps, etc.

4 OPERATING TABLES
4 ANÆSTHETIC TABLES.
7 OPERATING STOOLS.
6 WHITE ENAMEL TABLES.
13 INSTRUMENT STANDS.
2 STERILISER STANDS.
1 CASE OPERATING TABLE ACCESSORIES.
1 ELECTRIC STERILISER.
Surgical Knives, Forceps, Scissors, Curettes, Mouth Gags, Ether, Chloroform Masks, Syringes, Polypus Snares, and a large Quantity of other Dental Surgical and Operating Room Equipment.

MESSRS. GEERING & COLYER
will sell the above by auction on the premises
on
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1919,
commencing at 11 a.m.
On View Saturday, August 30th from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Catalogues may be obtained on the premises and of the Auctioneers, ASHFORD, KENT and RYE, SUSSEX.

INCORPORATED IN CANADA 1851
FIRE & MARINE
WESTERN
ASSURANCE
COMPANY
British & Foreign Offices:
14, CORNHILL~LONDON.

Paid-up Capital - £513,698

Head Office: TORONTO.
W. B. Meikle, *President & Gen. Man.*

LONDON BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Rt. Hon. Sir John H. Kennaway, Bart., C.B. *(Chairman).*
Sir Ernest Cable (Bird & Co.)
Alfred Cooper, Esq. (Grahams & Co.)
Sir Charles Johnston, Bart. (Wingate & Johnston, Ltd.
C. C. Turner, *Underwriter.*
W. A. Miles, *Manager*

COMPANY MEETING.

CANADA IRON FOUNDRIES

Proposals for Conversion of Stock Approved

A general meeting of the 6 per Cent "B" Debenture stockholders of the Canada Iron Foundries, Ltd., was held on Wednesday at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., to consider proposals for the conversion of the stock the proposal being to exchange it for cash and Preferred shares at the rate of £45 in cash and $300 in Preferred shares for each £100 of "B" stock.

Company's Satisfactory Position.

Mr. F. Perry (the President of the company), who presided, said that the plan which the directors had put forward was the outcome of very considerable consideration on their part, and in their opinion it would be, on the whole, in the interests of the company and of every class of security holder. He thought they could safely say that they now had the assurance of sufficient subscriptions to the new issue to enable the proposed plan to be carried through. When the old company went into liquidation, some of the plants taken over had been operating for years at a loss, and all of them had been allowed to fall into a more or less unsatisfactory condition, while current liabilities, apart from any fixed liabilities, exceeded the company's liquid assets by about $1,000,000. The position had now been entirely reversed. Nearly $1,000,000 had been spent on upkeep, maintenance and renewal of the plants, and at the present time they had some plants which were in first-rate condition, but a good deal remained to be done to others. Moreover, the company was practically out of debt, they had their stocks free, their accounts free, and a considerable balance of cash and securities in hand. Although that position had been helped by the condition in Canada during the last three years, he thought it was one that reflected credit on the Board and on the management.

The Outlook.

Mr. G. Cockburn then moved the formal resolutions.

Mr. J. T. McCall seconded the resolutions, and said that the success which had attended the business was due partly to the inflated market, as there was no doubt that in common with nearly all Canadian iron and steel companies this concern had benefited by the conditions that had prevailed in the last years. They were deeply indebted to the late Mr. Edward McDougall, and he might say that Major Hughes, who had taken that gentleman's place, had proved a worthy successor. The operative organisation of the company had had a good deal to do with the success attained. The period of inflation was now over, and he was afraid that a period of depression, especially in the iron and steel business, was before them in that country. They would have to do their best under those conditions, and the change in the securities which were embodied in the resolutions before the meeting would greatly aid them in doing so.

Amalgamation Proposals:

The Chairman, replying to questions, said the company had not paid a Preference dividend since its reconstitution, but with a reasonable amount of what he might call good luck in general trading in Canada, he thought that the Preference shareholders should receive a dividend, though perhaps not the full dividend, within a comparatively short time. Proposals for amalgamation had been put before the Board in Canada, but they had not got very far in considering them, and he did not know that they had made up their minds whether amalgamation would be altogether desirable or not. There was no project of that kind really under consideration at the present time.

The resolutions were carried by votes representing £337,830 of stock, and only £16,600 against them.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CANADIAN RED CROSS
[illegible] GENERAL HOSPITAL
EASTBOURNE.
in the grounds of All Saints Hospital The Meads)

Mr H. J. H[illegible]

will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION
on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, September 4 and 5, 1919, at twelve o'clock
sharp each day,
HOSPITAL FURNITURE
and EQUIPMENT
comprising 50 3 ft. iron bedsteads, 90 hair and fibre mattresses, large quantity of pillows and bolsters, 50 deal trestle tables, 25 5 ft. 9 in. folding deal tables, numerous card tables, occasional and other tables, about 200 folding deck chairs, 30 new wicker bath chairs, 25 four fold bed screens
FULL SIZED BILLIARD TABLE, with accessories, by GEO. WRIGHT, in good condition.

12 gramophones and large quantity of records, a very large quantity of towels, bed quilts, bed-socks, shirts, pyjamas, dressing jackets, and other soft goods, wicker linen and waste-paper baskets, quantity of books, games, and puzzles, enamel jugs, mugs, basins, &c., kitchen utensils, pails, &c., rubber water bottles, quantity of good inlaid cork lino, and miscellaneous effects. Also

The EXCELLENT BUILDING (now erected in the grounds of All Saints' Hospital), built on brick footings, wood framing lined inside with asbestos sheeting, boarded and felt roofing, in first-rate condition, and easily removable in sections, including all fittings, stoves, fitted cinema on concrete floor (size of building 100 ft. long by 24 ft. wide).

On view September 3, 1919 (ten to 4.30).

Catalogues to be obtained of the Auctioneer, at his Offices, No. 16, Sear Road, Bexhill-on-Sea (telephone No. 425), or at the place of sale, as above.

THE WHEAT CROP.

The Canadian Wheat Board has fixed the sale price of wheat to mills at $2.33 to $2.25 per bushel, according to grade, with 5c. a bushel for carrying charges.

For all crops, excepting rye, the areas for wheat in Canada are now officially estimated to be larger by 1 or 2 per cent. than those reported a month ago.

Rains have so improved conditions in Southern Alberta that farmers will not have to sell stock to sacrifice nor send outside the Province for feeds (says the *Times*). After a full enquiry by the Provisional Government into the conditions in the drought-stricken districts, it is stated that there is no real distress from crop failures, and the Government will be required to furnish little assistance to families.

* *

The negotiations between Sir Robert Borden and Sir Alfred Smithers respecting the final disposal of the Grand Trunk Railway were to be renewed after the Prime Minister's return to Ottawa this week.

The *Industrial Art Journal* (1s.) is a new illustrated monthly catering for the fancy goods and allied trades. Its first number contains appropriate messages from Sir Auckland Geddes and Sir Hamar Greenwood.

* *

Canadian General Electric. The Canadian Bank of Commerce announce that the directors of the Canadian General Electric Co Ltd., have declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. for the three months to September 30, being at the rate of 8 per cent per annum on common stock, and a half yearly dividend of 3½ per cent. for the six months to the same date, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on Preference stock payable October 1, to holders of record September 13 The transfer books will not be closed

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Offices.—19, Victoria Street, S.W.1. High Commissioner, the HON. SIR GEORGE H. PERLEY, K.C.M.G. Secretary, MR. W. L. GRIFFITH. (Telephone: Victoria 8360.)

Emigration Office.—Commissioner of Emigration, LIEUT.-COL. J. OBED SMITH, 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 285.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—MR. F. C. WADE, British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of New Brunswick.

Agent-General.—MR. F. W. SUMNER, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 1581.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—MR. JOHN HOWARD, 57A, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—BRIG.-GEN. R. MANLEY SIMS, C.M.G., D.S.O., 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 5793.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—LIEUT.-COL. P. PELLETIER, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5612.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The HON. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

A

Adamson, R. Leith, Victoria—45, Hermon Hill, Snaresbrook, Essex.
Anderson, J., Montreal—Harrington Gardens, South Kensington.

B

Babin, H., Ottawa—Winchester.
Black, Mr. and Mrs. John, Ottawa—Dalbeattie, Scotland.
Bolton, F. C., Red Deer—16, Shubert Road, S.W.15.
Brewster, D., Red Deer—202, Earlsfield Road, S.W.18.
Burstow, F., Hamilton, Ont.—St. Mary Cray, Kent.

C

Canet, L., Roberval, Que.—Langham Hotel.
Clarke, D. W., Vancouver—Royal Automobile Club

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL.
Top of St. Martin's Lane.
In the centre of all Theatres.
One Price: No Extras.
6/-

Cochrane, R. B., Toronto—43-45, Tavistock Square, W.C.
Collet, Capt. W. S., Calgary—81, South Hill Park, Hampstead.
Cross, E. Grace, Victoria—Roehampton House, Roehampton.
Cutting, Fenwick, Montreal—45, Beauchamp Place, Brompton Road, S.W.

D

Dougall, J. G., Edmonton—Portland Hotel, W.
Doull, Lt. A., Charlottetown — Berners Hotel, W.
Downes, E., M., and C., Peterboro,' Ont. 3, Claremont Road, Park Lane, Romford.

F

Flood, J. G., St. Catharines—7, Lydgate Road, Coventry.
Francis, Mrs. E. F., Montreal—Kingston Hall, Bournemouth.

G

Gagnon, Major H. Royal, and Mrs., Montreal—Bonnington Hotel.
Geary, Stanley, Victoria—131, Palace Road, Tulse Hill, S.W.
George, Capt. Stuart, Vancouver—71, Palace Court, W.2.
Gourlay, Thos., Toronto—Hotel Rubens, South Kensington.
Grey, Margery, Ottawa—Moreton Pinkney Manor, Byfield, Northants.
Grossman, Capt C., Chilliwack, B.C.—14, Cockspur Street

H

Hadden, Frances Beven, Ancaster—1, Lansdowne Park, Cork.
Hepburn, Major H. H. (R.A.M.C.), Montreal and Edmonton—c/o Holt and Co., 3, Whitehall Place, S. W.
Hodgson, H., Toronto—Regent Palace Hotel.
Hutchings, E., and Mrs., Winnipeg Regent Palace Hotel

L

Lang, Wm., Hamilton, Ont.—St. Mary Cray, Kent.
Leckie, Miss Edith (C.R.F.), Vancouver—21, St. George's Square, S.W.
Loiseau, Adolphe, Montreal—22, Francis Street, W.C

M

McBain, Lt. A. McD. (R.A.F.), Williamstown, Ont.—Royal Automobile Club.
Marshall, Capt. D., and Mrs., Brandon—22, Pembridge Gardens, Notting Gate.
Matterson, Mrs. J. (née Sutherland), Truro, N.S.—3, Derby Street, Curzon Street, W.
Mitchell, A. F., Victoria — Almondi, Clitheroe, Lancashire.
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Picher, Lt. C. O., Montreal—Royal Automobile Club.
Porter, Sec. Lt. E. F. (R.A.F.), Yarmouth, N.S.—Blandford, Dorset.

R

Ritchie, Mrs. W. B. A., Halifax—106, Queen's Gate.
Robertson, Lt.-Col. Struan G., Picton, N.S.—Pembroke House, 133, Oxford Street.

S

Smith, Lt. C., Peace River, Alta.—20, Chester Square.
Stairs, Edw. Geoff., Halifax—c/o Nova Scotia Office, 57, Pall Mall, S.W.
Standen, Capt. E., Vancouver—Royal Automobile Club.
Stanfield, Frank, Truro, N.S.—Savoy Hotel.
Sutcliffe, F. W., and Mrs., Lindsay, Ont.—Ivanhoe Hotel.
Sutherland, Misses Jean R. and Mary G., Truro, N.S.—3, Derby Street, Curzon Street, W.
Symington, Mr. and Mrs. D., Vancouver—1, Chatsworth Gardens, Eastbourne.

T

Tessier, Geo. V., Mrs., and Ulric, Quebec—Langham Hotel.
Thompson, A. W. H., Toronto—Sports Club, St. James' Square.

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Williams, Lt. G. (R.E.), Vancouver—45, Torrington Square, W.C.
Winfield P., Halifax—Beckenham, Kent.
Wright, P. W., Lachine, P.Q.—Perkins Road, Ilford.

* *

Mr. E. G. White has been appointed superintendent of the Department of Colonisation and Development of the C.P.R., with headquarters in Montreal. Mr. White joined the service in April, 1906, as clerk in the Land Department at Calgary. He was appointed chief clerk in the National Resources Department at Calgary in March, 1912, and in March, 1913, he became assistant to the manager of the National Resources Department in Montreal.

CANADIAN APPLE PROSPECTS.

The Fruit Commissioner's Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture states that prospects have improved in Nova Scotia and British Columbia. The Nova Scotia crop is now estimated at one-and-a-quarter million barrels, including all grades packed for export out of the Province. As the local consumption is estimated at 200,000 barrels, that brings the total crop up to nearly one-and-a-half million barrels exclusive of fruit used by evaporators, canning factories and cider mills. With the extension of the British apple embargo it is likely that a large portion of the crop will be exported. The Okanagan Valley crop is now estimated at 30 per cent. larger than last year, as compared with the 25 per cent. increase predicted in our last issue.

So far as Ontario is concerned, there is very little change to report. The principal feature is the almost unanimous report from all districts that Spys give better promise than any other variety. In the eastern part of the Province the production is not likely to exceed that of last year, and there is a comparatively large percentage of low grade fruit due to the development of scab. It is important to note, however that most orchards which have been carefully sprayed are practically free. Prospects are more favourable in Prince Edward County than elsewhere in Eastern Ontario. Reports from Western Ontario are generally unfavourable. The drop has been unusually heavy, particularly on early varieties. Conditions in the Georgian Bay district are somewhat more favourable.

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* *

SAVOY THEATRE.

An entertainment well worth going to is the revue "Splinters," given at the Savoy by the First Army Entertainers. The troupe is practically, if not altogether, the same as at the Front, and the performance is excellent, the "men-girls" being really wonderful. This is the Entertainers' last week.

* *

Mr. D. C. Coleman, President of the C.P.R. Western Lines, states that the railway is building 210 miles of line in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and also that there need be no fear of any car shortage during the coming fall and winter.

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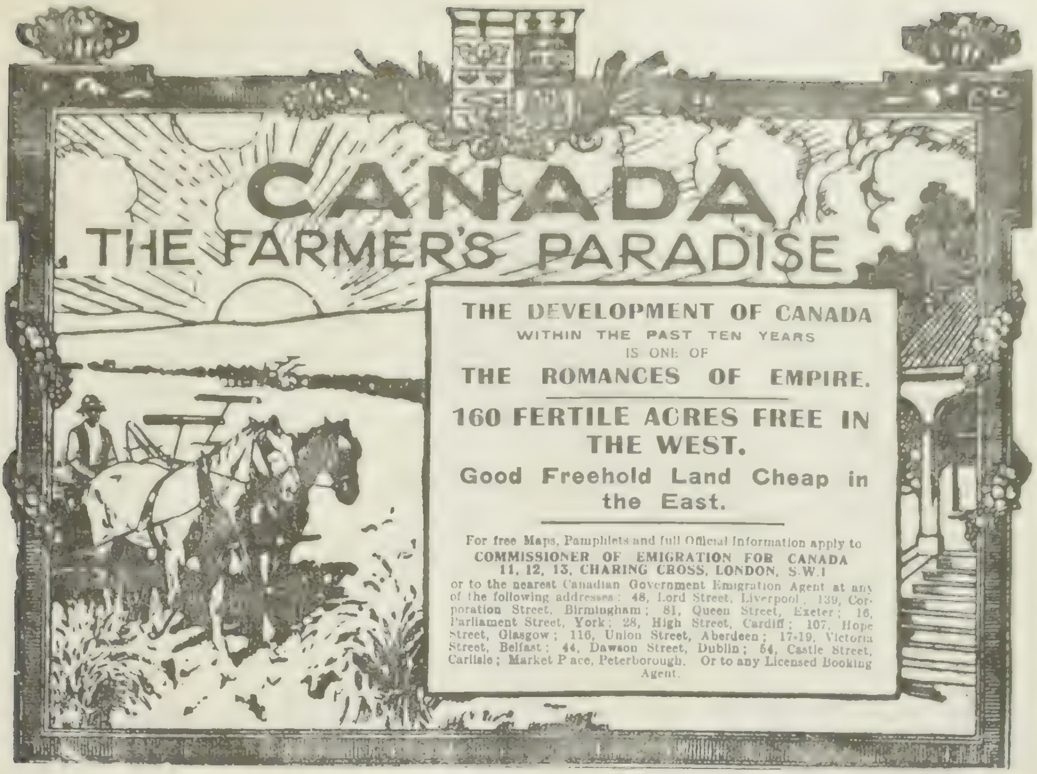

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	1918.	1917.
Gold	$3,560,000	$2,863,190
Silver	2,601,000	2,265,749
Lead	2,945,000	2,951,020
Copper	15,682,000	16,038,256
Zinc	2,500,000	3,166,259
Coal	11,460 000	7,524,913
Coke	1,335,000	959,430
Miscellaneous products	1,000 000	1,241,575
Totals	$41,083,000	$37,010,312

Increase 1918 over 1917 **$4,072,608.**

Total mineral production for all years up to and including 1918. **$636,654,107.**

Full information may be obtained on application to the Agent-General for B.C., British Columbia House, 1 & 3, Regent Street, S.W.1.

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For Advertisement Rates see page ii.

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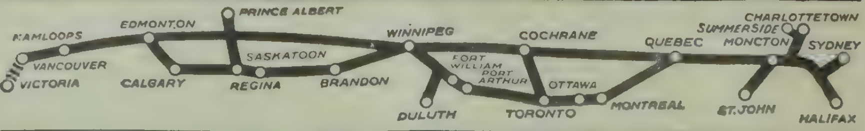

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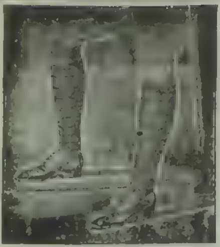

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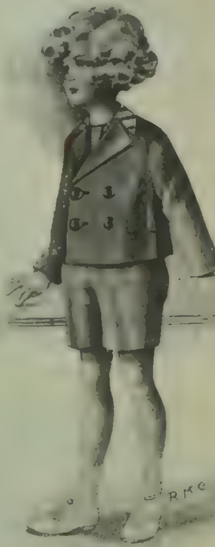

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CANADA

No. 713. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1919. Vol. LV | 9D WEEKLY

AT THE CANADIAN HENLEY.

FINISH OF THE JUNIOR EIGHT CONTEST IN THE REGATTA AT ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO.

THE COURSE AND SOME OF THE SPECTATORS

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THE PRINCE'S TRIUMPH.

THE Prince of Wales's tour continues to be a veritable triumphal progress. From every city he visits comes the same tale of being seen and conquering. Each populace appears to be vying with the last in the degree to which it takes him to its heart. The titles by which he has been hailed tell proudly of his conquests. "Sailor Prince," "Soldier Prince," "Boy Prince," "Our Prince," "Democratic Prince," "People's Prince," "Prince Charming"—these are only some of them. Mr. Mackenzie King, with a happy touch, has added another—"the Sir Galahad of the Royal Household"; and we are also told that day by day he is making good his claim to that of "England's Orator Prince."

If it were not all so much in keeping with the Prince's well-known characteristics, it would be all very astonishing; indeed, as Mr. Douglas Newton, the brilliant representative of the *Daily Chronicle*, says, the mutual and real affection shown between him and the Canadian people everywhere is remarkable—not only observers from England have been surprised by it, but Canadians of great experience have also. And he quotes an Ottawa citizen as saying:—

> Affection for the Throne? Yes, we had it in our hearts; but we didn't think it a thing to make a song about. But this lad comes along—well, he's got us! In the ordinary course I should have expected a respectful formal show; but we've gone wild. He has no side with us. We like to treat men as men; and he treats us man to man. If he'd been a Canadian he couldn't have known how to get along with us better

At all the official functions the Prince has borne himself finely, and shown all the *savoir faire* expected of him. But sometimes he must have not only alarmed but shocked the officials. After all, as the *Times* correspondent points out, from the Empire point of view, it is the scenes in the streets that are most significent. It is impossible to read the descriptions of the incidents at the Exhibition at Toronto, in the streets of Ottawa, or at the receptions at the City Halls—the Prince's own idea—without being moved or without realising the completeness of the Prince's triumph, with all it means.

* * *

THE DOMINIONS AND THE EMPIRE.

AT Ottawa the Prince of Wales and Sir Robert Borden touched upon the Imperial problem, in its past, present, and future aspects, in passages that should not be overlooked. The Prime Minister spoke of the tie which binds all the people of the Empire together—that allegiance to the Crown which is, to quote the words used by the Prince, "the expression of that common devotion to British institutions and ideals which unites all the people of this Empire"—in a manner which made his Royal Highness all the more conscious of the "very grave, and also very inspiring responsibility" which has been laid upon him. That is a unity which will be made more real by such occasions as the Prince of Wales's visit to Canada, by promoting a better understanding and cementing the sympathies between the Throne and people.

The war united the component parts of our great Empire in a manner of which nothing is so significant as the result. They combined—again to quote the words of the Prince's speech—"to act as a single State in defence of their common institutions and ideals." To the part played by Canada's soldiers and statesmen in winning the victory and in securing the peace, he paid a well-deserved tribute. Out of the war has emerged, in addition to the more direct results, an Imperial development of vital importance. As Sir Robert Borden recalled, the war arose in one sense out of treaties and understandings to which the Dominions were not parties. More perfect co-operation had necessarily to be attained during the war, and its maintenance is essential. Its guiding principle is that equality of nationhood must be recognised, thus preserving to each of the Dominions its full autonomous powers. It is interesting to recall to-day, when Cartier is being commemorated in Montreal, that that French-Canadian statesman—who laid great stress on the monarchical basis of Confederation—pointed to the freedom of action attending its consummation as one of the great foundations of its success.

The Prince of Wales rightly urged the importance of maintaining the unity achieved in war in the more complex conditions of peace, in order to assure not only the security of British institutions but the peace of the world. At Winnipeg last week, too, that eminent lawyer, Lord Finlay, reviewing certain aspects of war and peace, expressed the hope and belief that the meetings of statesmen of various parts of the Empire would be continued, and out of them would grow a permanent Council of Imperial Affairs—the solution, as he recalled, to which Lord Beaconsfield pointed in a speech made so long ago as June, 1872. Lord Finlay is one of those who regard the difficulties in the way of any fusion of Parliaments as insuperable, but he is convinced that even while they remain separate, the Empire will gain by the fact that Canada, with the other great Dominions, has a permanent place in the Council in matters that affect the common interests of all.

The welfare of the whole is bound up in that of the parts. Canadians of to-day would do well to remember Cartier's words of fifty years ago: "We intend that all our immense territory shall be well governed, and governed not merely on a selfish principle as applied to us, but in order to add to the power and to the prosperity of the Mother Country"—and to link them up with what Sir Robert Borden said on Monday, at the ceremony at the new Parliament Buildings: "What were only hopes half a century ago are now realised facts. The possibilities that the future holds of a still greater Canada will not be fulfilled unless the people of Canada are animated by high ideals and just purposes."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A Political Plank. The Liberal Convention, recently held at Ottawa, adopted a resolution concerning Canada's status in the Empire, which the *Manitoba Free Press*—the chief Liberal organ of the West—regards as "a virtually meaningless declaration directed against a danger that does not exist." The resolution thus criticised announced that the Liberal party did not regard with favour any form of Imperial centralisation, and declared in favour of a referendum before any changes take place in the relationship between Canada and the British Empire.

This idea had always been a strong plank in the Liberal platform during the Laurier *régime*, and, in fact, it was very largely owing to him that the first Imperial Conference did not come to an agreement for a basis of Imperial Federation. The fear expressed both by the official Liberal resolution and also by the Western farmers' platform of any attempt to centralise Imperial control is felt by the majority of the Unionists in Canada to be a mirage created and fostered for political purposes, which never had any actual substance, and should now be forgotten and dismissed.

* * *

Which of Two Roads? The cleavage between the two parties on this question arises from the difference in view-point between those who hold, with General Currie, that Canada would find its best development within the Empire, and those who conceive that the Dominion has already outgrown any dependence whatever on the Empire, and will develop to a greater stature as an independent unit outside of that orbit.

Which of these conflicting views will ultimately be accepted and defined as the National Policy of the Dominion depends partly on trade development, but also to a no smaller degree on the extent of British emigration, and also on the policy of those who control national education. We are inclined to attach little importance to the possibility of errors in statesmanship on the part of the Mother Country, as past mistakes have been so well forgotten and safely lived down that the far broader and more understanding views of to-day can carry no dangers comparable to the past.

* * *

On the Trail of the Profiteer. In Canada and the United States, as in the Mother Country, the public and the Governments are on the trail of the profiteer. Not only has each of the great North American countries turned its hand against that despoiler of the people, but co-operation has been established between the Boards of Commerce which they have set up, so that there is promise of effective action. The Canadian Press is hopeful that the setting up of this body is to be taken as indicating a change of attitude on the part of the public authorities, Federal and Provincial, towards trade abuses.

The only adverse criticism of the Act setting up the Canadian Board of Commerce appears to be that the penalising of offenders is relegated to the Attorney-General of the Province in which the offence is committed; but the *Montreal Gazette* points out that while it might cause speedier action if the Board of Commerce were given power to enforce its own decrees by fine or imprisonment, it will be a great gain to have the facts disclosed when profiteering is discovered, and publicity alone should prove an effective deterrent. The powers of the Board are wide, and are even characterised as "extremely inquisitional." Its power for dealing with combines is regarded by the *Toronto Globe* as an improvement on the Combines Investigation Act, in that the Board may of its own volition hold enquiries and make findings.

* * *

Vimy Ridge. Some time ago it was announced that, as a recognition of Canada's prowess, and of the part she had played in liberating them from the grasp of the Hun, the Belgian and French Governments had decided to hand over to the Dominion ground at Ypres and Vimy Ridge respectively. The terms in which the latter gift is made will be appreciated as much as the gift itself. In "the state of destitution in which it is situated at present," the Commune of Vimy is unfortunately unable to erect, as it would like to do, a monument worthy of such a great [illegible] so it has to content itself with giving the site looking to the Canadian Government to erect a worthy memorial

The gift, needless to say, will be accepted with recognition of the feelings of gratitude and admiration prompting it. It is to be hoped that the memorial hall, which it is understood will be erected on Vimy Ridge, as at Ypres, will be worthy of the heroism displayed by Canada's sons, and the sacrifice by which they won the victory.

* * *

The Surplus Sex. Col. Wm. Wood makes a plea in the *Times* for aid to be given from public funds for the emigration of women from Great Britain, in order that the disparity of the sexes among Britons throughout the Empire may be reduced. This, of course, is one of the most urgent and pressing of the Imperial problems, and everyone will agree that even to solve it partially will require the organisation and financial help of Government. As the writer of the letter points out, the Irish, Boers, and French-Canadians have a balance of the sexes. Britons alone have not, and there is approximately a million too few women overseas, while Great Britain has an excess of women nearing two millions.

Just how to tackle this problem will be a great test of statesmanship. The Government obviously cannot organise an immense marriage bureau. The condition must be accepted that all women proceeding overseas under Government assistance must either go to friends or relatives who undertake to provide for them, or they must show their ability to earn their own living. Many associations have been formed to assist the emigration of suitable women, and steps have been recently taken to amalgamate the more important of these in order to prevent overlapping, and to work to greater advantage with the Colonial Office; but the utmost capacity of these associations is quite insufficient to deal with a fraction of the great numbers involved. For the moment the congestion of shipping makes it impossible for any active steps to be taken; therefore the enforced interval should be taken advantage of to consider the whole question of emigration on broad and Imperial lines.

* * *

Gold and Oil. The report of a spectacular gold discovery in the north-western corner of Manitoba will not prove an unmixed blessing to Canada if it should lead to a stampede of miners in that district during the winter, but apart from that it is of use and importance, as it should lead to more thorough prospecting of the district, which is believed to be rich in many minerals, and should a large and valuable gold field be discovered emigration next spring will be greatly stimulated.

Attractions of another kind are engaging the serious attention of the great oil companies to the territory north of Edmonton. The Canadian Press generally views with satisfaction the refusal of the Government to grant the prospecting concession asked for by the Shell Company. It now remains for the big oil groups to send out their search parties into these northern lands and test the value of the prognostication confidently made by so many geologists. It seems probable that next year will see great activity in oil prospecting right up as far as the upper Mackenzie River.

* * *

Commercial Counsellors. The Department of Overseas Trade will have to be considerably remodelled if it is fully to carry out the work for which it was established. The name, we think, is slightly unfortunate, as we have come to connect "Overseas trade" as trade between the Mother Country and other parts of the Empire. The more correct title of the new Department would really be the Department of Export Trade.

The appointment of men trained and experienced in foreign trade as Commercial Counsellors, attached to British Embassies and Legations, is an important departure, and its success must naturally depend on the care with which the selection for these appointments is made.

If the creation of these Commercial Counsellors is as beneficial to British export trade as is hoped, it is inevitable that the Dominions will perceive the advantage either of possessing their own Counsellors abroad or of sharing the cost and benefiting by the work of the British Trade Counsellors.

We do not anticipate that the reports of the British Counsellors would be withheld from Dominion firms, but it is obvious that if their services were largely made use of by Dominion exporters, it would be felt that the Dominions should contribute towards the cost of the services. This would definitely open up the question of the federation of Imperial interests, a matter on which, as we have shown elsewhere, opinion is considerably divided in Canada. Looking ahead, it seems likely that the export trade interests of the Dominions may bring about a more sympathetic consideration of the advantages of Imperial Federation even than the question of Imperial defence.

* *

GENERAL CURRIE AND CANADIAN MILITIA.

The Meaning of His Imperialism.

General Currie arrived at Toronto on Friday of last week, and was presented with an address at the City Hall, and also held a reception, which was largely attended. At noon he spoke to a joint meeting under the auspices of the Empire and Canadian Clubs at the Massey Hall. In the evening he was the guest of the officers of the Toronto district at dinner.

At another meeting at Toronto (says the *Times* correspondent) General Currie said that he was not a militarist, but there were experts who believed that the 26,000,000 casualties that the war had cost could have been avoided if Great Britain had had a standing army of 500,000 men to throw into the conflict at the start. It was the greatest folly, he declared, for any country to be unprepared, and he believed that a Militia system could be introduced into Canada which would give the people the worth of their money, and, if necessity should arise, would be able to do its duty promptly and effectively.

Addressing the members of the Originals Club, Toronto, General Currie said:—"My Imperialism is simply this. All the traditions of the British Empire are my traditions. England is my England. Those traditions are yours, too, and your traditions are the Empire's. It must be so as long as Canada is part of the Empire. We cannot be indifferent to conditions in other parts of the Empire any more than they can be indifferent to conditions here. If England goes to war then Canada must go to war. Otherwise we must notify England that we are no longer part of the British Empire." This was greeted with shouts of "Never."

General Currie is now at Mother's Arm, in Middlesex County. On the way from Toronto he was the object of a demonstration at the country town, Strathroy, where he formerly attended the High School.

* *

REPATRIATION WORK IN FRANCE.

Three Hundred Families Passed Through Havre Depot.

The repatriation of Canadians called for considerable effort, not only in Great Britain, but also in France, where there was a number of Canadian soldiers' wives and families anxiously awaiting return to the Dominion.

This work was last February placed in the hands of Capt. D. E. Standen, of Vancouver, formerly of the 4th Divisional and G.H.Q. Staffs. Capt. Standen was despatched to Havre to open an office there and make the best arrangements possible to house the married couples passing through, and also to arrange passports, steamship passages, etc.

The officer-in-charge received whole-hearted support from the local Commissioner of the British Red Cross Society, who placed a hostel at Capt. Standen's disposal for the accommodation of Canadian soldiers' wives. When that hostel was closed, similar accommodation was provided by the British Y.W.C.A., this hostel being under the charge of Miss Schofield.

In all, some three hundred families passed through the Havre depôt, and letters subsequently received indicate the excellent arrangements made for their temporary accommodation and their passages across to Southampton.

In addition, Capt. Standen was enabled to smooth over the difficulties which arose in the matrimonial path of many Canadian soldiers who desired to marry whilst in France. As a result, he was directly responsible in facilitating a number of marriages, and it is satisfactory to note that the Lady Commandant of the Red Cross Hostel at Havre, through whose hands many of the newly-made brides passed, makes the statement that in practically all cases the women concerned will make excellent wives and good citizens

DOMINION PARLIAMENT OPENED.

Special Session for Ratification of Peace Treaty.

The Duke of Devonshire opened the Dominion Parliament on Monday afternoon, the Session being called to ratify the Peace Treaty. It is not expected that it will last more than two months.

The Speech from the Throne referred to the visit of the Prince as follows:—"In this, his first visit to the Dominion, the Prince renews his happy associations with his comrades of the Canadian Army, and at the same time undertakes the important duty of making himself acquainted at first hand with the resources and development of the country and with the ideals and aspirations of the people. The warm and sincere welcome which everywhere greets him is an assurance that the ties which unite this country with the Motherland and the other Dominions were never closer or firmer."

The Speech pointed out that Parliament had been summoned to consider and ratify the Treaty, and added that it was felt that the Treaty ought not to be ratified on behalf of Canada without the approval of Parliament. Referring to the difficult reconstruction period, the Speech (says the Ottawa correspondent of the *Times*) said that the labours of reconstruction might be difficult and even painful, but Canada must undertake them with the same united resolve and inflexible purpose as sustained its efforts during the years of conflict.

* *

THE WORK OF DEMOBILISATION.

A "Model Camp" at Kinmel.

The "L" Wing, Permanent Cadre, which sailed for Canada last month, completed its labours after eight months' arduous work at Kinmel Park and at Witley, Surrey. Originally organised to demobilise the men of M.D.6, comprising Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island districts, the wing had documented, equipped, and shipped back to Canada over 12,000 officers and other ranks from Kinmel Park up to May 20 last, when it was transferred intact to Witley. Since that time 4,000 additional troops have been handled.

At Kinmel Park the wing was quartered in Camp 19, which was regarded as a model camp in that area, it being situated on the beautiful Kinmel Hall estate, owned by Lt.-Col. H. B. Hughes, a retired British officer.

A theatre was erected in the men's canteen completely equipped with sets of scenery, lighting, and properties, in which two or three performances were given weekly free to the men by parties of artistes from Liverpool and London, in addition to those provided by the Y.M.C.A. Weekly boxing exhibitions were given for cash prizes, and sports were encouraged, so that the dull routine of demobilisation camp life was eliminated to the lowest possible degree.

In the messing of the men particular care was taken, and plates, bowls, and table furniture were provided out of regimental funds. Reading and writing-rooms were available and supplied with daily papers and writing materials.

Perhaps the best evidence of the condition of this particular camp is the fact that during the regrettable disturbances at Kinmel Park, not a parade was missed, nor was any damage incurred.

The staff of the M.D.6 Kinmel Park, and later "L" Wing, Witley, consisted of the following officers:—Lt.-Colonel E. V. Collier, D.S.O., Officer Commanding; Major D. F. Scott, second-in-command; Capt. H. W. Humphrey, Adjutant; Capts. H. A. Bonnell and I. L. O'Neil, Coy. Commanders; Capt. F. G. MacDonald, M.C., Quartermaster; Lt. S. P. Gerow, Accounts and Entertainment; Lt. H. V. Bonner, Records Officer; Capt. R. M. Barbour, M.C., Sports Officer.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

BURNS. At Calgary, Alberta, on August 24, to Mr. and Mrs. William Colby Burns, a daughter (Marguerite Elizabeth).

MARRIAGES.

ALLAN MACAULAY.—At Leith, on August 28, by the Rev. J. Maxwell Blair, M.A., James R. Allan, son of the late James Allan, Leith, to Christina Watson, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Y. Macaulay, Winnipeg.

GRAY WATSON.—On August 28, at St. Peter's Church, Belsize Square, Capt Joseph Alexander Gray, of McGill University, Montreal, to Elizabeth Watson, of Carnfield Hall, Derbyshire.

DEATHS.

BLYTH. On August 30, at Hatch Hill House, Churt, Farnham, Surrey, the result of influenza, Horace Vernon Blyth, son of the late Edward Blyth, of Belgrave Crescent, Edinburgh, aged 56.

In Memoriam notices can be prepaid at the following rates. A minimum of three lines, or 36 words, $5 for five years. Each additional word, 10 cents for the period. Rates for prepayment for longer periods or perpetuity will be quoted on application.

THE PRINCE IN TORONTO AND OTTAWA

Extraordinary Scenes of Enthusiasm.

WHILE in Toronto last week, the Prince of Wales on Tuesday morning, visited the principal hospital in the city, and conversed with a number of disabled soldiers, by whom he was most warmly received. Before visiting the Sick Children's Hospital he sent a large number of toys to the little patients.

In the afternoon, before a crowded and enthusiastic gathering of students, professors, and other representatives of the cultured classes in the University Hall, he received the degree of LL.D. Sir Robert Faulkner, President of the University, in presenting him for the degree, emphasised the Prince's happy association with members of the Toronto University in France. In a short speech, which was punctuated by cheers, his Royal Highness thanked the University for the honour conferred upon him, and said the anti-toxin establishment with which the University was equipped had rendered invaluable service during the war for the forces of the British Empire and our Allies, while over six thousand Toronto graduates and students had served in his Majesty's Forces, over six hundred, alas! having been killed.

RIDEAU HALL, THE RESIDENCE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, WHERE THE PRINCE RESIDED WHILE IN OTTAWA.

In the evening his Royal Highness attended an officers' dinner, presided over by Brig.-General J. A. Gunn, at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, when he was the recipient of a loving cup. A dance followed in the club-house.

On Wednesday the Prince had a round of golf, and was admitted as a barrister at Osgoode Hall.

Scenes of Wild Enthusiasm.

Scenes of wild enthusiasm, outdoing even those already experienced there, awaited the Prince on Wednesday afternoon in the Exhibition grounds, where he was to present medals to returned soldiers, some 10,000 of whom gathered before his arrival in front of the enormous grand stand, which was packed with spectators, and from which a platform extended to accommodate the Prince and his staff. This large body of ex-soldiers were so anxious to participate in the welcome to the Prince that all efforts to get them into battalion formation failed, though they cheered their former officers vociferously (says Reuter's special correspondent).

When the Prince, attended by his staff, rode into the arena he thus found himself in the midst of a cheering, laughing mass, which closed round his horse, separating him from his staff. Further movement was impossible, and ultimately the laughing Prince was hauled by his admirers amidst scenes of the wildest excitement over the heads of the people to the platform, his horse remaining wedged in the crowd.

On arriving on the platform his Royal Highness raised his hand and the uproar ceased; whereupon he spoke a few words on the need of standing steadily together in peace as well as in war, a remark which was taken in excellent part by the assembly, which, though previously completely out of hand, assumed an attitude of attention. The ceremony of conferring medals was then begun, the Prince also shaking hands with numerous veterans who were pushed up over the heads of the crowd from below. At the end a way out to his car was found for him amidst a great outburst of cheering.

From the exhibition the Prince motored through lines of cheering people to Prospect Park Cemetery, where he planted a tree in memory of fallen soldiers belonging to the Earlscourt district.

Magnificent Welcome in Ottawa.

The Prince of Wales met with a magnificent welcome on his arrival at Ottawa on Thursday. He was received at the station (where a guard of honour was mounted by the G.W.V.A.) by the Duke of Devonshire, Sir Robert Borden, and several other members of the Cabinet, General Currie, Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Sir George Perley, Mayor Fisher and a number of other prominent public men and citizens.

A procession was formed to the Parliament Buildings, which it took six hours to reach, the cheering crowds being so dense as to make some portions of the route almost impassable. At the Parliament Buildings itself the entire grounds were filled and every balcony and window was lined with an enthusiastic concourse of cheering people.

An address from the Dominion Government, presented by Sir Robert Borden, expressed the popular satisfaction at the Prince's association with the Canadian forces in the war. "This comradeship-in-arms in the world-wide struggle for the preservation of justice and liberty," it declared, "has established a peculiar bond of affection and sympathy between your Royal Highness and the Dominion, which will never be severed."

A tornado of cheering arose when the Prime Minister had finished, but was hushed when the Prince replied in a clear voice, while the populace broke the ropes and streamed in a solid, breathless mass around the platform.

His Royal Highness began by expressing his deep gratitude for the cordiality of his reception in Canada, and went on modestly to acknowledge the reference to his own small war services. He continued:—

> You have spoken, Mr. Prime Minister, of allegiance to the Crown as the expression of that common devotion to British institutions and ideals which unites all the people of this Empire. I am conscious that this lays upon me as His Majesty's heir a very grave and also a very inspiring responsibility. I therefore greatly prize the opportunity you have given me of seeing all parts of this great Dominion, and myself making real acquaintance with its people and acquiring first-hand knowledge of its splendid prospects.
>
> I believe Canada can now look forward to rapidly increasing power, both moral and material, as one of the great nations of the British Commonwealth. It will be my constant endeavour to share her hopes and feelings, and deserve her confidence.

When the storm of applause subsided the Mayor read a civic address of welcome, to which the Prince gave a most cordial reply, afterwards stepping off the platform to inspect the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides and Veterans drawn up to welcome him. The Prince was made a member of the Great War Veterans' Association, being handed a gold badge.

After the inspection the Royal procession passed slowly through the streets to Government House, where a garden party was held in the afternoon and an official dinner in the evening.

Reception at Ottawa City Hall.

On Friday an enormous crowd gathered outside the City Hall, where a reception, open to all, was held. About 2,500 people had the honour of being presented, and among them were many children, who will never forget until their dying day that they shook hands with the Heir to the Throne. The disappointed crowd outside, who realised that their chances of passing before the Prince were very small, were consoled when the Prince came out on the platform and expressed regret that he could not shake hands with everyone. "Unfortunately," he said, "I have only two hands and can only shake hands with one at a time." His remark was received with a roar of cheers and wild waving of hats and handkerchiefs.

At a luncheon given by the Government on Friday, the Prince had Sir Robert Borden on his right, and the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King on his left.

In the course of his speech the Prince said: "We used to have a phrase in France applicable to anything which raised our spirits and cheered us up, from granting leave to a successful raid. We used to say it raised our morale. Well, this precisely expresses the effect that travelling through Canada is producing on me now. It is raising my morale, and I am convinced that the splendid Canadian spirit which carried us victoriously through the last five trying, strenuous years will help to solve the intricate and difficult problems of peace which lie ahead." His Royal Highness then proposed the toast of the Dominion, coupled with the names of the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition.

Sir Robert Borden, in replying, said the Prince had come among them for the first time, but not as a stranger. The youth of Canada, who had returned from glorious service for the great cause of freedom and justice, hailed him as a comrade. Sir Robert continued:—

> The recent war arose in one sense out of treaties and understandings to which the Dominions were not parties, and as to which their Ministers had not been, and, in some cases, could not have been, consulted. We believed that the existence of the Empire was at stake, and in no Dominion was there any hesitation as to its duty. During the progress of the struggle a more perfect co-operation became necessary, and it was attained. The guiding principle was laid down that within our Commonwealth of nations the equality of nationhood must be recognised, preserving thus to each Dominion the full autonomous power which it now holds, and safeguarding to each, by necessary consultation and an adequate voice and influence, its highest interests in the issues of war or peace—for each nation the complete control of its own affairs, and for the whole Empire the necessary co-operation according to the will of the people in all matters of common concern.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TRAIN IN WHICH THE PRINCE IS TRAVELLING THROUGH CANADA.

Mr. Mackenzie King said the Canadian people had recognised in the Prince the Sir Galahad of the Royal household, the young knight and future King, whose joy was in service to others. And as Sir Galahad, through his pure life and noble deeds, was rewarded by a vision of the Holy Grail, so, too, they prayed and believed that in the time appointed the Prince would win the radiance of the people's love and devotion which made a lasting glory around a throne.

On Saturday the Prince played golf in the morning and afternoon on the Royal Ottawa Club course.

On Sunday he called on Lady Laurier and Lady Borden, and went to church in the morning at St. Bartholomew's Church, where Bishop Roper preached on "The stone which the builders rejected."

The New Parliament Buildings.

On Monday—Labour Day—the Prince, in the presence of a great gathering, laid the foundation-stone of the Victory Tower, which marks the completion of Canada's new Parliament Building. A noticeable feature of this magnificent ceremony was the number of returned soldiers, who filled a great open space facing the dais with a solid block of khaki, and also furnished an imposing Guard of Honour. The cheers swelled into a mighty roar when the stone had been laid and the Prince called for cheers for the King. The shouting, however, reached the climax when Sir Robert Borden called for three cheers for the Prince of Wales.

A tribute in his Royal Highness's speech to the part played by Sir Robert Borden and the declaration that British freedom and British unity were safe in Canadian hands were also received with enthusiasm.

On the invitation of Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, the Prince afterwards unfurled a Victory Loan flag, and then, accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire and Sir Robert Borden, went down to inspect the guard of honour and award medals and decorations to returned soldiers, to each of whom he said a few friendly words. At the close of the proceedings the Prince made a short impromptu speech, congratulating the men on their splendid service, and asking them to regard him as a comrade in peace as they had done in war. The Prince had a great send-off upon his departure.

The Prince later looked in at the Labour Union sports at Lansdowne Park, where he was also very warmly received. The feature of the day was an organised Labour Union Corps, which kept order on the roads and aided in giving the Prince a cordial welcome.

The Prince had a wonderful reception in the afternoon from the French residents of Hull. His Royal Highness held an al fresco levée, open to everybody, in front of the Town Hall, where he was boisterously welcomed by an enormous and good-humoured crowd. A very large number of persons shook hands with him, while the little daughters of the Mayor, Mr. Archambault, presented him with a bouquet. Afterwards he reviewed the French veterans of the war, addressing them in their own language.

Visit to Montreal.

On Tuesday the Prince of Wales arrived in Montreal on a brief visit before proceeding to the West. Replying to a toast at the civic luncheon, the Prince said he had had a wonderful welcome during his long drive in Montreal. It touched him deeply, and he was looking forward to returning there in October.

The Prince's Western Tour.

The programme of the Prince of Wales's tour is as follows:—Port Arthur and Fort William will be reached September 8, and Winnipeg, September 9. Leaving Winnipeg the following day, the Royal party will proceed to Saskatoon, September 11, and Edmonton, September 12, thence southward to Calgary, arriving September 14. Four days will be spent in Calgary and its vicinity, including a visit to the celebrated "Bar U" ranch of Mr. George Lane. Leaving Calgary on September 17, stops will be made at Banff, Lake Louise and Field, in the Rockies, the programme at Field including a visit to the beautiful Yoho Valley. Revelstoke will be reached September 20, and Vancouver on September 22 A Canadian Pacific steamer will take his Royal Highness across to Victoria on September 23. Visits will be made to a number of points on Vancouver Island, returning to Vancouver September 29.

From Vancouver, the Prince will motor to New Westminster, and thence to the Kettle Valley route through Southern British Columbia, reaching Penticton on September 29, and making a steamer trip on the Okanagan Lake. Nelson will be reached October 1, and Lake Kootenay crossed. The route next is through the Crow's Nest Pass into and across the prairies, stopping at Macleod, October 2; Lethbridge, October 2; Medicine Hat, October 3; Moose Jaw, October 4; and Regina, October 4. A little beyond Regina three days will be spent in duck shooting. Resuming the journey at Qu'Appelle, a stop will be made at Brandon, October 9; Portage la Prairie, October 10; Winnipeg, October 10; and Fort William, October 11.

The total length of the Prince's seventy-day journey, from Quebec to the Pacific coast and back to Ottawa by the route detailed, is over 8,800 miles.

Visits to United States and Australia.

Mr. Hylan, Mayor of New York, has received a telegram from the Prince of Wales accepting the Mayor's invitation to receive the freedom of the city. His Royal Highness hopes to reach the United States in November.

The *Melbourne Age* states that it has been definitely arranged for the Prince of Wales to visit Australia in May, 1920, and that he will spend two months in the Commonwealth.

* * —

Addressing the directors and representatives of the Labour organisations of Toronto on Monday, Mr. Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress, warned Canadian workers that reforms cannot be brought about by violence, that the only way of furthering their interests is through orderly progress and evolution. Mr. Moore (says the *Times* correspondent) declared the Labour situation to be less serious than was sometimes imagined, and he believed the crisis to be past.

SIR GEORGE ETIENNE CARTIER.

Memorial at Montreal Unveiled by the King from Balmoral To-day.

TO DAY (Saturday) the King, by pressing an electric button at Balmoral, will unveil the memorial on Fletcher's Field, Montreal, to Sir George Etienne Cartier, the great French-Canadian statesman.

The memorial is the work of George W. Hill, R.C.A., the well-known Canadian sculptor. It was to have been unveiled in 1914 to mark the hundredth anniversary of Cartier's birth, but the ceremony had to be postponed because the statue of Cartier himself, as well as several of the bronzes for the pedestal, was still in Antwerp, where it was being cast when war broke out. These statues remained hidden there until the end of hostilities, and have since arrived safely in Montreal.

SIR GEORGE ETIENNE CARTIER.

Sir George's only living daughter, Miss Hortense Cartier, will be present at the unveiling ceremony, having travelled from Cannes for the occasion. This will be her first visit to Canada for 47 years. In 1872 she left with her father for England, where he died a few months after his arrival.

A Father of Confederation.

Sir George Etienne Cartier was the French-Canadian Father of Confederation, and a member of the Colonial Conference in London 1866-7, that finally obtained the passage of the British North America Act, which created the Dominion of Canada.

He was born at St. Antoine, in the county of Verchères, Quebec, on September 6, 1814, and claimed descent from one of the nephews of Jacques Cartier, the adventurous Breton navigator, who first landed on Canadian soil on June 21, 1534. His grandfather was one of the first members chosen to represent Verchères when the Constitutional Act of 1791 gave birth to Lower Canada.

The future statesman embarked upon a legal career after leaving the College of St. Sulpice, Montreal, and in 1835 commenced practice in that city. He soon became interested in the political struggle which was being waged by Louis Papineau for increased self-government. By the Constitutional Act of 1791 Canada was divided into two parts, known as Upper and Lower Canada, the Legislature in each Province consisting of a House of Assembly and a Legislative Council, the people electing the former and the Crown the latter.

His Political Career.

The agitation culminated in the rebellion of 1837, when Cartier sided with Papineau. After its failure Cartier for a time resided in the United States, but, assured of non-arrest, he returned to his native Province, though not until 1847 did he resume political activity. Then he was elected to the Assembly as member for his native county. In 1855 he became Provincial Secretary in the Conservative Cabinet of Sir Allan McNab, and in 1857 succeeded Mr. Drummond as Attorney-General for Lower Canada. The question of Confederation was still a burning one, and in 1858 Cartier accompanied Messrs. Galt and Ross to England in the interest of Federal union, but no action was then taken by the Imperial authorities. His intimate association with Sir John A. Macdonald commenced when he joined him in forming a Coalition Cabinet in 1858, taking office as Attorney-General. In 1864 Cartier was called upon to form a Cabinet, but declined in favour of Sir Etienne Taché, serving under him as Attorney-General of Lower Canada until, in July, 1867, Confederation became an accomplished fact.

Cartier's great success in bringing the Dominion into being has been borne testimony to in the biographies of Sir John A. Macdonald and by both English and French historians. On the date when Confederation came into force (July 1, 1867) he was sworn in as a member of the new Privy Council of the Dominion and made a C.B., and in the following year was created a Baronet and appointed Minister of Militia and Defence in the Federal Cabinet, in which Sir John A. Macdonald was Premier. In 1868 he was a delegate to England to confer with the Imperial Government respecting the defences of the Dominion and the acquisition of the North West Territories.

Apart from his great work as a Father of Confederation Canada and the Empire are indebted to Sir George Cartier for his advocacy of many important public measures and undertakings, such as the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway, including the wonderful Victoria Bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal, opened by King Edward in 1860, and the reorganisation of the Militia of the Dominion.

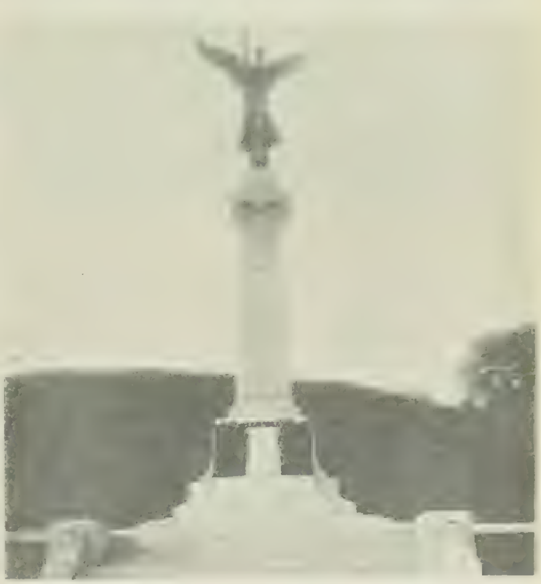
At the General Election in 1873 he lost his seat as one of the members for Montreal, but was shortly after elected M.P. for the constituency of Provencher, in Manitoba, a fact which indicates the position which he had attained as a Canadian statesman appreciated throughout the Dominion.

He died during a visit to England for the benefit of his health on May 20, 1873, and at his funeral in Montreal a great multitude accorded the last tribute of respect to a great career. As the years pass his achievements have obtained even greater recogniton and his memory acquired a deeper reverence.

Cartier was the author of the favourite national song of French-Canadians, "O Canada, Mon Pays, Mon Amour."

Quebec's Greatest Statesman.

In "Representative Canadians" George Maclean Rose said: "Cartier is looked upon, and perhaps deservedly, by the French-Canadian people as the greatest statesman that the Province of Quebec has produced. He was a hard and fast partyist, but a devoted friend of his race. The great secret of his success was his strong ambition and his almost phenomenal perseverance and energy. In private life his name was always above reproach. Indeed, some of his admirers, and those whose statements are entitled to regard, aver that the great statesman made a practice of sacrificing his private interests to those of the public. It was customary for those who heard him to say that after his speeches nothing remained to be said. Every point of value was brought into light, every argument of weight was skilfully marshalled and made to bear in the direction of the speaker's contentions. He had the gift, too, of being a master in both languages."



C.P.R.] [Photograph.

THE CARTIER MEMORIAL AT MONTREAL, WHICH IS TO BE UNVEILED TO-DAY.

Before the erection of the Cartier statue.

Lord Carnarvon, who had been Colonial Secretary during the period before Confederation became an accomplished fact, in a speech made at Montreal on September 19, 1883, in alluding to the statesmen who had contributed to the happy result, said: "If I might for one moment single out the remembrance of one for whom I had a deep regard, and I may say a personal affection, it would be the memory of Sir George Cartier.

English and French alike may remember him with pleasure and pride. I recall all his charming qualities, and I delight to think that one whose name was so familiar with his generation, and who played so important a part in Canadian politics, is destined to have a statue in Ottawa." Sir John A. Macdonald, in unveiling the statue at Ottawa, said of him, "Cartier was as bold as a lion. He was just the man I wanted. But for him Confederation could not have been carried."

Canada's Constitution.

Cartier's statesmanlike views with regard to Canada and the Mother Country can be judged from the following passages in the speech he delivered at the inaugural dinner of the Royal Colonial Institute in London on March 10, 1869:—

"The Constitution which we enjoy was enacted by us, though it is by virtue of an Imperial Act. It was not the initiation of the British Parliament, or of the British nation; we were allowed by the liberality of England to do it ourselves. We came before the English Government, we came before the English Parliament, we presented a system which was, of course, a representative system; and it is a great source, I will not say of pride, but a great source of encouragement, to the public men who then took part in that great scheme that it was adopted by the English Government and by the British Parliament without, I may say, a word of alteration. We feel grateful for the freedom of action which was given to us on that occasion.

"We do not find fault with our neighbours. We are good friends with our neighbours, and at this festive board, in the presence of the illustrious Minister who represents that great nation, I am glad to have this opportunity of telling him that, with regard to him, and with regard to ourselves, we are as fully in the exercise of our freedom as anyone on the earth. Our Dominion, our Confederation, is not formed on the democratic principle: the representative element is a part of it, but it is founded on a monarchical basis. Our neighbours have their Confederation based entirely on the democratic principle; they have tried the experiment, and it is a great success; but we have tried our system to some extent, and we expect that its trial will result in this—that so long as England shall be England, and so long as England shall enjoy the freedom and the advantage of a Parliament, our political gravitation and our political affection will always be towards the Mother Country. In order that we may not lose sight of this fact, that we have founded a great Empire which will extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, we intend that all that immense territory shall be well governed, and governed not merely on a selfish principle as applied to us, but in order to add to the power and to the prosperity of the Mother Country.

Saxon and Norman Blood.

"I have heard a great deal this evening with regard to the Anglo-Saxon race. I had the honour to be presented to her Majesty when she graciously gave me invitation, ten or twelve years ago, to go to Windsor, and her Majesty was kind enough to interrogate me about the French-Canadians. The shortest definition which I could give (because you must always be brief to Royalty, and perhaps to this meeting) was that the French-Canadians, as well as myself, were English citizens speaking French. They appreciate the worth and the value of Saxon blood; and I cannot lose sight of the fact that there is an admixture of Norman blood with the best blood of England. I merely mention this to show that I am not in any way wounded by the admission, because I know a little of past history. With regard to ourselves on the other side, the two races there are Frenchmen and Englishmen; we are Frenchmen, and the Frenchmen in Lower Canada (or rather English citizens speaking French) have proved that we can carry out representative institutions. It is said, by our neighbours opposite here, that representative and free government cannot be carried out. If they look to that French Colony, which a few years ago numbered only 45,000, and which now numbers 1,000,000, they would see that the carrying out of the representative system has been a success."

* *

OBITUARY.

At St. John, N.B., Mr. William A. Ewing, K.C.

At Torrance, Mr. William J. Wilson (43), Director of Chemistry at the Central Technical School, Toronto.

At Winnipeg, Mr. Richard Roche (64), a well-known sportsman in Western Canada.

At Glasgow, on August 29, the death took place of Mr. John Richard Kidston Law, who was born in New Brunswick in 1857, and was a brother of the Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law, M.P. He was for a time engaged in tea-planting in Ceylon, but about thirty years ago went to Glasgow, and joined his brother in the business of Messrs. William Jacks & Co., iron merchants. He was unmarried.

* *

General Turner, prior to relinquishing his appointment as Chief of the General Staff, O.M.F.C., acknowledged, on behalf of the troops under his command, the hospitable treatment received by officers and men from the following organisations:—Canadian Red Cross Society Overseas, Union Jack Club, Catholic Army Huts, Salvation Army, Y.M.C.A., and the Bulldog Club for Service and ex-Service Men.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

Canada and the Empire.

"A Canadian may be opposed to centralised Imperial control as unnecessary and undesirable, and still be as loyal to the British Empire as if he were a citizen of London, the heart of the Empire. He does not see that it is necessary to fortify the power of the tie of blood with constitutional structures that would have their disadvantages in relation to a group of nations which, while having great common interests, have also separate and very distinct interests of their own. He may desire that under ordinary circumstances each nation of the Empire should work out its own destiny in perfect liberty and with regard to its own interests, knowing that where the common interests of the Empire are at stake all its parts will be of one mind; that where any part of the Empire is threatened the other parts will make its cause their cause. In brief, he may see in the strength of British blood the greatest power for Imperial unity. But is that the spirit in which the Liberal Convention has gone on record as strongly opposed to any attempt to centralise Imperial control?"—*Ottawa Journal.*

Rewarding the Victors.

"A title coming from the untainted source of the Throne and accorded for valuable service to the Empire, is a distinction to be coveted. The true patriot does not labour, consciously, at any rate, for cold cash; but it is deep in human nature to love distinction. The visible insignia of the honour may be quite negligible, as a red button in the lapel of the coat, an iron cross not worth, intrinsically, 50 cents: but the thing which the trifle symbolises—the thanks of the King and the nation, the appreciation of large service rendered—that is what is cherished, and rightly so."—*Montreal Gazette.*

Tail-Twisting for Votes.

"Criticisms of British policies, slurs on British friendship, and attacks on British methods are certain to be incidental to the struggle now in progress between President Wilson and the majority of the Senate over the ratification of the Peace Treaty. Already the note has been struck by Senator Borah and Senator Sherman, in attacking the Shantung articles, dragged in the ferocious and omnivorous British lion by the tail, giving a few of the old traditional twists before he let go. Such attacks must not be regarded seriously. To accept them as reflecting the general attitude of the people of the United States might lead to the destruction of that good-will which co-operation in a great effort built up. This good-will existing between the Anglo-Saxon peoples of the world may save the peoples of the earth from anarchy and chaos in the not distant years, and become a more potent force for peace than the League of Nations itself. It holds in itself the seeds of a rich inheritance for future generations."—*Montreal Star.*

Revival of Naval Stations.

"One result of the destruction of the German Navy will be the revival of the glories of the British naval stations around the world. The *Victoria Colonist* hails with delight the restoration of the North Pacific Squadron, with headquarters at Esquimalt. Halifax, Bermuda, and other stations which suffered by the forced concentration of fleets in the home waters of Britain will come to life again. The United States Navy will also add its contribution to the gaiety and prosperity of many of these places. Exactly one-half of its power has been assigned to guard the Western Coast, and the vanguard has already started for the Pacific by way of Panama. The main base of this Pacific fleet will be in Puget Sound, Washington, and no doubt many opportunities will be found for an interchange of courtesies with the British squadron at Esquimalt."—*Toronto Globe.*

Admiral Jellicoe's Report.

"It may be that Admiral Jellicoe does not advocate centralisation, as his scheme is said to provide for a real Imperial Navy 'whose future under a unified command is dependent on the continuous expansion of the Dominion Navies on a standardisation plan common to all.' So long as the principle is recognised that each Dominion may control its own naval defences, there will be the heartiest desire in the Dominions to co-operate with the British authorities in standardisation, and in every way that can enable the naval forces throughout the Empire to be welded into a unit in time of war. Efficiency alone requires that they shall be homogeneous apart from sentiment, political unity, and common interests.—*Toronto Globe.*

A Chance Yet.

"Canadian girls need not feel discouraged by the fact that so many of the soldier boys found wives 'over there.' According to the Canadian Year Book for 1918 the male population of Canada is over 400,000 more than the female, or for every 1,000 females there are over 1,125 males."—*Stratford Herald.*

IN THE YPRES SALIENT, 1919.

A Visit to Another of Canada's Famous Battlegrounds

By Sydney R. Fay (29th Vancouver Battalion)

NO sector of the Western Front is more sacred to Canada than the immortal Ypres Salient. I have just returned from a visit to that famous field, around which Canadian history has been woven since the memorable stand of Princess Pat's Canadian Light Infantry in February, 1915. From this first engagement of Dominion troops about St. Eloi, on to the Second Battle of Ypres two months later, the crater fighting of April, 1916, Sanctuary Wood and Hooge in the opening days of June, 1916, and the culminating blow for the formidable ridges of Northern Flanders, brought to a head in the battle of Passchendaele in November, 1917, Canadian regiments have won renown fighting to retain posession of the Salient of Ypres.

Taking the train at the market town of Hazebrouck, I reached Poperinghe, on the threshold of ancient Ypres, at dusk, after a journey of two hours, passing on the way numbers of historic landmarks, including Mont des Cats, where the first German prince killed in the war lies buried.

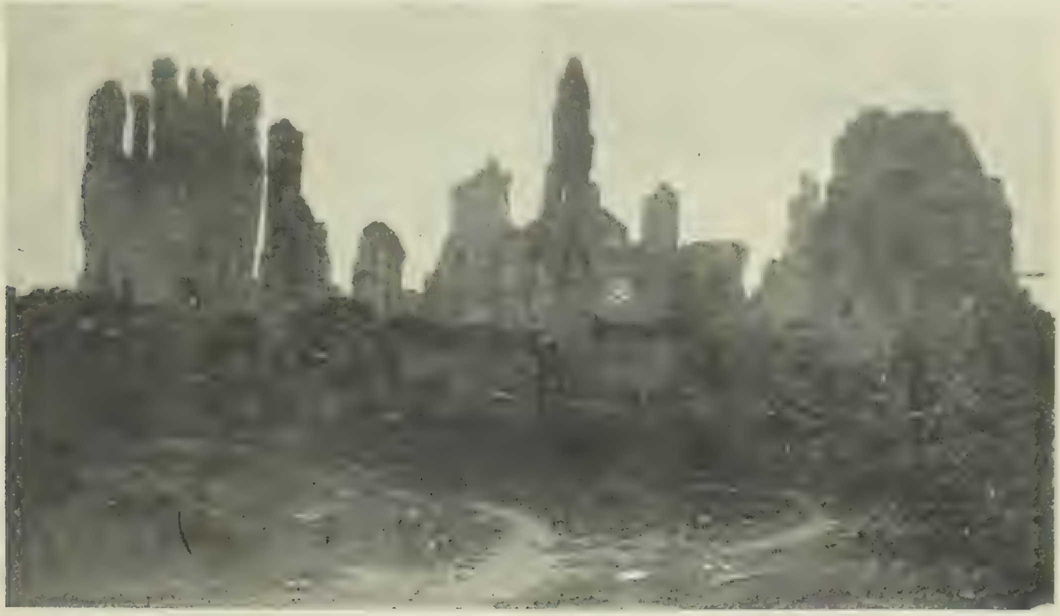
Poperinghe, a centre of Canadian activity throughout the war, has changed but little, and still bears the marks of many a stiff bombardment from the air and frequent heavy shelling. On the outskirts of the town itself is a prisoner of war camp, where I spent my first night in the company of the British guard.

I commenced my expedition proper with a visit next morning to the Rémy Siding, where a Canadian hospital was once located, the institution through which passed many veterans of the First Division who suffered the first German poison gas. Here also is to be found a large cemetery with many Canadian graves (there are 12,000 graves all told). Among these I was able to pick out the last resting-places of Major General M. S. Mercer, who commanded the Third Canadian Division and was killed at Sanctuary Wood; Lt.-Col. Frank A. Creighton, the civil engineer who led the 1st Battalion; Lt.-Col. Marshall, who commanded the 15th Canadian Highlanders; and Lt.-Col. A. W. Tanner, of the 2nd Field Ambulance—all of whom gave up their lives in the early 191[illegible] fighting.

From Rémy I continued my journey by train to Ypres, [illegible] intimately known to almost every Canadian who has fought on this front. The old town, ever proud of its many battle-scarred buildings and ruins, which can never be replaced, is to-day the Mecca of crowds of sightseers on tour in the war zones, among whom I found many a Canadian father and mother seeking the grave of a loved one who gave his life for the cause.

As was to be expected, the famous old Cloth Hall is the centre of attraction for the majority of visitors. Hundreds visit it daily. Its ruins are world-famous, with a peculiar fascination all their own. Since November, 1914, the building has been under shell fire, kept up from day to day, for long periods until hostilities ceased. Only a shell of the original structure survives, but what is left standing of its sacred walls will remain untouched down the ages, except by the [illegible] souvenir-hunter who casts envious eyes and waits [illegible] tunity. The ramparts, too, draw many people, a[illegible] every part of the town which the majority of [illegible] would like to see preserved as far as is possible.

Leaving the town itself, I spent some time traversing the famous Ypres-Menin Road, as well known to Canadian units as the Lens-Arras Road is to the battalions who fought in the 1917-18 engagements. On the immediate left of the Menin Gate is an area which has been allotted to Canada by the Belgian Government as a suitable site for a permanent memorial building to those Canadians who fell in Flanders. I understand that this is projected on a large scale, though at the time of writing I am unaware of its exact nature. However, it will be an accomplished fact quite soon, for preliminary construction work has commenced, under the supervision of Lt.-Col. Beckles Willson.



THE CATHEDRAL AND CLOTH HALL AT YPRES BY MOONLIGHT.
Canadian War Records Photograph.

Others, too, are preparing sites for elaborate tributes, particularly the Australians, who are erecting a magnificent and imposing memorial of stone and concrete near Polygon Wood, one which will fairly dominate the surrounding country. The general Australian scheme for permanent memorials, it appears, includes one for each Division, to be set up on the battlefield where the heaviest fighting of the Division took place. T[illegible] memorial at Polygon "dump," for instance, stands for [illegible] sacrifices of the Fifth Australian Division on that battle[illegible]. Similarly, the memorial of the First Australian Division is to be erected at Pozières, scene of the bitter Somme fighting in 1916. Such a scheme, it seems to me, should commend itself to Canada as a means of commemorating the noble record of her four Division

From the environs of Ypres I next took train to Passchendaele, another point of extreme interest to Canadian tourists. Alighting as near as possible to the ruins of the village, I was able to walk in twenty minutes to the crest of the famous Passchendaele Ridge, once considered impregnable by the enemy, but which Canadian infantry battalions conquered at the first attempt in November, 1917.

There is little change in the general aspect of [illegible]. Everywhere relics of one of the greatest battles of [illegible] relics, too—ruined, shell-battered pill-boxes, from which the

Boches had hoped to obliterate the oncoming Canadians with their murderous machine-gun fire. There is the débris of these steel and concrete fortifications all around, and, it seems, thousands of shell holes, half-filled with water and slime—and some with the human wreckage of battle—grim facts which a slow drying-up process is beginning to disclose.

Standing on the ruins of the little village church of Passchendaele, I was able to scan the surrounding country from east to west and see easily into Roulers, whose church spire looms up defiantly.

Working on the Ridge, I found a British burying party in charge of a V.C. officer. Like those I saw on Vimy Ridge, these men were engaged on the grim but sacred task of removing bodies to permanent cemeteries, where the graves are well cared for.

A strange sight as I stood on the slopes of the Ridge was the air mail speeding overhead on its peaceful mission—recalling memories of our own war-planes rushing through space to meet the enemy machines beyond the Ridge, and of bitter combats above the clouds.

In this vicinity I noticed a memorial to Nova Scotia's brave Highlanders who fell at Decline Copse and Vienna Cottage in the fighting of October, 1917—officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 85th Battalion. While sojourning in this locality, like myself, many Canadians will pause beside a simple cross which marks the grave of Pte. C. C. Hughes, of Australia, the fighting son of a fighting Premier.

Other Canadian Battlefields.

Leaving heroic Passchendaele, I walked over to another Canadian field, that of Hooge, which has been called the "Tank cemetery"—so many of these engines of war came to grief hereabouts, as a cursory glance around will show. Then on to St. Eloi, recalling memories of June, 1916, when the 6th Brigade of Canadian Infantry, under Brig.-General Ketchen, of Winnipeg, fought against overwhelming odds and paid a heavy price in lives.

Thence I continued my tour to Sanctuary Wood, where a phantom army flits about the shell-scarred stumps of trees, and Observatory Ridge and Maple Copse, where Canadian traditions were upheld. There are many graves of Canadians all round about these fields, mostly of those who fell in the months of April, May, and June, 1916.

I next travelled south to Kemmel and Mount Kemmel, which many Canadians will remember, though this particular battlefield has changed almost beyond recognition since Canadians were there. For example, the famous château, which used to nestle at the foot of Kemmel Hill—for many months a comfortable headquarters for Canadian brigade staffs—is a heap of débris to-day. The villages of Kemmel and Locre, nearby, suffered also in the enemy's last great push, but are recovering. Indeed, it looks probable that Kemmel will become an important centre for visitors. The place was a much-fancied summer resort before the war, and with the historic associations added, and building of temporary and permanent structures going on apace, Kemmel should soon be well on the map.

The civilian population of Locre, where Canadians often rested from the firing line, is returning, too, and business is thriving in this typical Flanders market town. Locre Church was razed to the ground, but in the churchyard are to be found numbers of Canadian graves, generally of men of the original Second Division, who were killed on the Kemmel front, or died of wounds at the local convent, which for many months housed a Canadian field ambulance.

Before leaving the Kemmel area I included visits to Lindenhoeck Station and Dranoutre, points known to many Canadians of the First and Second Divisions.

I concluded my visit to the Ypres battlefields with a trip to the Langemarck and St. Julien districts, where the First Division made Canada's reputation secure. Few Canadians will leave these places out of their itineraries. There is a magic attraction about them still, after four and a-half years, for it is there that many of Canada's "Contemptibles" rest.

* *

The Victory Medal, for services in theatres of war since August 5, 1914, will be in bronze, and will be attached to the riband by a ring. No clasp will be issued with the medal.

Arrangements are being made by the War Office to establish an information bureau at Ypres for the convenience of British visitors. The object is to provide on the Flanders battlefield a place where accurate information may be obtained regarding the position of graves, the features of the old Salient, etc. A similar bureau will probably be established somewhere on the site of the Somme battlefield.

The Agent-General for British Columbia, who has greatly interested himself in the establishment of a regular direct line of steamship sailings from Vancouver *viâ* the Panama Canal, announces that the Johnston Line is commencing the operation of a regular service between Swedish ports *viâ* Calais and Havre, to and from British Columbia ports. Mr. Henri Moreau, 83, Rue H. N. Marcel, Paris, is the agent of the line in France.

VIMY RIDGE MEMORIAL.

French Government's Offer to Canada.

It was stated some time ago that the French Government had decided to present a portion of the Vimy Ridge to Canada in recognition of the gallantry displayed by the Canadians on that historic spot. The proposal has since then taken concrete form in the offer of two alternative sites for the erection of a suitable memorial, the following letter having been sent to General Currie by the French Ministry of War:—

"I have the honour to inform you that the Commune of Vimy, anxious to manifest its gratitude to the Canadian Army, which immortalised itself in the fighting on its territory, as well as its thankfulness for the offer made it by the Franco-Canada Committee, and principally by the Province of Ontario, Canada, to adopt it, together with the neighbouring Commune, ardently desires to see the memory of its glorious veterans perpetuated on its soil.

"In the state of destitution in which it is situated at present, the Commune is, unfortunately, unable to erect, as it would like to do, a monument worthy of such a great memory, but it has decided at least to make a gift to the Canadian Army of a plot of its soil in the hope that that Army will be willing itself to raise a monument to its dead If the Canadian General Staff adopts that idea, the Commune offers it a choice between two sites of an area, each of them of about five or six hectares. Both overlook the Vimy-Lens Plain, one quite close to the Vimy-Arras-Bethune Road, the other rather further off, and of such a nature that it could easily be joined up to the road by an avenue.

"Should the Canadian General Staff decide on erecting such a monument, all it will have to do will be to come to an agreement with the Mayor of Vimy regarding the site it intends to choose, and the work will be able to start without delay."

The offer has been warmly accepted by the Canadian authorities. The memorial to be erected on the Ridge will, like that to be erected at Ypres, take the form of a Canadian Hall of Record, dedicated to the Canadian dead, and for the benefit of Canadian pilgrims to the battlefield (says Reuter's Paris correspondent).

* *

CANADIANS AND U.S. WAR TOLL.

Canada's war toll in men, according to the official figures of the Department of Militia, issued on August 12, is 54,919 dead, 8,119 reported missing, 2,818 prisoners of war, 149,709 wounded. The details are as follows: Killed in action or died of wounds—officers, 2,536; other ranks, 48,333. Died—officers, 234; other ranks, 3,706. Missing—officers, 352; other ranks, 7,767. Prisoners of war—officers, 130; other ranks, 2,688. Wounded—officers, 6,344; other ranks, 143,365.

The final casualty report from the Central Records Office of the United States Expeditionary Forces in France, made public by the War Department at Washington on the same date, gave the total battle deaths as 49,498, total wounded 205,690, and prisoners 4,480. "Only slight revisions" will be made in this report. Recent corrections in the list of missing have reduced the number to only 127 names, as compared with 264,000 for France and 121,000 for Britain. To July 1 the army had reported 149,433 cases of disabled soldiers to the War Risk Insurance Bureau. It was estimated that the final total would be close to 200,000.

* *

SIR ROBERT BORDEN ON GENERAL BOTHA.

Sir Robert Borden, speaking with much emotion, on learning of the death of General Botha, with whom he had formed a close friendship at the Paris Conference, mentioned that while in Paris the South African Premier was not in the best of health. "He consulted me," said Sir Robert, "as to undertaking the presidency of a mission to Poland. In view of his health I strongly advised him against accepting the post, and he followed my advice.

"Respecting the many questions arising in the Peace Treaty," continued Sir Robert, "there were many matters upon which differences of opinion arose, but, first and last, I cannot recall a single question upon which Botha and I disagreed. He had a remarkable and impressive personality, a great and generous nature, unwavering ideals of justice and right, and a sure instinct in political and practical affairs. His death is a serious loss, not only to South Africa and the Empire, but to the whole world."

* *

Representatives of most of the larger Oversea British Dominions attended the first meeting, since the war, of the Overseas Committee of the Institute of Journalists in London on Monday.

The statue of Queen Victoria, the work of Mr. A. Bruce-Joy, which is to be erected in front of the Parliament Buildings at Victoria, was removed from the Royal Exchange on Wednesday, and leaves for Victoria direct by the s.s. *Architect*, of the Harrison Line, which is taking it out free of charge to the B.C. Government.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

General Sir Henry Horne, who was recently raised to the Peerage, in recognition of his war services, has taken the title of Baron Horne of Stirkoke, in the County of Caithness.

* *

The Marquis of Anglesey is visiting his ranches at Walhachin, B.C.

* *

Lord Ashley has been visiting Ottawa.

* *

Major-Gen. Sir P. G. and Lady Twining have arrived in Canada.

* *

The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the new leader of the Liberal party, will visit Western Canada this fall. There is little likelihood of his being able to take his seat this session owing to the delays under the new Act passed to provide a franchise for bye-elections.

* *

Brig.-Gen. H. S. Birkett, C.A.M.C., returned to Canada by the R.M.S. *Minnedosa* on Tuesday, and will take up his residence at 252, Mountain St., Montreal.

* *

Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P. for Frome, will make a tour of Canada this month, and will address Canadian Clubs on "Empire Policy as Viewed by British Members of Parliament."

* *

Major C. S. Goldman, M.P., has acquired 14,000 acres in British Columbia, 9,000 being between Merritt and Nicola, and intends to go in for livestock ranching on a large scale.

* *

Mr. Thomas H. Fraser, M.A., LL.B., who has been appointed Principal of the Higher School of Commerce in Egypt, was lecturer in Economics in Manitoba University from 1912 to 1917, when he joined up with the Canadian Forces. Since his demobilisation last May he has held an appointment in connection with the Ministry of Labour in London.

* *

Mr. Herbert Arthur Smith, M.A., Fellow and Tutor in Law, Magdalen College, Oxford, has been appointed by the Governors of McGill University to the newly instituted Chair of Jurisprudence and Common Law.

* *

Major D. J. Murphy, Assistant Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross Society in France, has been awarded the Croix de Guerre avec Palmes by the French Government, for his services to the French population during the great advance last autumn.

* *

The Rev. T. W. Davidson, pastor of Calvary Congregational Church, Montreal, has arrived to attend the International Brotherhood Conference in London, to which he has been appointed a delegate by the Dominion Federation. Afterwards, in company with other delegates, he will visit the battlefields of Northern France and Belgium.

* *

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor was taken ill during his visit to Vancouver.

Among the passengers on the *Adriatic* which sailed on Wednesday, was Col. the Hon. R. M. Dennistoun, C.B.E., of Winnipeg. Col. Dennistoun is returning to take up his duties as Judge of the Supreme Court of Manitoba. Since February, 1917, he has held the appointment of Deputy Judge Advocate General of the O.M.F. of Canada. In addition to acting in that capacity, Col. Dennistoun has since that date performed for the Canadian Government all the duties corresponding to those carried out at the War Office by Counsel to the Treasury and the Treasury Solicitors for the Imperial Government. His work has therefore been of a most comprehensive character, and included the following:—Counsel to the Ministry, O.M.F.C.; the general supervision of litigation and settlement of claims by and against the Canadian Government; the drafting and settling of forms, contracts, leases and other documents; the review of sentences of military and civil courts; legal rulings for all departments of the O.M.F.C. in England and in the Field on matters submitted for opinion; advice to officers and other ranks in reference to private affairs. Under Col. Dennistoun's direction these important and onerous duties have been ably and efficiently carried out.

COL. THE HON. R. M. DENNISTOUN, C.B.E.
Photo. F. A. Swaine.

* *

Mr. John Galt, President of the Union Bank of Canada, accompanied by Mrs. Galt, has arrived in England from Winnipeg.

* *

Mr. B. C. Alexander, London manager of the Prudential Trust Co., Ltd., is proceeding to Canada, at the special invitation of the Canadian Board of Directors, on a short visit to the head office and branches.

Among the departures for Canada have been the Hon. A. K. Maclean, Mr. Justice Duff, Mrs. Charles Hall, and Capt. D. [illegible]

Lt. Victor Brodeur, R.N., and Mr[illegible] Brodeur arrived from Montreal [illegible] *Adriatic* this week.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor, Mrs. Frank Duff Frazier, Miss Kitty Armour and Miss Barbara Hogg were among the guests at the wedding of Miss Adelaide Montizambert to Mr. Gerald Sanford, of the staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Vancouver, which took place in Victoria, B.C., on August [illegible]

* *

Last Saturday, at the Parish Church, Leatherhead, by the Rev. C. Sharpe, the marriage took place of Harold Gyford Hutchings (late R.A.F.), youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Hutchings, of Winnipeg, to Miss Vera Ramsay, daughter of the late Mr. Ramsay, and of Mrs. Ramsay of The Towers, Leatherhead. They will settle in Winnipeg after a visit to Paris.

* *

At Vancouver, on August 17, Mr. James A. Robb, M.P., Chief Liberal Whip, was married to Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Wattie, of Valleyfield, Que., formerly of Maple Bay, Vancouver Island.

* *

The marriage arranged between Capt. H. F. R. Griffith, Royal Canadian Regiment, youngest son of the late Major-Gen. C. M. Griffith, Bombay Staff Corps, and of Mrs. Griffith, of Maes-Gwyn, Winchester, and Doris, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Mason, of Ashgarth, Harrogate, will take place very quietly on Tuesday, September 9, at 2.15 p.m., at the Church of St. Cross, Winchester.

* *

The marriage took place on August 6, at Edmonton, of Irene, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Hardisty, to Mr. L. H. Reilly, manager of the Merchants Bank, Leduc, Alberta.

* *

The marriage took place at the Parish Church, Woodstock, N.B., of the Rev. James R. DeWolfe Cowie, M.A., rector of Fredericton and Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, and Miss Margaret Gertrude Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hayward, of Tapley's Mills.

* *

At the Sacred Heart Church, Calgary, Mary Sophia (Betsy), daughter of the late Dr. Henry Pineo and Mrs. Clay, and granddaughter of the late Rev. Dr. Edwin Clay, of Halifax, was married to Capt. Lawrence Edward Ormond, B.A., LL.B., son of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Ormond, of Amherst, N.S.

* *

The marriage took place on August 27, at St. Paul's Church, Vancouver, of Sybil Mary, third daughter of Dr. and Mrs. F. T. Underhill, of Vancouver, to Capt. Mark H. Vernon, of the R.N.W.M.P., second son of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon, of Horsham, Sussex.

* *

The marriage of Miss Gladys Muriel Carvolth and Dr. George Grant Stewart took place in the Pemberton Memorial Chapel of the Jubilee Hospital, Victoria. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Mr. John Sampson, was one of the first of the Jubilee Hospital training school graduates to volunteer for active service overseas, and after four years duty in Salonica, France and England she was appointed matron at Shaughnessy Heights Military Hospital [illegible] The bridegroom served with the C.A.M.C. in France and England, and latterly has occupied the post of Deputy-Director of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment [illegible] Alberta.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The first by-elections in Canada since the Dominion General Election in 1918 will take place on October 27. The candidates seeking re-election include Sir Henry Drayton, the new Minister of Finance; the Hon. Dr. Tolmie, the new Minister of Agriculture; and the Hon. Mackenzie King, the new leader of the Liberal Party.

TORONTO.—Government statistics just published show that of 101,599 passenger cars owned in Ontario, only 36,699 are owned in cities, while 64,900 are owned in country districts. An analysis of the occupations of the owners shows that 37,758 of these motor cars belong to farmers, which far exceeds the number belonging to any other class.

Mr. E. B. Hamilton, London, has been elected president of the Canadian Horticultural Association; Messrs. W. E. Grover, Hamilton, and C. T. Hay, Brockville, vice-presidents; and Mr. Herbert J. Eddy, Montreal, secretary.

The members of the Ontario Veterinary Association at the annual meeting elected as president Mr. J. A. Campbell. Toronto; vice-presidents, Messrs. J. H. Engel and R. H. Cook; secretary and registrar, Mr. C. F. Ottewell, Toronto.

HAMILTON.—Mr. Samuel L. Landers, one of the best known Labour men in Canada, recently discharged from the Canadian Army, will be a candidate in East Hamilton for the Ontario Legislative Assembly, as successor to the late Mr. Allan Studholme.

——Mr. T. J. Rousell, Hamilton, has been elected president of the Supreme Lodge of the Sons of England Society; secretary, Mr. D. J. Proctor, Toronto.

LONDON.—Endeavouring to promote better relations between St. Thomas and London, members of the local Chamber of Commerce are arranging, in co-operation with St. Thomas Board of Trade, for a joint civic celebration at Port Stanley.

BRANTFORD.—The deal by the city and Brantford township for Connaught Park, on Grand Street, has been finally closed, the city paying down $1,000, balance in instalments.

GALT.—The property comprising the old Central Hotel, on Main Street, has been secured by the Royal Bank of Canada. The Central Hotel was built in 1842.

GUELPH.—Arrangements have been concluded through the Chamber of Commerce by which the city acquires another industry, namely, the Canada Food Products Co., Ltd., which is taking steps to acquire the old Guelph Stove Co. plant on Paisley Street.

KINGSTON.—The election of officers at the concluding session of the Convention of the Canadian Union of Municipalities here resulted as follows:—President, Mayor Harold Fisher, Ottawa; vice-presidents, Mr. Arthur Roberts, K.C., Bridgewater, N.S., Ald. C. H. Grant, Edmonton, and Mayor Harry Newman, Kingston; secretary, Mr. W. D. Lighthall, K.C., Westmount. Mr. F. S. Wilson, of Quebec, was re-elected assistant secretary. The following resolution was adopted:—"That the Union of Canadian Municipalities respectfully petition the Provincial Governments recommending that a uniform system of municipal accounting be established and adopted by all municipalities in their respective Provinces."

——Queen's Military Hospital is leaving Grant Hall, and the place will be taken over by the University for educational purposes. When the new Sydenham Hospital is finished, the military hospital will be moved there.

OSHAWA.—The number of permits issued and the total value of buildings under erection indicate the great stimulus that has been given building operations since the declaration of peace. In July permits were issued on buildings valued at $152,585, making a total for the first seven months of the year of 102 permits at a valuation of $278,625.

CHATHAM. The city tax rate for this year will be 32 mills on the dollar, an increase of 1 mill over the present rate.

——At a meeting of the Water Commissioners it was decided to undertake the erection of an entire new waterworks plant for the city at cost estimated between $150,000 and $200,000. For some years the present filtration plant has been unsatisfactory

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—According to Abbé Ivanhoe Caron, colonisation missionary for the Department of Colonisation, this year has been the best since the war began. He says, "3,750 new settlers have gone to the Abitibi region since July 1, 1918, and 153 families have settled there. A number of returned men have applied for farms, and they have been given special advantages by the Government. The total population of the Abitibi, which last year was 8,788, composed of 1,137 families, has now reached 9,401, or 1,431 families."

——Lovell's Directory for 1919-1920 says the newly-calculated population of Montreal proper is 684,464, as against 670,032 in 1918. Including the outlying sections of Westmount, Outremont and Verdun, the new population mounts to 743,964, as against 729,102 last year.

——The assessed value of Montreal shows enormous exemptions from taxation. The total valuation is $850,474,841, with $226,653,882 exempted, leaving $623,820,959 taxable. In Westmount the figures are, respectively, $54,107,930, $9,524,980, and $44,585,350.

——Montreal claims the distinction of possessing a lady shipbroker, in the person of Miss Florence A. McCarthy. She is the daughter of the late Mr. T. R. McCarthy, who was well known in shipping circles on both sides of the Atlantic. Since her father's death, in 1915, the management of the firm has been in her hands.

MONTREAL.—The eighth and final unit in a series of ships built by Fraser, Brace & Co., Ltd., for the French Government, has been launched at their shipyard at Cote St. Paul. The eight ships are all wooden vessels. They are to be used between Marseilles and the French Colonies in Northern Africa. The boats are of 1,500 tons net; length, 202 ft.; beam, 40 ft. 6 in.; 600 h.p. British Columbia fir was used.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—The Hon. Peter J. Veniot, Minister of Public Works, was injured in an automobile, which crashed through the railing of a bridge over the Little Nerepis stream, near Petersville. He was *en route* from here to St. John to inspect the roads.

ST. JOHN.—On August 14 the city was *en fête* in honour of the returned soldiers of the Province, the day having been set aside as a tribute to the Forces, and as a preliminary to the welcome to the Prince of Wales.

The nationalisation of the port appears to be assured. This will mean elaborate improvements at once and will place St. John among the greatest ports of the Dominion.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Mr. E. C. Henderson, president and general manager of the Hugh D. McKenzie Co., Ltd., of Halifax, is leasing the Inverness mine from the Mackenzie and Mann interests, or, rather, from the mine bondholders, and will operate the property under the name of the Inverness Collieries, Ltd.

Mr. Allan McDonald, barrister, has been appointed Judge of the County Court for District No. 6. Judge McDonald was born at Antigonish Harbour forty-one years ago, and was educated at St. Francis Xavier College.

LOUISBOURG.—Sword fish are beginning to strike in on the Cape Breton coast, and the local fleet reports some good catches. Mr. L. L. Bates has forwarded ten large sword fish to the American market.

WINDSOR.—The official opening of the G.W.V.A. headquarters was a marked success, due to the work of Mrs. Beckles Willson and her assistants. Lt.-Governor Grant gave an address. Mayor Keddy presided.

FROM EAST TO WEST

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG. Mr. F. W. D. Thompson, of Winnipeg, has been appointed clerk of the town of Humboldt, Sask. Mr. Thompson is a returned soldier. He was manager of the Bank of British North America at Battleford.

— The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. announce that the first car of 1919 wheat, consigned to the company, was received on August 12 from Mr. Bruce Jackson a Glenboro' farmer, and graded No. 1 Northern. This is one of the earliest dates on record for the beginning of the wheat movement.

——The University of Manitoba will re-open on September 16. The calendar shows a faculty of 54 members. There are signs of progress in the increased staff, the addition of a Chair of Philosophy, the resurrection of the Department of Engineering, and several new courses.

At a mass meeting of the citizens of Winnipeg, it was resolved to establish a permanent Citizens' Committee to succeed the Committee of One Thousand which was organised during the recent strike and which will be an active agency in municipal affairs.

——The next session of the Provincial Legislature will be held in the new Parliament Building. The House meets in January. The building will be far from being completed by that time, but efforts are being made to complete the Legislative Chamber and a temporary entrance will be provided for the buildings on the east side.

The fifteen-foot bronze statue, representing Manitoba, which will top the dome of the new Parliament Building, has arrived from Paris. The foundry in which it was approaching completion was badly damaged by the German long-range guns and the transport on which it was eventually loaded was commandeered, and had to make a number of war voyages with the statue in its hold.

BRANDON.—The tax rate for 1919 will be 30 mills. In 1918 the rate was 25 mills.

——Mr. W. L. Smith has been appointed editor of the *Farmers' Sun*, succeeding Mr. Gordon Waldron.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—The Regina Exhibition broke Western circuit records for the year with an attendance of 88,993 and receipts at the gate and grandstand and concessions of $84,886. There will be a surplus of about $20,000.

Professors R. D. MacLaughlin, Professor of Chemistry; Ira A. MacKay, Professor of Political Science; John L. Hogg, Professor of Physics, and S. E. Greenway, Director of Agricultural Extension, have been asked by the Board of Governors of the University of Saskatchewan to retire. The professors state that they are astounded at the action of the Board.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—One hundred and twenty members of the Alberta Industrial Congress were met by Mayor Clark and members of the Board of Trade on August 15. They were entertained at luncheon by the Board of Trade and were formally welcomed to the city, and in the evening the delegates were the guests of the Provincial Government at dinner. Later, a reception was held at Government House.

—A decided improvement in the number of buildings and other construction work carried out in Edmonton for the first six months of the year is reported, permits to the value of $435,060 and 149 in number, having been issued.

CALGARY.—The colours of Calgary's two most famous fighting battalions were deposited in the Pro-Cathedral and Knox Church after a thanksgiving service held at the Armouries. Major Redmond handed over the colours to the church "as a token of gratitude to Almighty God, by Whom alone victory is secured, for His providential care and gracious benediction granted them in the discharge of duty." Lt.-Col. Doughty, D.S.O., O.C. 31st Bn., Second Canadian Division, handed over the colours of that unit at the Pro-Cathedral with much the same ceremony as that at Knox Church.

——Mr. Norman Rankin was the guest at a Rotary Club luncheon on his return from active service.

——"The New Noble" Hotel on First Street, West, is to be opened early next fall. The deal was completed through the firm of Hannah, Stirton & Fisher.

MEDICINE HAT.—Officers of the Western Canada Irrigation Association elected at the Congress here are:—Hon. president, Hon. Arthur Meighen; hon. vice-presidents, Hon. C. A. Dunning; Hon. T. D. Pattulo; president, Hon. Duncan Marshall; vice-presidents, G. R. Monarch; S. S. Dunham.

The Imperial Bank is erecting a new building at Bear Lake.

CLARESHOLM. Over 2,000 attended the Fair here in the two days in which it was held. The exhibits this year were very large.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The total strawberry crop in the Gordon Head and Keating district this year totalled 260 tons, as against 150 tons last year.

Mr. E. W. Bradley has been confirmed in the position of City Clerk by the Council. Mr. Bradley entered the civic service in 1891 during the time Mr. John Grant occupied the Mayor's chair.

——The apple crop in the Okanagan is very heavy this year. Contracts have been made with prairie buyers at $2.10 for Jonathans and $2.25 for McIntosh Reds f.o.b. shipping point.

Announcement is made of the appointment of Professor Frederick M. Clement, B.S.A., to be Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, in succession to Professor Klinck, now President of the University.

VANCOUVER.—A realty deal recently completed on Granville Street is the purchase of the old New York Block by the Hudson's Bay Co. The price paid is about $350,000. The addition of this property to the Hudson's Bay present site will give the company a frontage of 250 feet on Granville Street, 260 feet on Georgia and 175 feet on Seymour.

The total value of building permits issued up to August 1 was $1,229,326, as compared with $798,008 in 1918.

A great reception was given to Brig.-Gen. Victor Odlum, D.S.O., on his return from France. He will take up his appointment as Collector of Customs here.

PRINCE RUPERT.—Smithers, on the G.T.P. in the Bulkley Valley, is to have a town hall at an estimated cost of $10,000.

* *

INTERESTING DISCOVERY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

An interesting relic of ancient times has been discovered near the Indian village of Kispiox, about nine miles from Hazelton, B.C. During road-making operations the workmen unearthed a sandstone tablet, curiously carved on one surface. It was lying under about 3 ft. of gravel, and as the country there is heavily timbered the stone must have lain there for centuries. The Indians are unable to trace any resemblance in the figures on the stone to any known totem. The fact that the Britsh Columbia Indians are not given to carving on stone, confining their efforts almost entirely to wood, leads to the assumption (says the *Ashcroft Journal*) that the tablet is an indication of the existence of a race which inhabited the country prior to the coming of the Siwashes.

* *

It is estimated that at the beginning of this week there were approximately 12,000 Canadian soldiers still in England, mostly married men. The rapid reduction of this number depends entirely on the number and size of vessels supplied by the British Government.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN TORONTO.

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION,
This photograph, looking towards Lake Ontario, s

THE CLUB-HOUSE OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN YACHT CLUB, ON AN ISLAND IN LAKE ONTARIO, WHERE HE ATTENDED A DINNER AND DANCE.

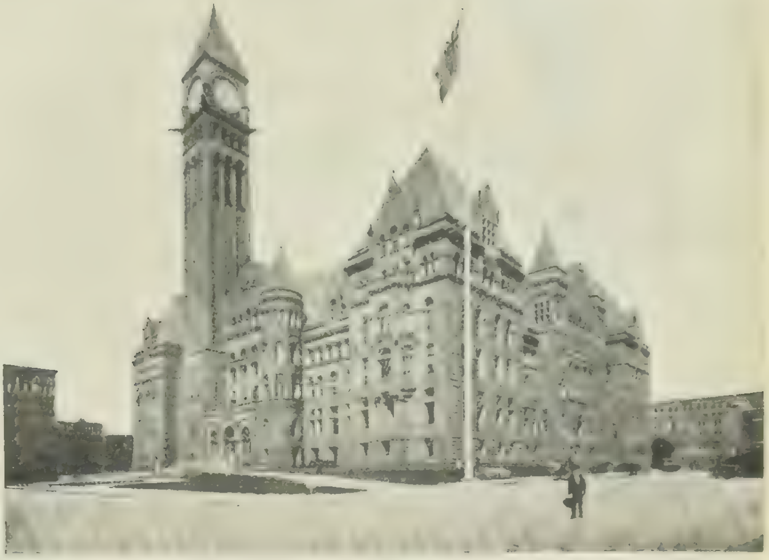
THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

THE COURTS OF JUSTICE (OSGOODE HALL), WHERE HE WAS ADMITTED AS A BARRISTER

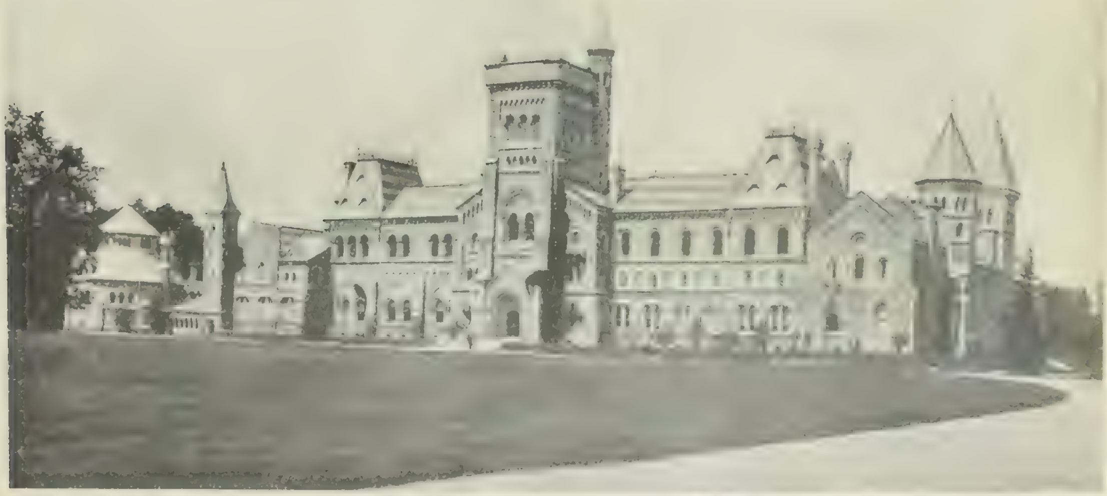
SOME OF THE FINE BUILDINGS ASSOCIATED WITH HIS VISIT.

TREMENDOUS OUTBURST OF ENTHUSIASM.
turing, Transportation and Horticultural Buildings.

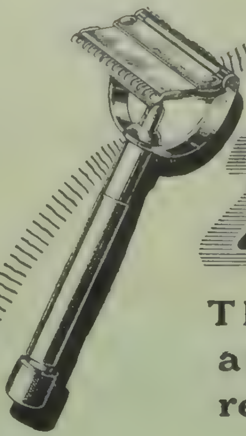
ERE HE RECEIVED AN ADDRESS.



THE CITY HALL, WHERE HE HELD A RECEPTION, AT WHICH HE SHOOK HANDS WITH OVER 4,000 TORONTONIANS.



THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO (FOUNDED 1827), WHERE HE RECEIVED TH



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Complete as illustrated,

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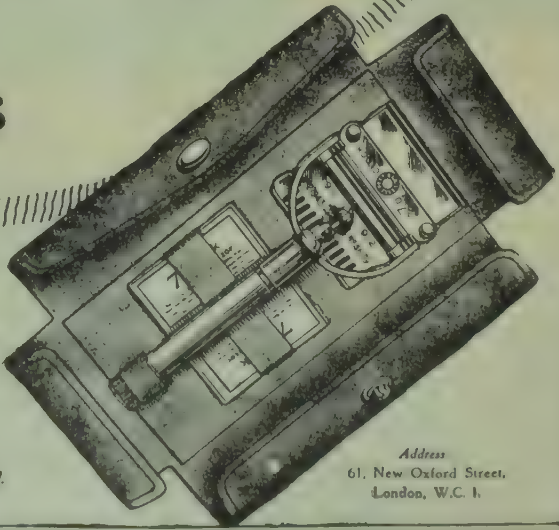

In most durable wallet case with blade protector and 5 extra blades. A 7-inch strop is attached to case, but is not shown in illustration

Of all high-class dealers throughout the world.

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London, W.C. 1.

THE "SYREN" FORCE IN NORTH RUSSIA

Canadian Troops' Varied Experiences in Fighting and Transport Work.

THE Canadian detachment of the "Syren" North Russia Expeditionary Force was selected for service in that region on account of their previous experience in a cold country and familiarity with all form of native transport.

The Canadian party arrived at Murmansk in the end of September of last year, and two hours later a detachment from this party was sent to Petchenga as there was a demonstration by Finns at that point, and their services were required to assist in making the garrison safe. The remainder went to Kola, where for the first two nights they had a beautiful sky for cover. By this time they had built themselves log huts, which are still doing good service.

Quite a number of troops arrived in Russia about this time, and as soon as all were quartered and distributed the Canadian party removed to Soroka, which was then the advanced outpost, and about 400 versts from the base. Quite a large garrison was put in here, with Col. Leckie in command. At the end of two months the whole place was fortified and secure, and on February 1 the movement south, which was initiated by the Canadian party, began the attack at Segeja, which was captured.

This place was in turn fortified and made secure, and Russian volunteers who were coming forward at this time were trained and equipped. The next move was the capture of Urosozero, which operation was carried out in a very dashing and gallant manner. Reinforcing troops had now arrived from England and were being sent up the line, and operations were handled by this brigade, the first of which was the capture of Masselga, in which the Canadian party were very prominent. This operation lasted nearly three days, and entailed some heavy patrol fighting, as well as terrific machine-gun fire when the village was reached. The next move was to Madveja Gora, which was captured about two weeks later and became the British Advanced Headquarters, as owing to the pressure of the Bolshevists having eased on the other front they were able to bring up heavy reinforcements and to retard our progress.

[illegible]

A BIVOUAC NEAR LOMBOUSKI.

The fighting all spring and summer was of a very interesting character. As one officer humorously put it, "we usually advanced about 20 miles on a five-foot front," which means that the only fighting one could do in that country of forest and tundra was along the railway.

Besides the men with the fighting column, a number of the Canadians were engaged all the winter on the very necessary services behind, without which no advance could take place. One party, under a Newfoundland officer, managed the reindeer transport section all the winter. This section had over 1,000 reindeer at their disposal, and were held in reserve in case anything should happen to the rail communication. They worked all the winter with their reindeer, covering their route, and had the train service broken down could have brought up the necessary food for the forward troops.

Another small section looked after the dogs, of which there were nearly 300, and which were used generally for scouting and fast trips with light loads. They were especially useful when we got farther south, where there were no reindeer and forage for the ponies very scarce.

The equipment supplied to the party by the War Office left nothing to be desired, it being complete and abundant. There was plenty of food, and the variety was fair, but owing to the fact that many parties were long distances from their base the menu would have very little variation from one meal to another. In times of plenty they feasted, and at other times made the best of it all, purchasing an odd carcase of reindeer meat or some ptarmigan. Some of the parties were located in a good country for ptarmigan, and as they had many experienced hunters with them they were able to keep their own messes going during December, January and February with a sufficient supply of these delectable bird.

All the foreign troops were very friendly, and there was the best of feeling and goodwill between them and our men at all times.

Lt.-Col. J. E. Leckie, who commanded the "Syren" party, has just arrived in this country. The party numbered about 70, including officers. All the men are in the best of health and hardened by their experience. Many of them have not seen their home for nearly five years, and every effort is being made to return them to Canada at the earliest possible moment.

There are now no more Canadians in North Russia.

* * *

A CANADIAN RANCH FOR OFFICERS.

Ten years ago, when Dr. H. B. Gray was headmaster of Bradfield College, he started an educational experiment. He purchased a ranch of 2,550 acres in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains in Alberta, 22 miles south-west of Calgary. To this ranch were sent young men from the college who had chosen a farming career, and who had in each case passed through a manual training course in the engineering shops at Bradfield. At the end of the training period of two years the pupils were free to buy and take up land of their own.

[Major A. MacArthur.

A HOWITZER IN POSITION.

During the war period the ranch was leased provisionally to a Western Canadian farmer. It has now been suggested that the property, which includes one large ranch house capable of holding at least eight men, and another which has room for three or four, would be a suitable location for an officers' settlement. A railway is being projected through the ranch, a Bill for this purpose having passed the Alberta Legislature.

Dr. Gray has recently been in touch with the Oversea Settlement Office and the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labour, and has informed them that, since the pressure of responsibilities other than educational prevents him from continuing the scheme for which he purchased the ranch, he is desirous to dispose of it, but should prefer that it should, if possible, pass into the hands of some group or association of officers than that it should be sold in the open market, as such a settlement would accord best with the original plan.

Any person interested may obtain full particulars from Dr. Gray at the Authors' Club, 2, Whitehall Court, London, S.W.1.

* *

The Overseas Ministry has removed from 34, Grosvenor Street to Argyll House, Regent Street, W.1.

The practicability of utilising the immense herds of caribou and musk oxen in the Canadian Northland as a national source of food is now under consideration. The original suggestion of such a plan was made by Mr. Stefansson, the famous explorer.

Officers of the O.M.F.C. who desire for personal reasons to remain in the British Isles after their services can be dispensed with will be permitted to do so until October 1, on condition that from the date upon which they become available for return to Canada their pay and allowances cease. Only cases involving real hardship will be approved, and such officers will be required to relinquish their commissions and to forfeit all right to free repatriation to Canada.

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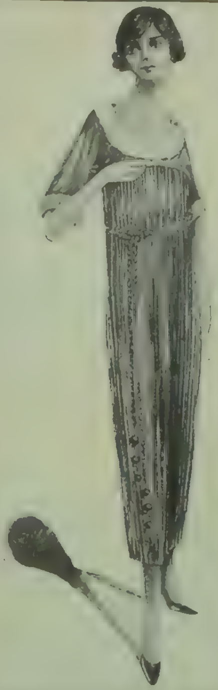

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The following is an approximate estimate of the mineral production for 1918, as cabled by the Minister of Mines, together with the comparative figures for 1917:—

	1918.	1917.
Gold	$3,560,000	$2,863,190
Silver	2,601,000	2,265,749
Lead	2,945,000	2,951,020
Copper	15,682,000	16,038,256
Zinc	2,500,000	3,166,259
Coal	11,460,000	7,524,913
Coke	1,335,000	959,430
Miscellaneous products	1,000,000	1,241,575
Totals	$41,083,000	$37,010,312

Increase 1918 over 1917 **$4,072,608.**

Total mineral production for all years up to and including 1918, **$636,654,107.**

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COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS. From the "London Gazette."

Special Appointments. Temp. Maj. H. N. Gowans, Man. Regt., ceases to be graded for pay as Staff Lt., 1st Cl., and ceases to be secd. on vacating P. B. appt. (Aug. 6). Asst. Dir. of Rly. Traffic (Graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 8). Temp. Capt. T. A. Ham, 1st Cent. Ont. Regt., relinquishes his appt. and the actg. rank of Lt. Col. (July 28).

Attached to Headquarter Units.—Staff Capt., Headquarters, O.M.F.C. Hon. Lt. S. O. Smith, M.B.E., Gen. List, and to be act. Capt. while so employed (Aug. 1).

Cavalry.—Temp. Lt. B. H. Saunders to be act. Capt. while Wing Record Officer, M.D. 13. Temp. Lt. A. T. Le F. Johnson retires in British Isles.

Artillery.—Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. :—D. F. Chisholm, while Record Officer, G Wing, Bramshott. H. H. Simmonds, while Record Officer, F Wing, Bramshott (Jan. 21 to June 28). G. H. Patterson, while Record Officer, O Wing (April 24 to Aug. 16). F. Donald, while Record Officer, O Wing (May 1 to Aug. 16).

Engineers.—Temp. Lt. C. M. C. Hoyt, M.M., to be act. Capt. while Wing Record Officer, M.D. 2 (Feb. 18 to July 7). Temp. Lt. A. D. Macdonald, D.F.C., ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F. Temp. Lts. retire in British Isles :—H. O'C. Jones. J. W. A. Balfour.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Temp. Lt. H. V. Bonner to be act. Capt. while Wing Record Officer, M.D.6 (Feb. 28 to Aug. 2).

New Brunswick Regiment.—Temp. Lt. W. D. Bowsfield to be act. Capt. while Wing Record Officer, M.D.10 (March 27 to June 28). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) M. W. Marsh retains act. rank of Capt. while O.C. "T" Group, O Wing, Witley.

Artillery.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. C. Patteson relinquishes act. rank of Capt.

Quebec Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) W. L. Hart to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lt. T. B. Glascock retires in British Isles.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) F. A. Smythe, M.B.E., to be temp. Maj.

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Majs. (act. Lt.-Cols.) to be temp. Lt.-Cols. :—C. W. Maclean, C. A. V. McCormack, O.B.E. Temp. Capts. (act. Majs.) to be temp. Majs. :—W. C. Sterling, J. K. Gillespie, M.C. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) W. Carlisle to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lt. J. D. Haswell, M.C., to retain act. rank of Capt. while spec. empld. Temp. Lt. F. V. Heakes ceases to be secd. for duty with C.A.F. as Lt. (Flying).

2nd Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. W. G. Gaunce to be act. Capt. (May 8 to May 25). Temp. Lt. B. P. Squires, M.M., retires in British Isles.

Western Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. F. L. Baker to be a Capt. (Flying) and to be temp. Capt. (——).

Quebec Regiment.—Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. while Wing Record Officers :—W. A. Roberts, M.D.12 ; A. A. Macartney, M.D.6 ; J. A. A. St. Julien, B Wing, Bramshott (Jan. 21 to May 18) ; H. C. Price, F Wing, Bramshott (Jan. 21 to June 28). Officers retire in British Isles :—Temp. Capt. J. R. F. Aldridge, M.M., Temp. Lt. R. H. Filshill.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. while Wing Record Officers :—W. A. Stewart, M.C., M.D.3 (Feb. 16 to July 2) ; S. Lamplough, M.D.4 (March 1 to July 2). Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) relinquish act. rank of Capt. :—R. D. Davies, H. C. Crowell.

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. A. O. Swanby, D.C.M., to be act. Capt. while Wing Record Officer, J Wing (April 1 to Aug. 16).

2nd Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. while Wing Record Officers :—R. M. Hammond, M.D.5 ; H. M. D. Hayens, M.M., M.D.2 ; G. M. Leslie, M.D.11 (Feb. 18 to May 28).

Western Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. while Wing Record Officers :—R. H. Groves, M.M., M.D.4 ; P. D. J. Marshall, R Wing. Temp. Lt. D. McD. Northcombe ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F.

Manitoba Regiment.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) A. H. Fisher to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lt. J. Cave ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F.

Alberta Regiment.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) H. W. D. Cox, D.S.O., relinquishes act. rank of Lt.-Col. on ceasing to comd. a Bn.

C.M.G.C.—Temp. Lt. A. J. Collison to be act. Capt. while Wing Record Officer, M.D.7 (Feb. 18 to July 2). Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) relinquish act. rank of Capt. :—D. H. Ross, F. V. Scott, M.M., A. W. Allan, M.C. Temp. Lt. H. W. Pearson ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F.

Tank Corps.—Temp. Lt. L. H. Pocock retires in British Isles.

2nd Tank Battalion.—Temp. Lt. A. C. McKenna to be act. Capt. while Wing Record Officer, M.D.13 (Feb. 18 to June 28).

Corps Canadian Railway Troops.—Temp. Lt. C. M. Saul to be act. Capt. while Wing Record Officer, M.D.3. Temp. Lt. J. Barter to be act. Hon. Capt. while Qr.-Mr., M.D.C. Wing No. 5, Kinmel Park (March 16 to Aug. 10).

Forestry Corps.—Temp. Lt. J. Anderson to be act. Capt. while Record Officer, A Wing, Bramshott. Temp. Capt. F. W. Morse retires in British Isles.

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Lt. W. D. Foster retires in British Isles.

C.A.M.C.—Officers retire in British Isles :—Temp. Lt. Col. A. L. Johnson, Temp. Capt. A. J. Gibson, Temp. Capt. D. Smith. Temp. Majs. (act. Lt.-Cols.) relinquish act. rank of Lt.-Col. :—R. J. Gardiner, M.C., T. H. Bell, M.C. Temp. Capts. (act. Majs.) relinquish act. rank of Maj. :—R. M. Ferguson, A. Colate.

Army Pay Corps.—Officers retire in British Isles :—Temp. Capt. W. Marsh, Temp. Capt. G. P. Byatt, Hon. Capt. E. H. Featherstonhaugh, Temp. Lt. E. C. M. Knott, Temp. Capt. P. W. Pearce.

Army Dental Corps.—Temp. Lt. C. W. Smith retires in British Isles.

Chaplain Services.—Hon. Capt. and Chapln. G. C. F. Pringle retires in British Isles.

Forestry Corps.—Temp. Capt. B. S. Scott to be temp. Maj.

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt. Col.) W. H. Robinson, O.B.E., to be temp. Lt. Col. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) J. F. Rowan to be temp. Maj.

Ordnance Corps.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. R. Carpenter to be temp. Capt.

Army Pay Corps.—Temp. Lt. Col. (act. Col.) A. L. Hamilton, C.M.G., to be temp. Col.

2nd Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. E. E. Heath to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) C. N. Castle relinquishes act. rank of Capt.

Manitoba Regiment.—Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. while Wing Record Officers :—C. M. McEwen, M.D.10 ; W. Farquhar, C Wing, Bramshott ; C. B. Hallwood, C Wing, Bramshott ; J. O. Spinney, E Wing, Bramshott (March 20 to June 28) ; A. D. Martin, M Wing. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) C. B. Smith, M.C., relinquishes act. rank of Maj. Temp. Lts. retire in British Isles :—(Act. Capt.) J. McIvor, M.C., M.M., V. Maxted.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Temp. Lts. to be act. Capts. :—E. T. Heap, while Record Officer, B Wing, Bramshott (Jan. 21 to June 28) ; E. A. M. Pridham, while Record Officer, D Wing, Bramshott (March 12 to May 28). Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) relinquish act. rank of Capt. :—W. Martin, C. Le G. Amy. Temp. Lts. retire in British Isles :—W. Irwin, G. H. Adams, E. R. Johnstone.

Alberta Regiment.—Temp. Lt. J. G. Armour to be act. Capt. while Record Officer, E Wing, Bramshott (Jan. 21 to June 28).

British Columbia Regiment.—Temp. Lt. E. A. Jennaway to be act. Capt. while Wing Record Officer, M.D.7. Temp. Lt. M. F. Shaw retires in British Isles.

Cavalry.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. W. Candlish to be temp. Capt.

Artillery.—Temp. Lts. retire in the British Isles :—S. G. Fieldsend, D. H. McCarthy. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) W. H. Clarkson relinquishes the act. rank of Capt.

Engineers.—Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts. :—J. J. O'Sullivan, W. Emery. Temp. Lt. R. L. Macneil of Barra retires in the British Isles.

Quebec Regiment.—Temp. Capt. W. L. Hart retires in the British Isles.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Hon. Capt. (act. Maj.) S. W. Hobart to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lt. D. L. Bethell retires in the British Isles.

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Retire in the British Isles :—Temp. Lt.-Col. W. Rae, D.S.O., Temp. Lt. A. J. Stark, D.C.M.

2nd Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lts. retire in the British Isles :—J. Strudwick, B. B. Donald.

Western Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. J. McC. Watt to be temp. Capt.

Manitoba Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (act. Hon. Capt. and Qr.-Mr.) K. P. Darnell to be temp. Capt.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) W. C. Macintosh, O.B.E., to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) P. H. Watson to be temp. Capt.

Alberta Regiment.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) W. J. Williams retires in the British Isles.

Machine Gun Corps.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) C. H. E. Rawlings to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) relinquish the act. rank of Capt. :—G. F. Douglas, M.C., H. Ramsay. Temp. Lt. (act. Hon. Capt. and Qr.-Mr.) W. Marsh relinquishes the act. rank of Hon. Capt. and Qr.-Mr. Temp. Lts. retire in the British Isles :—(Act. Capt.) W. D. Darling, M.C., H. Ramsay, W. Marsh.

Forestry Corps.—Temp. Capt. L. M. Rathburn retires in the British Isles.

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) A. W. Morton, O.B.E., to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lt. E. Legge retires in the British Isles.

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) F. E. Watts to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Capt. A. N. Aitken relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. Temp. Capts. retire in the British Isles :—W. A. McClelland, A. N. Aitken.

General List.—Retire in the British Isles :—Hon. Capt. D. Richards, Hon. Lt. F. Towler.

C.A.D.C.—Temp. Capt. Arthur Viets to take rank and precedence in his corps and in the Army as if his appt. as temp. Capt. bore date August 21, 1916.

Cavalry.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) B. Goodday relinquishes the act. rank of Lt. Temp. Capt. F. M. W. Harvey, V.C., M.C., relinquishes the appt. of Adjt.

Artillery.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) W. J. Dalton relinquishes the act. rank of Capt.

Engineers.—Temp. Capts. (act. Majs.) relinquish the act. rank of Capt. :—G. E. Full, W. H. Hunter, A. Le P. F. Clifford, T. C. Brown. Temp. Lt. (act. Hon. Capt.) H. E. Lys relinquishes the act. hon. rank of Capt.

Quebec Regiment.—Temp. Lt. J. G. Dufour relinquishes the appt. of Adjt. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) relinquish the act. rank of Capt. :—J. A. Adamson, C. R. Lennan, D.C.M.

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Capts. (act. Majs.) relinquish the act. rank of Maj. :—J. L. Gray, M.C., R. H. Bliss. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) relinquish the act. rank of Capt. :—G. B. Chisholm, M.C., J. E. Capstick, M.M.

Western Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) G. V. Gurney, M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. Temp. Lt. (act. Hon. Capt. and Qr.-Mr.) E. L. Laundy, M.C., relinquishes the act. hon. rank of Capt. and Qr Mr

Manitoba Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) F. O. King relinquishes the act. rank of Capt.

C.M.G.C.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) G. Hobson, M.C., M.M., relinquishes the act. rank of Maj.

Cyclist Battalion.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) G. Andrews relinquishes the act. rank of Capt.

Forestry Corps.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) G. Y. Hills relinquishes the act. rank of Capt

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Capts. (act. Majs) relinquish the act. rank of Maj. :—C. W. Johnston, M.C., D. A. Morrison, M.C., C. Kerr, M.C., F. A. Brockenshire.

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) J. D. Lawson relinquishes the act. rank of Maj. Temp. Capt. S. H. Headland relinquishes the appt. of Adjt. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) relinquish the act. rank of Capt. :—W. S Day, N. A. Fairhead, R. H. Graham.

Artillery.—Temp. Lt. W. J. Jackson retires in the British Isles.

Engineers.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) E. V. Collier, D.S.O., to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Capt. H. S. Quigley, M.C., D.C.M., ceases to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F. Retire in the British Isles :—Temp. Lt. R. M. Mitchell, Temp. Capt. G. W. G. Booker, M.C., Temp. Lt. C. W. Knighton, Temp. Lt. J. S. St. B. Baker, Temp. Lt. T. E. Dent.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) J. H. Lyne-Evans, M.C., to be temp. Lt.-Col.

New Brunswick Regiment.—Temp. Lt. C. S. Jenkins retires in the British Isles.

Quebec Regiment.—Temp. Capt. N. P. Woodward retires in the British Isles.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) M. R. Ames, M.C., to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lt. A. T. Waters retires in the British Isles

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lts. retire in the British Isles :—N. McLeod, T. V. Duncan.

2nd Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. J. J. Donnelly, M.M., retires in the British Isles.

Western Ontario Regiment.—Retire in the British Isles :—Temp. Lt.-Col. C. W. Hodgson, Temp. Lt. B. C. Simmons, Temp. Lt. T. S. Aikman. Temp. Maj. A. E. McKeever, D.S.O., M.C., ceases to be secd. for duty with the C.A.F. Temp. Capt. J. M. Fisher, M.C., ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office.

Manitoba Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) A. D. Anderson to be temp. Capt. Retire in the British Isles :—Temp. Maj. C. M. Montserrat, Temp. Capt. L. H. Toole, Temp. Lt. A. C. Corfield, Temp. Lt. A. R. Taylor, Temp. Lt. J. W. Wilesmith.

Alberta Regiment.—Retire in the British Isles :—Temp. Capt. R. W. Ensor, Temp. Lt. F. G. Parker, M.M.

British Columbia Regiment.—Temp. Lt.-Col. C. F. de la F. de Salis retires in the British Isles. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) H. G. Napper, M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Maj.

C.M.G.C.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) C. L. Bath to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lt. W. Riddell, M.C., retires in the British Isles.

Railway Troops.—Temp. Capt. R. P. Lewis retires in the British Isles

C.A.M.C. — Retire in the British Isles :—Temp. Capt. A. R. Campbell, M.C., Hon. Capt. J. C. McClure.

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Lt. G. G. Stark retires in the British Isles.

C.A.P.C.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) D. B. Pidgeon to be temp. Maj., and to remain secd. (without pay and allces.). Temp. Capt. D. S. Evans retires in the British Isles.

Chaplain Services.—Hon. Lt.-Col. (act. Hon. Col.) (Rev. Canon) J M. Almond, C.M.G., O.B.E., to be Hon. Col.

General List.—Hon. Maj. D. Y. Cameron retires in the British Isles.

Imperial Forces.

General Staff.—Brig.-Gen.—Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. R. J. F. Hayter, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Ches. Regt., relinquishes his appt. and the temp. rank of Brig.-Gen. (Aug. 16).

Special Appointments.—The undermentioned relinquish their appts. at the War Office :—Maj. A. R. Sprenger and Lt. J. J. O'Sullivan, Engrs. (Staff Capts.), and Lt. F. W. Taylor-Bailey M.C., Engrs. (Staff Lt.)

General Staff.—G.S.O., 2nd Grade.—Temp. Maj. A. H. Charles, Que. Regt., relinquishes his appt.

Memoranda.—Maj. C. W. Maclean, D.S.O., h.p. list, retires on ret. pay (July 18).

* *

Seaford Area was formally closed on August 25.

Nearly 5,000 Canadian civil servants volunteered for military service during the war. Casualties incurred were about 1,700, and decorations won numbered 204, including two Victoria Crosses.

The six Canadian girls touring Europe as winners of a competition organised by the Halifax *Herald* were on Monday taken for a flight in the Central Aircraft Company's machine over London.

Extra pay for certain V.A.D. nursing members is announced in an Order published on August 28. The bonus amounts to a weekly rate of 3s. 6d. The extra remuneration is based on the rank, acting or substantive, for which pay is being drawn.

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT.

Satisfactory Progress in the West.

A statement issued at Ottawa on August 11 shows that 3,768 soldier grant entries had been made up to date on lands in the Western Provinces under the soldier settlement legislation of the Dominion Government. By Provinces these entries were: Manitoba, 858; Saskatchewan, 1,124; Alberta, 1,702; British Columbia, 84. In April there were 346 entries, in May 463, in June 813, and in July 941.

A number of the 3,603 returned soldiers who have taken soldiers' land entries also have received financial assistance from the Government, but a great many were able to finance themselves and begin operations without the assistance of the Government loan.

The Porcupine Forest Reserve, in Manitoba, was opened in July, and about 150 ex-soldiers have already settled there. There is still room for between 300 and 400 qualified ex-service men. The Provincial Government is building roads and constructing steel bridges, and prospects are that by next season the area will be pretty well filled up. Major R. J. Shore, of the Soldier Settlement Board, declares that the reserve is one of the finest tracts of farming land in Canada. It measures about 60 miles by 40. It lies 50 miles straight east of Tisdale, Sask., and is only 12 miles from the railway, with which it is being connected by a motor road. Despite its name, there is no real forest. It is really park-land, and consists of open spaces and bluffs of poplar and willow. The soil is a rich, black loam from 18 in. to 3 ft. deep, and is free from stones. For a man with some experience of bush farming there is every chance of success.

The 7,000-acre tract of land recently purchased by the British Columbia Land Settlement Board in the Creston Valley, near Nelson, for soldier settlement will accommodate from 200 to 250 men. There are 5,000 acres logged off, and this portion will be put under cultivation first before the balance is worked. It is estimated that it will take about two years to get the entire settlement established. It is hoped that some of the men will be placed on their own farms by the fall. The district is particularly well adapted for fruit growing, but mixed farming can also be carried on successfully. Irrigation is not needed.

Major W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., Overseas Representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, is at all times pleased to give to all members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or any persons interested in Canada, any information dealing with Demobilisation, Re-Settlement, and Re-Establishment of soldiers in civil life, either by letter or by personal interview at his office, 6, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

INCREASE IN FAMILY SAILINGS.

If no strikes or other unforeseen events occur, this week will witness a record in the number of "family ships" sailing for Canada, an official of the Canadian Emigration Office in London told a *Canada* representative on Tuesday.

During the five days of this week, commencing Tuesday, no fewer than seven vessels carrying soldiers and their dependents were scheduled to sail. The vessels were the *Minnedosa*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 2nd inst.; *Adriatic*, from Southampton, on the 3rd; *Cedric*, *Cretic*, and *Canada*, from Liverpool, on the 4th; *Saturnia*, Glasgow, 5th; and *Orduna*, Liverpool, 6th.

The *Scandinavian* (8th) and the *Metagamo* (9th) are the earliest sailings from Liverpool next week

* *

THE AERIAL DERBY.

Col. Barker, V.C., who was flying a Fokker aeroplane captured from the Germans, completed the circuit in the Aerial Derby from Toronto to New York and back at 9.35 a.m. on Wednesday, August 27. He was the first airman to arrive at the Toronto aerodrome, and met with an enthusiastic reception from the large crowd which had gathered to watch the arrival of the competitors. Col. Barker's left arm was partly frozen and caused him considerable inconvenience.

Lt. D. W. Maynard, who flew from New York to Toronto and back, has been declared winner of the race. He covered 1,042 miles in 7 hours 45 min. 15 sec., an average of 136 miles per hour. Lt. George was second, and Lt. Gish third, their times being 8 hours 40¼ min. and 8 hours 44¼ min. respectively.

* *

Brig.-Gen. A. C. Critchley, formerly in command of the R.A.F. Cadet Brigade at Hastings, leaves this week for Mexico, where he has a large estate. He intends to turn his land into a ranch whereon young ex-officers may carve out a future for themselves.

The Agent-General for British Columbia (Mr. F. C. Wade) is still kept busy attending to enquiries regarding opportunities in the Province. During August 765 letters were received and 2,134 sent out. Visitors numbered 482, and those using the reading room 1,010; 447 personal interviews were given.

CANADIAN OFFICERS AND MEN "MENTIONED"

For Services in Connection With the War.

A WAR Office Communiqué, dated August 28, states that the names of the undermentioned have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War for valuable services rendered in connection with the war, and, when applicable, an entry will be made in the records of service of officers and other ranks:—

Lt. (A./Capt.) G. A. Allan, M.C., B.C.; Capt. E. A. Campbell, C.A.M.C.; Capt. H. Clarke, C.A.D.C.; Capt. H. Coppinger, C.A.M.C.; Capt. (A./Maj.) T. McC. Creighton, C.A.M.C.; Lt. (A. Capt.) A. E. Dobereiner, C.F.A.; Hon. Capt. (T. Hon. Ma Rev. C. G. Hepburn, M.C.; Capt. A. N. Martin, C.A.P.C.; Capt. (A. Maj.) W. Ross, C.A.M.C.; Capt. G. W. Sawtell, Que.; Lt.-Col. J. Scroggie, C.A.S.C.; Capt. L. F. Strickland, For. Corps; Lt. C. D. Venables, W. Ont.

4464 Gnr. (A. Sgt.) E. Abba, C.F.A.; 28849 Sgt. J. S. Adam, C.A.D.C.; 160629 Pte. (A./Sgt.) W. S. Aldis, Alta.; 645363 Pte. (A. S./Sgt.) W. S. P. Alexander, 10th Gen. Hosp., C.A.M.C.; 33500 R.S.M. H. F. Amps, C.A.M.C.; 628700 Pte. (A./Sgt.) J. F. Anderson, C.M.G.C.; 297691 Pte. A. W. Andrews, For. Corps; 850487 Pte. (A. Cpl.) F. Archer, 1st C. Ont.; 437838 Pte. (A./Cpl.) R. L. Armstrong, 15th Res. Bn.; 28710 Pte. (A./R.Q.M.S.) E. W. Aves, For. Corps; 733962 Pte. (A./Sgt.) W. B. Bailey, 1st C. Ont.; 12 Pte. (A. Sgt.) F. F. McG. Baldock, Man.; 34726 Sgt. F. Ballinger, C.A.V.C.; 2304041 Pte. (A./Sgt.) G. S. Bannister, For. Corps.; 2037 Pte. (A./R.S.M.) H. A. Barnett, For. Corps; 18622 Pte. (A./S.Q.M.S.) F. L. Barrow, C.A.P.C.; 82098 Pte. (A./Sgt.) A. J. Bartlett, Sask.; 3098 Pte. (A. R.Q.M.S.) G. W. Baxter, For. Corps; 19997 Pte. (A./C.S.M.) T. E. Bell, Postal Corps; 526515 Pte. (A./Sgt.) J. A. Bonnell, 10th Gen. Hosp.; 523507 Cpl. (A. Sgt.) A. Boothroyd, C.A.M.C.; 26668 Sgt. (A./Q.M.S.) R. J. Boyd, C.A.M.C.; 522509 Sgt. J. W. Bradley, C.A.D.C.; 524906 Pte. (A./S./Sgt.) D. J. Buckley, 10th Gen. Hosp.; 41706 By. S.M. Burnett, C.F.A.; 760307 Pte. (A./Sgt.) S. Busby, B.C.; 9534 Pte. (A./S./Sgt.) T. W. D. Byrne, C.A.M.C.

89813 Bombr. (A./Sgt.) B. V. Cameron, C.F.A.; 535549 Pte. (A./S./Sgt.) E. D. Campbell, C.A.M.C.; 8424 Pte. (A. Sgt.) H. Carey, For. Corps; 33309 Pte. (A./S./Sgt.) G. R. Carr, C.A.M.C.; 504918 Pte. (A./S./Q.M.S.) D. I. Clarke, Ord. Corps; 301395 Gnr. (A. Bombr.) A. Collins, C.F.A.; 21687 Pte. (A./C.Q.M.S.) H. P. Cock, Rly. Constr. Corps; 1021237 Pte. (A./Sgt.) S. G. Cooper, 10th Bn.; 523337 Pte. (A./Cpl.) A. G. Corbeau, C.A.M.C.; 20951 Pte. (A./S./Sgt.) W. H. Cowley, C.A.P.C.; 150002 Pte. (A./S./Sgt.) J. H. Craven, Man.; 2204410 Pte. J. Crocker, For. Corps; 489727 Pte. (A./S./Sgt.) E. L. Cunningham, C.A.P.C.; 644575 Pte. (A./Sgt.) C. Day, For. Corps.; 660383 Pte. (A./C.Q.M.S.) W. Desrosiers, 10th Bn.; 302763 Pte. (A./S./Sgt.) D. M. Dewar, C.A.P.C.; 3641 Pte. (A./S.M.) J. S. Elmslie, H.Q.; 113205 Pte. (A./S./Q.M.S.) J. Fairbairn, C.A.P.C.; 51164 Pte. (A./S./Q.M.S.) P. Filkin, C.A.P.C.; 645420 Pte. (A./S./Sgt.) J. Finch, H.Q., For. Corps; 34602 Sgt. (A./R.S.M.) F. J. Foley, C.A.M.C.; 2098918 Pte. (A./Cpl.) S. H. Forbes, C.A.M.C.; 915 S./Sgt. (A./S.M.) J. A. Foy, 4th Gen. Hosp.; 432009 Sgt. (A./C.S.M.) H. G. Francis, 49th Bn.; 1049186 Pte. J. D. Fraser, For. Corps; 865283 Pte. (A./Sgt.) J. Fry, 18th Bn.; 234127 Pte. (A./Sgt.) W. P. Graham, H.Q., For. Corps; 261185 Pte. (A./C.S.M.) C. D. Griffith, H.Q.; 132327 Pte. (A./R.S.M.) F. Q. Guthrie, 20th Bn.

622186 Pte. (A./R.Q.M.S.) J. W. Hall, For. Corps; 523011 Pte. (A./S./Sgt.) H. J. Hardy, C.A.M.C.; 700478 Pte. (A./C.Q.M.S.) A. S. Hare, 17th Bn.; 154367 Pte. (A./R.S.M.) Hargreaves, Rly. Troops; 503455 Pte. (A./R.Q.M.S.) A. G. Harris, Ord. Corps; 297060 Pte. (A./S./Sgt.) F. Harrison, C.A.M.C., attd. H.Q., For. Corps; 14674 L./C. (A./Sgt.) Henderson, C.A.M.C.; 10133 Pte. (A./S./Sgt.) J. Hobson, C.A.S.C.; 1038041 Pte. J. D. Hopkins, For. Corps; 535545 Pte. (A./Q.M.S.) G. E. Hubbard, C.A.M.C.; 232 Gnr., (A./Sgt.) E. A. Keeble, C.F.A.; 310608 Cpl. N. A. Kirby, C.F.A.; 26454 Pte. (A./Cpl.) P. Klein, attd. H.Q., For. Corps; 65533 Spr. (A./R.S.M.) F. G. Knight, 1st Bn., Engrs.; 20054 Pte. (A./S./Q.M.S.) L. E. Lane, Record Office; 24020 Pte. (A./S./Sgt.) T. Lapraik, For. Corps; 150141 Pte. (A./S./Sgt.) J. F. Lawson, Post Corps; 523928 Pte. (A./S./Sgt.) J. G. Lewis, 11th Gen. Hosp.; 71405 Pte. (A./S./Sgt.) H. R. Lilley, H.Q.; 1012758 Pte. (A./S./Q.M.S.) E. E. Lindon, C.F.A., attd. H.Q., For. Corps; 243 Pte. (A./C.S.M.) R. Logue, C.M.M.P.

487487 Pte. (A./S./Sgt.) C. D. MacCullum, For. Corps; 229484 Pte. J. A. Maddaugh, For. Corps; 522527 Sgt. F. Martin, C.A.D.C.; 66 Pte (A./Sgt.) D. N. McG. McBean, C.A.M.C.; 101276 (A./C.Q.M.S.) J. J. McCarvill, C.A.S.C.; 1048083 Pte. (A./S./Sgt.) J. McKillop, attd. H.Q., For. Corps; 523811 Pte. (A./Sgt.) D. McLaren, 15th Gen. Hosp.; 75077 Pte. (A./S./Sgt.) D. H. [illegible], C.A.V.C.; 20167 Cpl. (A./S./Q.M.S.) W. [illegible], Record Office; 3300 Pte. (A./R.S.M.) R. M. Milan, H.Q.; [illegible] S.M. A. H. Mingay, 1st C. Ont.; 427459 Pte. (A./Cpl.) G. Moore, C.A.M.C.; 69570 Pte. (A./R.S.M.) R. Moran, 13th Bn.; 859575 Pte. A. Morrison, 11th Bn.; 34826 Pte. (A./Condr.) S. Moult, Ord. Corps.

1036050 Pte (A./Sgt.) P. Neveu, For. Corps; 622983 L./C. (A./Cpl.) J. K. Oliphant, H.Q.; 58026 Pte. (A./R.Q.M.S.) J. Owens, 3rd Bn.; 491278 Sgt. L. E. Palmer, C.M.G.C.; 129640 Pte. (A./S./Sgt.) S. H. H. Partridge, 14th Gen. Hosp.; 426489 Pte. (A./S./Q.M.S.) C. W. Pepper, C.A.P.C.; 74163 Sgt. A. C. Plint, 15th Bn.; 432605 Pte. (A./S./Sgt.) W. J. Pratt, H.Q.; 138161 Pte. (A./Sgt.) W. M. Redmond, Cav.; 63747 Cpl. (A./Q.M.S.) W. J. Reeves, 16th Gen. Hosp.; 430154 Pte. (A. S.M.) R. W. Reid, H.Q.; 727188 Pt. (A./S./Sgt.) M. S. Rennie, 8th Bn.; 246718 Pte. A. D. Rood, For. Corps; 50357 S./Sgt. (A./S./Q.M.S.) A. G. Rose, Record Office; 71428 Pte. (A./S./Q.M.S.) A. H. Ross, C.A.S.C.; 548918 Gnr. (A. Sgt.) J. A. S. Roussac, C.F.A.; 472494 Pte. (A./S./Sgt.) J. P. Russ, H.Q.; 34825 Pte. (A./Condr.) A. G. Self, Ord. Corps; 183506 Pte. (A./S./Q.M.S.) Shears, C.A.P.C.; 1009671 Pte. E. Simard, For. Corps; 201987 Pte. (A./Cpl.) E. Smith, C.A.M.C.; 2113 S./S.M. J. Smith, C.A.S.C.; 447223 Pte. (A./S./Sgt.) H. F. Stewart, Record Office; 251382 (A./Sgt.) J. D. Strathern, For. Corps; 915028 Pte. E. A. Sunberg, For. Corps; 51083 S.M. H. Sweeney, C.A.M.C.; 461058 Q.M.S. Swindley, R.E., attd. Can. Forces.

1036711 Pte. (A./C.S.M.) C. Tabbernor, For. Corps; 787055 Pte. (A./Sgt.) H. B. Tanner, For. Corps; 3626 Pte. (A. Sgt.) B. H. Tatham, Salvage Corps; 55721 C.S.M. W. G. Taylor, Salvage Corps; 51086 S./Sgt. R. H. Tebb, 13th Gen. Hosp.; 61 Pte. (A./R.S.M.) E. J. Theobalds, C.A.D.C.; 59968 Pte. (A. C.S.M.) G. Thomas, 6th Bn.; 406931 Pte. (A./C.Q.M.S.) W. Thomas, 3rd Bn.; 157714 Pte. (A./S./Sgt.) F. G. Thompson, H.Q.; 141025 Pte. (A/.Cpl.) S. C. Troubridge, Record Office; 5002 Sgt. (A./R.Q.M.S.) R. E. D. Turner, 3rd Bn., Engrs.; 90049 Gnr. (A./S. Sgt.) D. Watson, C.F.A.; 522025 (A./S./Q.M.S.) H. B. Watts, C.A.P.C.; 2549 Sgt. (A./S./Sgt.) R. West, C.A.M.C.; 524667 Pte. (A./Sgt.) W. S. Wheeldon, C.A.M.C.; 304164 Gnr. (A./S./Sgt.) R. T. White, C.F.A.; 2498908 Pte. E. Whiteley, For. Corps; 7111 C.S.M. (A./R.S.M.) A. Whyte, W. Ont.; 602461 Pte. (A./Sgt.) P. Wilkinson, 23rd Bn.; 51484 Pte. (A./S./Q.M.S.) A. W. Wilson, C.A.S.C.; 439668 Gnr. (A./Cpl.) V. S. Wilson, C.F.A.; 427920 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) W. Young, San. Sec., C.A.M.C.

NEWFOUNDLAND CONTINGENT.

Major G. T. Carty, R. New. R.; Inspr.-Gen. C. H Hutchings, K.C., New. Constabulary; Maj. C. Macpherson, C.M.G., M.D., R. New. R.; District Inspr. J. B. Peet, New. Constabulary; Major (T./Lt.-Col.) W. F. Rendell, R. New R.; (A./Sgt.) A. Dwyer, Head Constable S. Noseworthy, Constable J. Nugent, Sgt. P. O'Neill, Constable J. Ryan, Sgt. M. Savage, Constable J. R. Squibb, (A./Sgt.) R. J. Wells, and Constable T. Wells, Newfoundland Constabulary.

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ROYAL AIR FORCE "MENTIONS"

For Valuable Services in Connection with the War.

The following officers and other ranks of the Royal Air Force have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State in respect of the valuable services they have rendered in connection with the war, and a note to this effect will accordingly be made in the official records:—

Capt. F. R. Alford, M.C., C.M.G.C.; H/Lt. and A/Capt. G. F. Antell, Ord. Corps; Lt. A. H. Beach, Inf.; Capt. M. B. Blake; Major R. W. Bruce, Inf.; Lt. L. A. Bushe, 24th Bn.; Capt. R. H Cronyn, Lt. C. J. C. Croydon, Capt. W. R. C. Da Costa, Art.; Lt. (A/Capt.) J. D. de Pencier, C.F.A.; Capt. J. H. N. Drope, Capt. R. Duncan, M.C., C.M.R.; Lt. C. D. Fairweather, Sec.-Lt. H. H. Ffrench, Can. Signal Servs.; Lt. M. S. C. Gordon, Inf.; Capt. H. B. Griffith, Capt. (A/Maj.) A. E. Hatton, Engrs.; Lt.-Col. F. R. G. Hoare, C.B.E.; Major V. Hodson, Can. Militia; Capt (A/Maj.) J. Inwood, Major J. L. Jackson, M.C., Connaught Rangers; Capt. R. H. B. Ker, B.C. Regt.; Major P. A. O. Leask, R. Irish Rifles; Lt. J. M. J. Le Mee, Newfoundland Regt.; Major O. C. MacPherson, Lt. W. D. Matheson, M.C.; Capt. J. M. Mitchell, M.B.E.; Lt. H. M. O'Loughlin, Inf.; Sec.-Lt. C. B. Parker, Capt. J. R. Reilly, Inf.; Sec.-Lt. (A/Lt.) E. A. Sullivan, Capt. A. E. Sutton, C.A.M.C.; Capt. M. H. Toy, C.F.A.; Lt. (A/Capt.) G. V. Walsh, 24th Bn.; Capt. (A/Maj. E. J. Watkins, Lt. (A/Capt.) W. H. Watson, C.M.G.C.; Lt. (A/Capt.) F. D Williams.

70625 F/Clerk E. J. Allman, 72626 Sergt. E. C. Cowie, 150078 Cpl. L. A. Hume, 150891 A/Cpl. H. G. Hurd, 71920 Sgt. D. M. Kelly, 73015 Sgt.-Maj. F. W. Kerr, 70651 A/Sgt. A. A. McGibbon, 72936 Cpl. L. M. McLeod, 71671 Cpl. C. W. McPherson, 71494 Cpl. H. Patterson, 70631 F/Sgt. A. F. Paxton, 73645 Cpl. C. V. Wakely.

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THE RURAL PROBLEM IN CANADA.

Addressing a gathering of Lincoln County, Ont., farmers, Dr. Creelman, President of the Ontario Agricultural College, pointed out several things that the rural problem is not. "It is not," he said, "deterioration of country life nor rural degeneration, nor lack of information, nor lack of education, nor lack of production, nor is it rural depopulation."

Dr. Creelman stated that only 15 per cent. of urban increase in population came directly from the country, 65 per cent being accounted for by emigration, and 20 per cent. by natural increase.

According to Dr. Creelman, the rural problem is "the securing of a new view-point and new ideas that will attract the enthusiastic."

* *

Offers made by wine manufacturers in the Niagara District of Ontario indicate that grape growers will receive very satisfactory prices for their crop.

The value of the live stock exported from Canada during the year ended June, 1917, was $13,547,239; in 1918, $19,633,068; in 1919, $37,845,035.

UNION BANK OF CANADA
Incorporated 1865. Head Office: WINNIPEG.
Paid-up Capital - $5,000,000. Rest and Undivided Profits - $3,800,000.
Total Assets Exceed - $153,000,000.
The Bank has over 350 Branches in CANADA, and AGENTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN AMERICA.
MONIES TRANSFERRED to and from Canada and the United States by CABLE, LETTERS OF CREDIT, BANK DRAFTS, etc.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED at favourable rates, which may be ascertained on application to:—
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NEW YORK AGENCY: 49, WALL STREET.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1825. Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
Subscribed Capital, £5,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000. Reserve Fund, £900,000.
Head Office: EDINBURGH. London Office: 37, NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.4.
JOHN STIRLING COCKBURN, General Manager; GEORGE A. HUNTER, Secretary. T. C. RIDDELL, Manager; DUGALD SMITH, Assistant Manager.
The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken, and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies domiciled in London retired on terms which will be furnished on application.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Canada.—C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 76½; Reg., 75⅝; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 95⅝; 3½ p.c. Ins. Stk., 1930-60, 70¼; 4 p.c. Ins. Stk., 1940-60, 79¼; 3 p.c., 1938, 70¼.

Alberta.—4 p.c., 1922, 98; 4½ p.c., 1924, 98½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 84½.

British Columbia.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1941, 88¾; 3 p.c. Reg., 1941, 67½.

Manitoba.—4 p.c., 1928, 86½; 5 p.c., 1888, 97; 4 p.c. Reg., 1960, 79½.

Newfoundland.—4 p.c. Reg., 1896, 80¼; 3½ p.c., Reg., 1910, 69½.

Ontario.—3½ p.c. Reg., 72½; 4 p.c. Reg., 77¼; 4½ p.c. Reg., 81⅝.

Quebec.—4½ p.c., 84½; 4 p.c., 1888, 86¾; 3 p.c. Reg., 71.

Saskatchewan.—4 p.c., 1923, 98; 4½ p.c. Reg., 83; 5¾ p.c., 1924, 100¼.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 81½.

Edmonton.—6 p.c., 1923-53, 87; 5 p.c., 1963, 82; 4½ p.c., 1932-52, 83½; 4½ p.c., 1929-49, 86½.

Montreal.—4 p.c., 1932, 88¾; 4½ p.c., 1951-53, 88

New Westminster.—5 p.c., 1943-6, 77.

N. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 73.

Point Grey.—5 p.c., 84.

Port Arthur.—6 p.c., 87.

Prince Albert.—4½ p.c., 40.

Regina.—5 p.c. Stk., 82½.

Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-61, 80.

S. Vancouver.—4 p.c., 60.

Toronto.—4 p.c., 1944-48, 74½; 4 p.c., 1922-28, 88; 4½ p.c., 83⅝.

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1950-1-2, 68½; 4 p.c., 1931, 80; 4 p.c., 1932, 78½; 4½ p.c., 1953, 74¾; and Dist. Joint Sewers, 80¼.

Victoria.—4½ p.c., 73½; 4 p.c., 1962, 66½; 4 p.c., 1920-60, 77¾.

Winnipeg. 4 p.c., 1940, 81⅞; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 85.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterway.—5 p.c., 83.

Algoma Central & Hudson Bay.—Stamped, 36½.

Atlantic and N. West.—5 p.c., 1937, 92½.

Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 99.

Buffalo & Lake Huron.—Ord., 8¼; 5½ p.c. 1st Mort. Perp., 90¾.

Calgary & Edmonton.—4 p.c., 69.

Canada Atlantic.—4 p.c., 1955, 61.

Canadian Northern.—Ontario, 3½ p.c., 1938, 69; 4 p.c., Perp., 60; 3½ p.c. Dominion, 1961, 67; Pacific, 4 p.c., 1950, 74; 4½ p.c., Terminal, 1950, 82; Quebec 4 p.c. Perp., 60½; 4 p.c., 1930, 88; 4 p.c., Perp., 61½; 4 p.c. 1st Cons., 1930, 87½; 1st 4 p.c. Alberta, 1939, 72; 1st 4 p.c. Sask., 1939, 73; 3½ p.c. Dominion, 1958, 68; 4 p.c. Guar. Deb., 1934, 84½; 5 p.c. Inc. Charge, 1920-30, 40½; 5 p.c. Land Mort. Debs., 1923, 90½; 5 p.c. Notes, Aug., 1921, 96¾; Western 4½ p.c., Alberta, 86¾; 4½ p.c. Debs., 1943, 86

Canadian Pacific. 180½; 4 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 67½; 4 p.c. Perp. Cons. Debs., 75½; Algoma 5 p.c., 1937, 93½; Special Invest. 6 p.c., 10-yr Notes, 116;

Duluth Winnipeg. 4 p.c., 1939, 67.

Edmonton.—4 p.c., 1942, 70

Grand Trunk Pac. Branch, 4 p.c., 1939, 83¾; Alberta, 1939-42, 83; 3 p.c., 1962, 63; 4 p.c., 1966 A 63; 4 p.c. 1966 B, 56; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 1966, 64, 4 p.c. Debs. Stock, 62; Pacific 7-yr. 6 p.c. Notes, 1921, 91.

Grand Trunk Rly.—8⅝; 4 p.c. Guar. Stk., 46⅝; 5 p.c. 1st Pref. (Non-Cum.), 47½; 5 p.c. 2nd Pref. (Non-Cum.), 37; 4 p.c. 3rd Pref. (Non-Cum.), 20½; Borrd. Cap. Perp. 5 p.c., 78½; Perp. 4 p.c. Cons., 62; Gt. Western 5 p.c. Perp., 77; 5½ p.c. 5-yr. Notes, 1920, 96½; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Notes, 1921, 97; Western Dollar Bds., 71.

Gt. Northern Can.—4 p.c., 1934, 74½.

Manitoba.—5 p.c., 1934, 101.

New Brunswick.—5 p.c. Gld. Bonds, 1934, 89; Perp. 4 p.c., 71.

Ontario & Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm., 90½.

Pacific Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 1942, 81½.

Qu'Appelle.—4 p.c., 1936, 66.

Quebec Central.—Cap. Stk., 83½; 3½ p.c., 1963, 61½; 5 p.c. 3rd, 1963, 83½.

Toronto, Grey & Bruce.—4 p.c., 69½.

Financial, Land and Investment.

Anglo-Canadian Finance.—8/3.

Anglo-Newfoundland Dev.—94.

British Canadian and Gen. Invest.—43.

British Columbia Fruit Lands.—6 p.c. Debs., 24

Canada Co.—27/6.

Canada N.-W. Land.—42.

Can. Bk. of Commerce.—44⅝.

Can. Land & Irrigation Co.—7/1½; (19/- pd.), 6/3.

Hudson's Bay.—8 25-32; Pref., 87/6.

Invest. Corp. of Canada.—4½ p.c. Cum. Pref., 63½.

Royal Bk. of Canada.—47.

San Antonio Bds.—22½.

Trust & Loan of Canada.—4 p.c. Debs., 72½; (£5 pd.), 8⅜

Western Canada Land.—Com., 1/6

Electric Power, Traction, Etc.

Brazil Traction.—Com., 57½; Pref., [illegible]

British Columbia Teleph.—4½ p.c. Debs., 79¾; Electric Def. Ord., 39; Pref. Ord., 45½; 5 p.c. Cum. Perp. Pref., 56½; 4½ p.c. Perp. Cons. Debs., 54½.

Calgary Power Bds.—77½.

Can. Gen. Elect.—Com. 119; Pref., 110½.

Cedars Rapids.—5 p.c. Bds., 97.

Elect. Development of Ontario.—Bds., 101½.

Kaministiquia.—107½; Bds., 99½.

Montreal L. H. & Power.—Cap. Stk., 101½.

Montreal Water & Power.—Bds., 77½.

Shawinigan.—Cap. Stk., 137; Mort. Debs., 112½.

Toronto Power. 4½ p.c. Debs., 81½; Railway Bds., 95.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Canada Steel. Bds., 101½.

Canadian Vickers. 6 p.c. Debs., 101½.

Dom. Iron & Steel. Bds., 90¾; 6 p.c. Pref., 92¾.

Lake Superior. Bds., 80; Inc. Bds., 82.

Nova Scotia.—6 p.c. Debs., 84¾.

Mining.

Casey Cobalt. 1/9

Le Roi No. 2 8/3

Mining Corp. of Canada —10/3.

Mond Nickel. Ord., 63/6; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 9/9; (fully pd.), 19/4½.

Rossland-Kootenay Mining Co. 9d.

Miscellaneous.

Asbestos Corp Canada Pref., 90¾; Com., 80½; 1 Mort. 5 p.c. Gld. Bds., 87½

Bell's United Asbestos Ord., 42/6.

Can. Explosives. 7 p.c. Pref., 112.

Can. Cement.—Bds., 111¾; Pref., 113½; Ord., 77.

Can. Steamship.—Debs., 86; Com., 64

Can. Car.—Bds., 104½; Pref., 107.

Can. Pacific Lumber.—Bds., 19.

Can. Western Natural Gas.—Debs., 75.

Cockshutt Plow.—Pref., 87.

Columbia West. Lumber Yards.—6½ p.c. Pref., 10/6.

Dominion Canners.—6 p.c. 1st Bds., 106½.

Dominion Glass.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 100½.

Forest Mills of B.C.—Ord., 1/-; Debs., 22.

Furness Withy.—57/6; Pref., 8⅜.

Imp. Tobacco of Canada.—Pref., 18/6; Ord., 27/.

Lake Superior Paper.—Bds., 101.

Marconi of Canada.—15/3.

Penmans.—Bonds, 101½.

Price Bros.—Bds., 91½.

Riordon Pulp.—Debs., 108; 7 p.c. Pref., 109.

Spanish River Pulp.—6 p.c. Bds., 97¾; Pref., 117.

Western Canada Flour.—Bds., 108½.

* *

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Among enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—

A partner in a Montreal firm of commission agents, now in England, wishes to secure the agencies of British manufacturers in automobile accessories, and also in woollens, cloths, ladies' blouses, and similar soft goods lines.

A Canadian firm desire the addresses of United Kingdom firms prepared to import high-grade felspar, phosphate and pyrites.

A Montreal firm dealing in groceries and grocers' sundries are desirous of securing the agencies for Canada of United Kingdom manufacturers of jams, preserves, and pickles, not already represented there.

A London firm possessing a selling organisation among the wholesale trade throughout the United Kingdom desire the representation of Canadian manufacturers of woollen piece goods (suitings, serges, costume, cheviots, tweeds, etc.), hosiery, underwear, knitted goods, woollen and silk jerseys, and sweaters; also gloves.

A London firm already representing a Canadian manufacturer, desire the agency, upon a commission basis, of Canadian manufacturers of hosiery lines, i.e., women's stockings, men's half hose, and children's socks and three-quarter hose, in wool, cotton, lisle, and artificial silk.

A London company which claims a connection among shipbuilders is desirous of securing the agency of Canadian manufacturers of goods suitable for this trade, including: Bolts, and nuts, chains, cables, ships' brass work, iron, steel, brass and copper tubes, copper and brass wire, wire ropes, sheet steel, railway material, locomotives, wagons, carriages, rails, cast iron pipes, semi rotary pumps

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Pay Day, Wednesday, Oct. 1

Ticket Day. Wed., Sept. 10.

Pay Day. Thurs., Sept. 11.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Business on the Stock Exchange during the past week has been fairly brisk. The tendency has been a steadily improving one, owing to the brightening labour outlook, and the acceleration of the Government's economy campaign. Gilt-edged issues have levelled up, and home rails have developed marked strength, the forward movement in the latter section being accentuated by a shortage of stock. Foreign securities especially have been heavy, being overshadowed by selling from abroad and by fears that this liquidation will continue. Mines have not been much in evidence, and the sudden death of General Botha rather chilled South Africans. Oils have been unsteady and working lower, but there has been fairly general firmness among industrials, and something of a "boom" has developed in rubber shares, following the advance in raw material and the gradual increase in production.

A firm tendency has predominated among Canadian securities, and dealings have been spottily brisk. Among the gilt-edged issues of the Dominion quotation, have ruled steady at around previous levels. The 4½ per Cent. Loan holds at 95 and the Fours at 79. There has not been much doing in the 3½ per Cent. Loan at 71. In the municipal group prices have also been steady at about previous levels. Canadian Pacifics in the railroad group are lower at 180 on Wall Street advices and the firmer New York exchange. The company's July revenue statement shows an increase of $827,000 in net earnings. Grand Trunk stocks have been dull without much movement, but the default on Grand Trunk Pacific Debentures (referred to elsewhere) had an unsettling effect. The 1st Pref. at 48 is 1 down. Grand Trunk Pacific Debentures have been marked back 4 to 52½. The July statement records a decrease of £7,300 in net revenue.

The industrial group has been good in places. Dominion Steels have jumped 3 to 76. Canadian Cars are unchanged at 52, but the Pref. at 107 is a point better, and Canada Cements at 77½ are 2 to the good. The Pref. has added a fraction at 113½. Shawinigan Water has fallen back 2 to 138, and Spanish River Pulp Pref., though now over lowest, is 1 down at 117½.

Brazil Tractions have given way to 57¾ on foreign selling.

Canadian silver mining shares are about the same, despite the wide fluctuations in the quotation for the white metal.

Land shares are much the same.

* *

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, August 16.

The investing public seems to have settled down quietly to await the forthcoming Victory Loan issue, and in consequence trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange has been rather limited during the past week. This, as a matter of fact, holds good in Montreal and New York as well. Unless some special factor or some exceedingly attractive opportunity developed in the market, dealings may be said to have been sub-normal.

The most pronounced feature of the local Exchange occurred early in the week when Western Canada Flour shares made a sensational rise of 30 points. To-day's price, however, shows that the advance was only a temporary one, the stock being back at 140 bid where it was a week ago. The advance is attributable to a rumour that the Maple Leaf Co. was to absorb the Western. The proposed amalgamation, which entailed an offer of 175 for the controlling shares, did not go through.

In the rest of the list various issues were raised into prominence of a spasmodic character only to drop back immediately to the level of desultory trading. Canadian Locomotive provided one of these instances, the stock selling at one time at 84½. The week-end close of 83½ shows an advance during the week of 1½ points. There is talk of the common being put on an 8 per cent. basis, quarterly, as against 6 per cent. at present. The annual report, due about the middle of September, is expected to show satisfactory earnings.

Brazilian had an active period in volume of sales, but closed unchanged for the week at 55½. Canadian Steamships in the mid-week sold up to 55, but is now 52½, showing an advance of 1 point above our last quotation.

Other changes are as follows:—B.C. Fish, down 1 at 61½; Canadian Car, down ½ at 36½, with the Pref. up 3 to 95; Dominion Steel, down ½ to 65½; Rogers, up 4½ to 55; other issues are steady.

Banking shares were dealt in to some extent. The Dominion is up 1 to 205; Hamilton, up 3 to 191; Imperial, up 1½ to 199. The bond market was quiet, and prices show only fractional changes. An issue of $3,000.000 Ontario five-year 5½ per cent. gold bonds of the Province of Ontario were sold at 99.67 to a syndicate composed of W. A. Mackenzie and Co., Toronto, and four Chicago financial institutions. At this price the interest rate will be approximately 5.575 per cent., indicative of the strong demand for Ontario securities. This is the first instance in which a Chicago syndicate has been awarded an issue of this Province.

War Loan issues, on the other hand, were dealt in quite freely, and prices are fractionally higher. 1925 5's up ⅛ to 97⅝; 1931 5's up ¾ to 98¾; 1937 up ⅛ to 100⅞.

In the Victory, 1927 5½'s show an advance of ½ to 102¼. The other four issues show fractional decline.

In the unlisted department Dominion Glass rose ½ to 57½, and Macdonald ¾ to 32¼.

Dealings on the Mining Exchange were irregular, and light in volume, the most pronounced change being in Atlas Gold, which registered a gain of 6¾ to 25¾. Cobalt interests are optimistic and speak of sensational developments, which are likely to occur in the near future in the labour situation. The Hollinger Consol. statement for the half-year, issued during the week, is the best yet issued by that company. Net profits amount to $1 519,756. Of this $738,000 was paid in dividends and $781,756 was added to surplus. This latter now amounts to $2,853,043.

P.S.—The stock prices given above are "bid," and not "asked," as given in former letters

5½ PER CENT. DEBENTURES.
TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY. (*Incorporated* 1885).
PAID-UP CAPITAL .. .. [illegible]
RESERVE FUND .. .. .. [illegible]
TOTAL ASSETS 837,162
This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 5½ per Cent. for One to Five Years.
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FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Calgary and Edmonton Land.—Sales for August aggregated 1,325 acres, at an average price of $12.12 per acre.

Brazilian Traction Light and Power.—A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared on the Fully paid Cumulative Preference shares, payable October 1

Union Bank of Canada.—The directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the current quarter payable September 1

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—Branches have been opened at Powell River, Rossa, Trail, and Squamish, British Columbia; Grande Prairie and Nordegg, Alberta and Paswegin, Saskatchewan.

Imperial Tobacco of Canada.—The directors have declared the half yearly dividend of 3 per cent., payable on the Preference shares on the 30th prox., and have also declared an interim dividend of 1½ per cent. on the issued Ordinary shares, payable on the 26th inst.

Algoma Steel Corporation.—Interest coupons maturing October 1 on the 1st and Refunding Mortgage 5 per cent. 50-year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds may be presented on and after the 15th inst. at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

Province of Ontario Stock.—The Bank of Montreal notifies that for the purpose of preparing the interest warrants due November 1 the balances of the Province of Ontario 4 per cent. Registered Stock, 1947, will be struck on the evening of October 1, after which date the stock will be transferred ex dividend

City of Winnipeg Stock.—The Bank of Montreal notify that for the purpose of preparing the interest warrants due October 1 on the City of Winnipeg 4 per cent. Consolidated Registered Stock, 1940, the balances were struck on the evening of the 1st inst., after which date the stock will be transferred ex dividend.

Canada Cement.—The Royal Trust Company, as trustee, is prepared to receive tenders from the holders of 6 per cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of Canada Cement Company of bonds to be purchased on account of sinking fund as an investment for the sum of $229,000. Tenders may be lodged with the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.3, up to September 15.

Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills.—Coupon No. 7, due September 1, of 6 per cent. "A" debentures (which were issued in exchange for the two and three year sterling notes) will be paid on and after that date (Saturdays excepted) by the British, Foreign and Colonial Corporation, 57, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., where listing forms may be obtained.

Lake Superior Paper.—Coupon No. 17, due September 1, of 6 per cent. first mortgage 30-year Gold Bonds will be paid on and after that date (Saturdays excepted) by the London Joint City and Midland Bank, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C., and by Messrs. Maitland, Coppell and Co., 52, William Street, New York, and at the offices of the company in Toronto. Coupons must be left three clear days.

* *

Savings deposits in Canadian Chartered Banks reached a record total for the month of July, being $1,175,000,000, a gain of $35,000,000 during the month.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.
Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.
Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allensil," Birmingham, England.
Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.
Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes"

TRADE ITEMS.

The Minister of Immigration and Colonisation, Ottawa, reports that business conditions throughout the Dominion continue good.

A company has been formed by Toronto and Detroit capitalists to develop the low-grade iron ore deposits in Ontario. The concern is capitalised at $9,000,000.

Mr. C. B. Johnston has left Canada for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to establish a Canadian office. He was Trade Commissioner at Yokohama, Japan, at the outbreak of the war, and served in France for three years as a Major with the Royal Engineers.

The Lake Huron Steel Corporation, representing American capital chiefly, has secured sites of 250 acres at Goderich, Ontario, and during the next twelve months will spend $2,000,000 and in the following year $6,000,000 in establishing plant for the manufacture of high-class steel products.

Canadian exports during July showed an increase of $26,000,000 over those for June. The excess of exports over imports for the same month was nearly $30,000,000. Farm products constituted 60 per cent. of the total. Imports from the United States continue high, in spite of adverse exchange rates

The amalgamation is announced of A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd., of Glasgow, with the engine works department of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd. Mr. John Noble, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, is chairman, Mr. Jas. A. Main managing director, and Sir Percy Girouard one of the directors of the new company, Armstrong & Main, Ltd.

Such good results from a business standpoint have attended the visit to Canada of Canadian Trade Commissioners from all parts of the world, that they are remaining in the Dominion for a longer period than the six weeks at first contemplated. They have been the recipients of a very large number of enquiries for first-hand information as to trade prospects in the various countries where they have their headquarters.

In accordance with the recent decision of the Government, a general authority has been issued to the Custom authorities under which all articles covered by the regulation as to the importation of paper will be admitted into this country without licence as from yesterday. The Paper Import Restrictions Department, at 23, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1, will close on September 6, and further communications on the subject should be addressed to the Department of Import Restrictions, 22, Carlisle Place, London, S.W.1.

Mr. Lloyd Harris, Chairman of the Canadian Mission in London, writing to the Lord Mayor of London, states that Canada feels that her efforts now should be devoted to the development of a larger interchange of trade with the Mother Country. The Dominion not only seeks to find markets in Europe, more especially in the United Kingdom, but has considerable markets to offer British manufacturers. The Mission is here to give information and help to enable municipalities to secure quotations from Canada for materials which they may require.

* *

CANADIAN WHEAT FOR BRITAIN.

Mr. Lloyd Harris, Chairman of the Canadian Trade Mission in London, has made arrangements with the Wheat Commission on behalf of the British Government, to purchase 500,000 tons of Manitoba wheat for use in Great Britain.

The Wheat Commission will provide the necessary tonnage for the grain, which it is hoped to load before the close of navigation.

* *

BANK OF MONTREAL SWIMMING CLUB

A 60 yards handicap race, held on Thursday, August 28, resulted as follows :—

1st Heat.—1, A. Foss (12 secs.); 2, G. Startin (24 secs.); 3, F. Foxley (18 secs.); 4, N. L. Ford (24 secs.). Time, 69 secs.

2nd Heat.—1, J. Dodds (scratch); 2, R. S. Stewart (3 secs.); 3, W. W. Symons (25 secs.); 4, H. D. Chapman (27 secs.); 5, R. A. Stones (15 secs.). Time, 69 secs.

The final was to be decided on Thursday, September 4.

* *

Sgt. J. H. Massey, Witley, was beaten less than three seconds by Pte. Thomas in the three-miles flat race at the Army Athletic Championships last week. Sgt. Hector Phillips was third in the quarter-mile.

Before the Canadian Bar Association at Winnipeg last week, Lord Finlay, the ex-Lord Chancellor, discussed the problems of Empire and the effects of the Peace Treaty on International Law, reviewing especially new international connections and war in the air and under the seas.

An appeal against the sentences of twelve months' imprisonment on five Canadian soldiers for rioting at Epsom last June was dismissed in the Court of Criminal Appeal. The prisoners were Alphonse Masse, David Yerex, Allan McMaster, Frank Harold Wilkie, and James Connors.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

Recent advices from Canada are to the effect that the new domestic loan will probably be for a total of $300,000,000, that the interest rate will be 5½ per cent., and that the loan will be issued late in October. Owing to the unfavourable exchange rate it is not thought likely that any portion of the loan will actually be issued in the United States, but it is expected that Americans, who, of course, will gain by the exchange, will probably send a considerable amount of money to Canada for investment in the loan.

* * *

According to latest Canadian reports, it seems unlikely that the forthcoming Canadian Government loan will carry the same exemption from Dominion income taxation which is such an attractive feature of the bonds of the Victory Loan issues. It is interesting to note in this connection a report in a Toronto paper that many wealthy Canadians have been eagerly purchasing large blocks of Victory bonds with the object of evading taxation. It is reported that private agents have recently gone through Ontario buying Victory bonds from holders of small lots, and paying at times a full point above the market quotations. It is suggested that, as a remedy for this, the new loan may provide generous terms for the conversion of tax-free bonds of the longer term Victory issues. The terms could, perhaps, hardly be made sufficiently generous to attract the astute tax-evaders, but it is suggested that the plan would tend to cut off the supply.

* * *

The suggestion which we made in this column a month or more ago that the depreciation in the sterling exchange rendered the sale of securities in Canada and the U.S. attractive, was evidently timely. In a market report of August 21, the *Montreal Gazette*, writing of the reactionary trend of prices in the local exchange, remarks :—

> Liquidation of an unusual character, however, was in distinct evidence, the selling of such stocks as Brazilian, Steamship preferred and Iron common seeming to indicate that considerable of the activity was due to orders from overseas, following the sensational decline in the sterling exchange rate on this side of the Atlantic. British sellers, with the demand sterling rate around its recent abnormally low levels, stand to gain the discount of sterling, which at yesterday's current figure would amount to approximately 15 per cent.

Since then market prices in Montreal have receded, and the value of the £ has risen, and at $4.34 represents a discount of between 10 and 11 per cent., as compared with the normal par of exchange.

* * *

Not all Canadian securities have exhibited the reactionary tendency alluded to; some, for special reasons, have risen superior to external influences. Lake of the Woods milling shares were an instance of this, rising on August 20 to 205, which, as it was " ex " the quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. recently declared, represented about 208. This sharp advance was probably due to a belief that holders of the shares would come in for something good by means of a new issue of stock. This belief subsequently received confirmation in so far that it is announced that immediately following the annual meeting of the company, which is to be held on October 1, a special general meeting will be held to consider an increase of the capital stock. It will be interesting to note in due course what size and value of " melon " may by this means be distributed among the shareholders.

* * *

The increase just announced, of the dividend rate on the Common stock of Montreal Cottons, Ltd., from 4 per cent. to 5 per cent. per annum, substantiates yet another of the dividend rumours which have been current in Montreal for some time past and to which our Toronto correspondent has several times alluded. The dividend rate has remained constant for the past seven years at 4 per cent. per annum, and in view of the company's earnings during the last three or four years the present increase of 1 per cent. is regarded as conservative, hopes having been entertained that the example of the Wabasso Cotton Co., which recently raised its dividend basis from 4 to 6 per cent. per annum, might have been followed. The regularly recurring rumour of an increase in the Canada Steamships dividend rate has again been disposed of by the declaration of the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent.

* * *

Another company in regard to which dividend anticipations are entertained is the Canada Locomotive Co., whose Common stock has been strong lately in Toronto on rumours that it would shortly be put on an 8 per cent. basis. This company, which was one of the select number which in the difficult times of 1914-15 continued uninterruptedly to pay its Preferred dividends at the regular rate, did not inaugurate dividends on its Common stock until 1917. Since then the dividend has been on a 6 per cent. per annum basis. It is believed that the forthcoming annual report will make a still better showing than either of the two previous years

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To this total Ontario contributed $94,084,420.

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The Cobalt District of Ontario is now producing silver at the rate of 2½ tons per working day, and the value of the total output for 1918 was no less than $17,364,918.

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LORD BURNHAM AND THE INDIAN PRESS.

The Grant of Responsible Government.

A luncheon was given on Wednesday at the Savoy Hotel by Lord Burnham, President of the Empire Press Union, to the members of the Indian Press Delegation who have been in London in regard to the Montague report.

In welcoming his guests, Lord Burnham expressed sympathy with the objects of the organs which they represented, and expressed the hope that the moderate Press of India might be represented by the Empire Press Union, just as the Press of the Dominions is represented. He connected the toast of the Indian Press Delegation with the name of Sir M. M. Bhownagree, who was a member of the first Imperial Press Conference in 1904 (which was founded by the first Lord Burnham), and he spoke of the wider outlook obtained by Sir M. M. Bhownagree and by his fellow journalists from other parts of the Empire as the result of that meeting. He also, in the course of his speech, expressed the hope that on some future occasion an Imperial Press Conference might be held in India.

Sir M. M. Bhownagree replied in a forceful and able speech in which he explained the hopes of the moderate Press in regard to the grant of responsible Government in India, which he assured his audience would have the effect of immediately removing dissatisfaction and unrest. He complained that the history of India, which was an important part of the Empire, was practically unknown by the people of England, and he also felt that an insufficient space is given in the English Press to current Indian affairs. The speaker paid a warm tribute to the great part that had been played by Great Britain in bringing freedom and self-government to other nations, and expressed his strong conviction that the measure of responsible Government now promised to the Indian people would result in the hearty co-operation of all sections and classes in the work of national prosperity and Imperial unity.

Sir Stanley Reid, in a few words, proposed the toast of their host, and referred to the high ideals which Lord Burnham had ever maintained both in the conduct of his great journal and in the broad and generous policy of the Empire Press Union.

— * *

It is announced that co-operation has been established between the Boards of Commerce of Canada and of the United States with a view to authorising in the whole Continent of North America a wide campaign against high prices.

Greater facilities for civilians desirous of crossing the Atlantic from this side are promised in the near future, according to Mr. J. A. Martin, Liverpool, manager of the C.P.O.S. This line has at present a waiting list of 30,000 passengers

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Grand Trunk Pacific Interest Default.

The uncertainty as to the prospects of the payment of the current interest on Grand Trunk Pacific 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock was set at rest by the issue of a statement by the London Committee to the effect that they have no funds at their disposal out of which to defray the interest. It will be remembered that the system in question was taken over some months ago by the Canadian Government and a receiver appointed. The Committee state that they have no information as to what arrangements, if any, the Government has made to provide for the payment of the interest on the issue in question and that they cannot call upon the Grand Trunk Railway Co., under its guarantee, until it is ascertained whether the net revenue of the latter company for the present year shows a surplus available for that purpose after payment of its own fixed charges. It was regarded as significant of the present position and the uncertainty as to the payment of the August interest that the stock was not quoted ex dividend in the Official List on the 28th ult., and that the marking prior to that date was 55¾ on the 22nd ult. and the latest only 52. It is of interest to note that next month a half year's interest payment falls due on the 4 per Cent. Bonds of the Grand Trunk Pacific Prairie, Mountain and Lake Superior sections. It is all very regrettable, and we can only reflect the opinion current in financial circles that it would have been advisable in the circumstances if some preparatory intimation had been conveyed to the market as to the intentions of the receiver with regard to the interest payment due September 1. Recent events have already created a very bad impression in this country, and this latest development can but accentuate this. It is sincerely to be hoped that the renewal of negotiations between the Government and the Grand Trunk Railway will prove successful and terminate an incident in the railway history of the Dominion which has already caused serious alarm in the minds of holders of Canadian securities in this country.

* * *

Grand Trunk Pacific Prices in 1914 and Now.

The following is a list of Grand Trunk Pacific Railway issues, as quoted in the Official List with latest markings and the mean prices at the end of July, 1914 :—

	Latest Marking.	Mean Price July 17, 1914.
3% 1st Mt. Stg. Bds., 1962 (Gtd. Canadian Govt.) ...	63	74
4% Mt. Stg. Bds. 1955, Series "A" (Prairie Section) (Gtd. G.T.R.)	53	83
4% Mt. Stg. Bds. 1955, Series "B" (Mntn. Section) (Gtd. G.T.R.)	55	82
Lake Superior Brh. 4% 1st Mt. Stg. Bds., 1955 (Gtd. G.T.R.)	64	81
4% Debenture Stock, Red.	52	81

The 7 per Cent. Five Year Secured Notes, which are guaranteed by the Grand Trunk Railway, and specially secured by Grand Trunk Pacific 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock, and repayable in 1921, have marked this week at 91, against their issue price in 1913 of 97 per cent. The Bond issues of the Branch Lines Co., guaranteed by the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, have been least disturbed by recent events, their latest markings being practically the same as the prices current five years ago.

* * *

Railway Results for July.

At times such as those we are now passing through working results attract much less attention than in normal times, but it is gratifying that in July the Canadian Pacific Railway was able to make a relatively good showing. Gross earnings expanded by $2,346,000, and as the working expenses were only $1,519,000 higher, the net revenue benefited to the extent of $827,000. For the seven months the gross revenue is $7,056,000 up, but as working expenses rose $8,750,000 in the same period, the aggregate net earnings are still $1,694,000 to the bad. The experience of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. in July was distinctly unfortunate, an increase of £141,300 being accompanied by an expansion in expenses of as much as £148,600, so that on the month there is a net decrease of £7,300. For the seven months gross receipts are £1,293,800 higher, and as in the same period expenses increased to the extent of £1,159,200, net revenue is £134,600 higher than for the corresponding seven months of 1918.

* *

A start has been made with the erection of the British Columbia flagstaff on Victory Hill, Kew Gardens, and the work is expected to be completed in about a month.

Mr. John Lees, a British Columbian soldier who served with the 1st Pioneer Battalion, has the distinction of being the first returned soldier to repay in full his loan under the Soldier Settlement scheme of the Dominion Government. He has sent a cheque for $2,500 to the officials at Vancouver, being the full purchase price of a 160-acre ranch near Langley, in the B.C. Railway belt.

FARMING AND MINING IN MANITOBA.

Interview with Mr E. F. Hutchings.

"Manitoba is assured of a good crop, quite equal to that of last year," said Mr E. F. Hutchings of Winnipeg, President of the Great West Saddlery Company and Chairman of the Winnipeg Sinking Fund Board, in conversation with a representative of *Canada* at the Regent Palace Hotel. "Mixed farming results continue to improve. The yield of vegetables is larger, also that of wool, and our sheep and cattle are doing well.

"Considering the prices and yields of our land as compared with that in Britain," continued Mr. Hutchings, "it is difficult for me to understand why there is not a much greater movement of British agriculturists and capital to Western Canada, where even now only about 20 per cent. of our available suitable lands are cultivated. American farmers, however, are not slow to recognise our advantage, and are taking up and working more and more land."

Mr. Hutchings is also very confident regarding the presence of valuable gold deposits in Manitoba. He states that only transportation difficulties have delayed prospecting and development. One of the biggest properties is the Gold Pan, which has five mines working. The nearest station is Grand Beach, on the Canadian Northern Railway, and it can be reached in the summer by boat from Selkirk. As confirming Mr. Hutchings' confidence in the existence of valuable gold quartz, we quote a cable from the *Times* correspondent, received since our interview with Mr. Hutchings, which says "There is a movement of prospectors from The Pas, Manitoba, to Copper Lake, where gold discoveries are reported. Col. J. B. Gordon, the well-known mining engineer, declares that he has uncovered a vein 6 ft. wide, carrying a 4-in. streak of quartz and gold with a determined volume of 50 per cent. Gold samples have reached The Pas containing wire, leaf, and nugget gold, and in one sample wire gold holding quartz together. Commissioner Wallace states that no such rich discovery has ever before come under his notice. Col. Gordon says he has sunk a test pit, and that metal was seen down the side of one wall and freely under the bottom. The formation surrounding the discovery is granite schist."

Mr. Hutchings also spoke optimistically of the prospects for copper mining in the large areas around The Pas, and went on to talk in enthusiastic terms of the Peace River country. In Athabaska, between Fort McMurray and Fort McKay, he states that there is a solid asphalt bed on a six-mile front from 65 ft. to 125 ft. thick, and the steel on the new Hudson's Bay Railway only needs completing for another 19 miles to put Fort McMurray in connection with the Canadian trunk line systems. In the northern foothills of the Rocky Mountains, too, there are vast coal deposits of good exportable quality, while north from the Lake of the Woods to the Arctic Circle pulpwood exists in great abundance, and the development of a great paper-mill industry is assured in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. Hutchings, who were in London to attend the marriage of their youngest son, recently demobilised from the R.A.F., are now visiting the war area in France and Flanders, and expect to leave for Winnipeg on September 25.

* *

BACK TO THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

The undermentioned, who were members of the staff of the head office of the Bank of Montreal in London when the war broke out, have just resumed their duties there :—

Mr. C. S. Kerin, who joined the H.A.C. in August, 1914, and was wounded in April, 1915. Obtaining a commission, he served with the Seaforth Highlanders, and was again severely wounded. He was gazetted Captain on April 17, 1918.

Mr. M. A. McLean joined the Seaforth Highlanders as a private in August, 1914, and after six months in France went East. He obtained his commission on May 28, 1915, and on January 1, 1917, was on the torpedoed transport *Hibernia*, and spent five hours in the water. He was severely wounded at Beersheba, and later obtained his captaincy.

Mr. W. L. Mackie was in the London Scottish when war broke out, went to France with the 1st Bn. in September, 1914, as private, and was in action at Messines in October. In June, 1916, he obtained his commission, and was attached to the R.A.O.C., being promoted lieutenant in September, 1916, and captain in December, 1918.

* *

In a recent communication to the Agent-General, Mr. F. C. Wade, the Premier, the Hon. John Oliver, sends a denial of misleading statements and misrepresentations which have been made in regard to the attitude of the Provincial Government of British Columbia towards British investors, as, for instance, (1) that all land held by people in B.C. would be taken over by the Government without compensation of any kind, (2) that money invested in British Columbia mines, town lots, or loans to cities or municipalities in the Province are unsafe.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

SHAREHOLDER.—Montreal prices August 21 were: (A) preferred 82, common 54½; (B) preferred 105, common 40½.

J. D. (Exeter).—The payment of Separation Allowance will continue to be made to the wife or parent direct during the period of the War Service Gratuity.

L. M. M. (Petrograd Hospital).—The details you ask for are too voluminous to publish. We advise you to call at the offices of the Agents-General for the Provinces in London, whose addresses are given on page 300.

GOLFER.—The *Canadian Golfer* is the official organ of the Royal Canadian Golf Association. It is published monthly by Mr. Ralph H. Reville, Brantford, Ontario, the subscription being $3 per year.

J. M. B. (Hampstead).—We are not aware of any recent announcement in regard to this matter. The visit to which you allude is referred to under "Investment Notes" heading in this issue.

A. E. H. (Winchester).—(1 and 2) See *Canada*, August 23, page 212. We understand that the 50 per cent. increase was only paid to certain members of the C.A.M.C. in Canada. (3) No.

C. C. C. (Glasgow).—The route of the Hudson Bay Railway lies between The Pas, Manitoba, where connection is made with the Canadian Northern Railway, and Port Nelson on Hudson Bay, a total distance of 424 miles. Steel is laid for 331 miles from The Pas to Kettle Rapids, and construction trains are now running between those points.

CONSTANT READER.—In average yield in bushels per acre of wheat in the great wheat growing countries of the world, Canada is fourth among eleven countries. The United Kingdom is first with 31.9 bushels, Germany next with 31.8 bushels, Austria third with 20.2 bushels, and Canada fourth with 20.0 bushels per acre.

SPINSTER (Edgbaston).—In 1916 there were 181,487 single men and 147,140 single women in Manitoba; in Alberta, 277,256 single men and 219,269 single women; in Saskatchewan, 363,787 single men and 284,048 single women. At the last official census in 1911 in Ontario there were 992 women to 1,000 men; in Quebec, 980 to 1,000; in British Columbia, 560 to 1,000 men; in New Brunswick, 956 to 1,000; in Nova Scotia, 961 to 1,000; and in Prince Edward Island, 991 to 1,000.

T. K. (Dublin).—The new proposal does not seem in any way to lessen the control of the Local Government Board over municipal bond issues, but rather to strengthen it. The proposal, we believe, is to establish under the direct control of the Local Government Board a bursar, or exchange, which will be empowered to market issues of bonds made by any Saskatchewan municipality, school district, or Government owned utility. For such issues the approval of the Local Government Board will be necessary first as at present, and the municipalities and others should benefit through decreased cost of marketing small issues.

* * *

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's liner *Sicilian* left Avonmouth last week for Montreal, thus resuming the regular service between Bristol and Canada, which was stopped by the war, Avonmouth docks having been reserved for military work.

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The *Canadian Magazine* (25c.) continues to be of outstanding merit. In the August number appears the first of a series of historical sketches of "Great Canadian Orators," by A. R. Hassard. Col. G. T. Denison continues his "Recollections," and Sir John Willison his invaluable comment, under the title of "Month to Month." Other articles are "The First British Settlement," by Leroy Thorne Bowes; "Victoria: A Bit of England that is not England," by Charles W. Stokes; "Quebec in our First Parliament," by Austin Mosher; "The Shaft of Hate," by Madge Macbeth; and the continuation of "Mist of Morning," Isabel Ecclestone Mackay's novel.

The World's Work (1s. 6d.) for September has one article which will make particular appeal to the ex-soldiers of Canada. The article in question deals with the romantic story of how voluntary workers of New South Wales initiated what may well become an international movement to build soldiers memorial villages. The Canadian soldiers land settlement work is referred to in an editorial note on the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior; and similar space is devoted to the wonderful career of Mr. Sydney Walton, C.B.E., the publicity expert of the Canadian Mission in London.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated under the Laws of Canada.)

Notice is Hereby Given that a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of 1½ per cent. has been DECLARED on the fully-paid Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company, PAYABLE on the 1st October, 1919, to Shareholders of record on the Registers at the close of business on 15th September, 1919.

J. M. SMITH, Secretary.

Toronto, Canada, 29th August, 1919.

ALGOMA STEEL CORPORATION (Limited) FIRST and REFUNDING MORTGAGE FIVE per CENT. 50-YEAR SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS.

The Algoma Steel Corporation (Limited) announces that the INTEREST COUPONS of the above-mentioned Bonds, maturing 1st October, 1919, may be PRESENTED on and after the 15th September, 1919, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted) at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. Three clear days required for examination. Lists may be obtained on application at the Bank.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted, or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

SITUATION WANTED.

NURSE going CANADA would give services invalid lady or gentleman.—Box 512, *Canada*, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, W.C.2.

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VANCOUVER ISLAND.—For Sale, cheap, several beautiful Homes, fine scenery and climate. Two in Victoria City, and one 31 miles up the main line. New convenient dwelling house and stables with 65 acres of land on Main Island Highway, 1½ miles from station, village and sea. Pretty river winds through property, good shooting. Price £1,000 cash, balance of £1,500 on long terms payment, or to stand as mortgage at 6 per cent. Would consider offers of exchange for suitable home 30 or 40 minutes from Victoria Station, London. Full particulars and photographs on application to owner. Clark, 5, Victoria Street, Westminster.

FOR SALE.—Two compact Estates in Southern Alberta, Canada, of 2,240 and 1,280 acres, near Canadian Pacific Railway stations; good land, unbroken; suitable for grain growing, general farming, or for cattle, horse or sheep ranches, prices from $24 to $26 per acre.—For full particulars apply, Box 506, "CANADA," Office, Craven House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

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CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Toronto or London, England.

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Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

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RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Wilco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA.

At the beginning of July (states the *Labour Gazette*, published by the Department of Labour, Ottawa) the percentage of unemployed among members of Trade Unions was 2.57 as compared with 3.85 at the beginning of June. During July, disregarding the temporary employment caused by strikes, there was an increase in the total volume of employment. In the Maritime Provinces there was some reduction in employment, but in Ontario and Quebec there was an increase and in the Western Provinces a pronounced increase. According to the figures for the four weeks ending July 26, the various offices of the Employment Service of Canada received 35,700 applications for employment, were notified of 55,553 vacancies, and made 25,477 placements, as compared with 28,870 applications, 30,516 vacancies and 20,184 placements during June. In civic employment there was an increase of 17 per cent. in comparison with June, 1919, and an increase of 35 per cent in comparison with July, [illegible]

The time loss on account of industrial disputes during July was less than during June, and greater than during July, 1918. There were in existence during the month 73 strikes, involving 35,696 workpeople and resulting in a loss of about 561,010 working days. Thirty two strikes were reported as having commenced during July. There remained unterminated at the end of the month 29 strikes affecting about 17,350 workpeople.

* *

THE WHEAT CROP.

Unofficial estimates place the Western wheat crop at 166,000,000 bushels, which, together with the Eastern crop, should make a total of 200,000,000 bushels of wheat for all Canada. A great deal of threshing has already been completed in the West.

Sir John Aird, General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, on his return to Toronto from a trip to the Pacific Coast, said he believed that, if good threshing weather continued, the value of the Western crops would be quite equal to that of last year. The grades shown thus far were better than in 1918 and recent rains had greatly improved the feed situation.

* *

FARMING AMONG INDIANS.

A greater production campaign among the Indians of Canada was launched last spring by the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of Interior. Reports received at Ottawa show that the campaign has been an established success, the Indians having made special efforts to increase production.

In 1917 the Indians had under crop 70,688 acres, and this year there was cultivated 82,421 acres, a noteworthy increase. The total yield of grain was 1,350,324 bushels as against 1,273,659 bushels in 1917, an increase of 76,659 bushels. There was an increase in the root crop of the Indians by nearly half a million dollars. The total value of the crops is estimated at $2,834,149, as against $2,351,807 in 1917.

* *

BRITANNIC INDUSTRIAL ALLIANCE

Mr. C. Jesson, writing on behalf of the Provisional Committee, outlines the aims and objects of the Britannic Industrial Alliance, a strictly non-party body which has been formed as a result of a meeting held at the House of Commons on July 30 last. These objects are to bring together all those associations of employers and employees in this country which are now working harmoniously under Whitley Industrial Councils, or similar working agreements, and organisations and individuals interested in developing British trade and British markets, with a view to placing them in direct touch, through the offices of the Royal Colonial Institute, with similar organisations and individuals in our Dominions and Colonies having similar aims and objects, so that their efforts in developing the resources and markets of the British Empire may be stimulated and co-ordinated in the best possible way.

G.T.P. DEFAULT

The London Committee of the [illegible] Trunk Pacific Railway has issued the following circular, under date August [illegible]

"As you are no doubt aware, the Canadian Government took possession of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway some months back by the appointment of the Minister of Railways as receiver of the undertaking, and in consequence the London Committee of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. have no funds at their disposal out of which to defray the interest due on September 1 upon the 4 per Cent. Debenture stock.

"The Committee ask me to express their regret in having to make this announcement, but they feel that you ought to have notice of the position, as up to the present they have no information from Canada as to what arrangements, if any, the receiver is prepared to make for payment of the interest.

"The Committee cannot call upon the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada, under the guarantee given by it, until is ascertained whether the net revenue of that company for the year ending December 31 next shows a surplus available for the purpose after payment of fixed charges."

* *

FRASER RIVER FISHED OUT.

Fraser River fishermen and canners agree (says a Canadian Press despatch from Vancouver) that the sockeye salmon run on the Fraser is a flat failure. The conviction is being forced, too, that British Columbia's noblest fishing stream can no longer be expected to make a profitable yield; in other words, that the Fraser is fished out. In good seasons ten years ago as high as a million cases of fish were packed. This year's fish crop will be less than a tenth of that amount.

On the Skeena and other northern British Columbia rivers the salmon are running in record numbers. Fishermen there are making as high as $500 a week.

* *

ONTARIO'S FOREST REVENUE.

During the year ending October 31, 1918, the Ontario Government derived a forest revenue of $1,756,085 from its Crown lands. Of this nearly half was derived from timber dues, and approximately $190,000 from the fire tax of 1 per cent. per acre per year for lands under licence. The area under licence at the close of the fiscal year is reported at 16,888 square miles, or 574 square miles greater than for the previous year.

* *

SCIENTIFIC DENTAL PRODUCTS.

Innumerable preparations are now offered to the public for preserving the health of the mouth, for which the most extravagant claims are generally made. The Pyrea Preparations Co. are a notable exception to this practice. While their products represent the results of great experience of the medical and dental professions, and none are more satisfactory, the manufacturers do not claim for them that they are perfect, frankly admitting that they are revised from time to time to keep pace with the advance of scientific knowledge. The three principal Pyrea products are a powerful astringent, antiseptic, and refreshing mouth wash, tooth powder, and special tooth brush. Although only introduced in 1914, these preparations have won wide recognition among the discriminating public. The manufacturers claim as patrons two reigning sovereigns, and half the peerage of England

* *

"The White Coal of Canada" is the subject of a page of illustrations in last week's *Graphic*.

The ninth number of the Journal of the British Science Guild may be obtained (6d., postage 1½d.) on application to the Secretary, British Science Guild, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1. The Journal contains the report of the work of the Guild for 1918-19, various memoranda, and a report of the 13th annual meeting, with addresses by General Seely, M.P., Sir Joseph J. Thomson, and Lord Sydenham, on "Science and Labour Unrest."

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ADDING MACHINES,
ROTARY AND FLAT DUPLICATORS,
ONE HAND PAPER GUILLOTINE,
Loose Leaf Ledger Covers, Waste Paper Baskets, and Letter Trays,
GENERAL OFFICE STATIONERY SUPPLIES,
and numerous other items
Messrs. GEERING & COLYER
have been favoured with instructions to
SELL the above by AUCTION, on
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1919
Commencing at 11 o'clock
Catalogues may be obtained on the Premises, and of the Auctioneers,
ASHFORD (Kent), and RYE (Sussex).

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Week Ended August 21.

Canadian Northern, $1,007,300; inc., $94,600.

Canadian Pacific, $3,374,000; inc., $432,000.

Grand Trunk, £314,999; inc., £39,281.

* *

QUEBEC'S MINING RECORD.

A Warning to the Public.

The statistics collected by the Bureau of Mines show that the mineral production of the Province of Quebec during 1918 was the highest ever recorded as to value, amounting to $18,707,762, an increase of 16 per cent. as compared with 1917. In 1900 the value of the production was 2½ million dollars, and in 1910 it was 7¼ millions. The table shows that the Province produces asbestos, chromite, copper, gold, graphite, magnesite, mica, molybdenite, zinc, lead, and all kinds of building materials.

The great activity in mining in 1918 was to a great extent due to the war needs, and the Armistice was followed by a period of quietness. It is possible that the year 1918 may for some time remain the banner year as to mineral production.

Under the heading, "Mining Ventures and the Public," the report warns the public against the reappearance of the professional promoter of shady mining enterprises, selling beautifully engraved certificates, for which he is quite willing to take "Victory Bonds." The last three years have been prosperous and a great deal of savings has been accumulated, making ideal conditions for unscrupulous promoters of all kinds of get-rich-quick schemes.

* *

TREES FOR THE PRAIRIES.

Since the inauguration of tree distribution by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, 45,357,146 trees have been distributed for planting on the farms on the prairies, and 85 per cent. of them are growing successfully.

The number of trees distributed to farmers in 1917 was 8,400,000, the largest in the history of this work, and these were provided to 4,561 applicants. Owing to poor seed conditions in 1916 and an unfavourable year in 1917, the supply available for distribution in 1918 was considerably smaller.

* *

The Cunard Co. have placed the *Caronia* on the passenger service between London and New York, and the great liner is now berthed at Tilbury Docks.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Offices.—19, Victoria Street, S.W.1. High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G. Secretary, Mr. W. L. Griffith. (Telephone: Victoria 8560.)

Emigration Office. Commissioner of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith, 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 285.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. Wade, British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of New Brunswick.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. W. Sumner, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 1581.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. John Howard, 57a, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—Brig.-Gen. R. Manley Sims, C.M.G., D.S.O., 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 5793.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. Pelletier, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 6612.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir Edgar R. Bowring, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

A

Adams, Lt. R. G. (R.A.F.), Consecon, Ont.—27, Welbeck Street, Mayfair.

Anderson, Major W. G., St. John—Hyde Park Hotel.

Ashton, Herbert, Vancouver—C/o Royal Colonial Institute.

B

Bell, Winthorpe, Halifax—Charing Cross Hotel.

Bessett, Capt. C. V. (R.A.F.), Toronto—C/o Beyond Seas Association, 46, Grosvenor Street, W.

Biden, Frances, Winnipeg—Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington.

Bligh, Howard E., Calgary—25, Summerland Mansions, Muswell Hill.

Botsford, Miss, Toronto—8, Bedford Place, W.C.2.

Boyd, Rev. T. Hunter and Mrs., Waweig, N.B.—C/o Overseas Club, Aldwych.

Butterfield, Lt. John (R.E.), Toronto—51, Torrington Square, W.C.

C

Campbell, Lt.-Col. H. Montgomery, Apohaqui, N.B.—United Services Club.

Crodon, John A., London—Savoy Hotel.

D

De Muth, Major O., De Muth, B.C.—34, Gordon Road, Ealing.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL.
Top of St. Martin's Lane.
In the centre of all Theatres.
One Price: No Extras.
6/-

Dennis, Miss A. N., Halifax—Strand Palace Hotel.

Dockrill, Col. W. R., Vancouver—Thackeray Hotel.

Dunn, W. H., Montreal—First Avenue Hotel.

E

Ely, Lt. Robert F., Victoria—Royal Automobile Club.

Evans, W. H., Vancouver—S.S. *Cap Horn*, C/o G.P.O.

Evans, Alfred B, Montreal—Carlton Hotel.

Evans, Arthur C., Montreal—Carlton Hotel.

F

Fewell, Sidney G., Creelman, Sask.—121, Myddleton Road, Bowes Park, N.22.

FitzGerald, Desmond, and Mrs., Winnipeg—Bedford Hotel, W.C.2.

Fraser, D. W., Montreal—Savoy Hotel.

G

Garey, Lt. David, Calgary—Regent Palace Hotel.

Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. Bruff, Toronto—6, Oakland Avenue, Beckenham.

George, Joseph R., Vancouver—Leigh-on-Sea.

Gibbs, Capt. L. A., Cobalt—Services Club.

Giles, H. W. C., Montreal—323, Church Road, Leyton.

Gurofsky, Louis, Toronto—C/o Canadian Government Office, Liverpool.

H

Hawkes, William A., Vernon, B.C.—49, London Road, Reading

J

Jones, Capt. P. G., Toronto—Virginia Water.

K

Kempton, Lt. H. (R.A.F.), Weyburn, Sask.—Holmdale, 214, Newport Road, Cardiff.

L

Lambert, Capt. Leon, Quebec—Strand Palace Hotel.

Lash, W. B., Toronto—Charing Cross Hotel.

Line, Prof. John, Sackville, N.B.—Lane End, High Wycombe.

Ludlam, Mrs. C. S., Ottawa—Hotel Bentinck, Cavendish Square.

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Of all Chemists and Stores

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Mac Mc

Macdonald, Capt. P. D., Sydney, N.S.—3rd London General Hospital.

MacDonald, Capt. Ford, Quebec—Strand Palace Hotel.

Mackintosh, Mima, Toronto—8, Bedford Place, W.C.2.

McCaffrey, Miss E., Toronto—8, Bedford Place, W.C.2.

McDonell, Lt.-Col. G. L., McBride, B.C.—6, Devonport Street, W.

McDougall, G. C., Ottawa—11, Pall Mall.

McKinnon, Capt. C. J., Edmonton—15, Hamilton Road, Bromley.

McLaren, E. Bruce, Montreal—Shoreham.

M

Marshall, T. R., Sydney Inlet, B.C.—1, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Maxwell, Bessie, Westville, N.S.—Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington.

Maze, Mrs. and Miss Delamare, Paris—Grosvenor Hotel, Belgravia Square.

Mitchell, A. F., and Mrs., Victoria—Clitheroe, Lancs.

Moyle, Henry, Richmond Hill, Ont.—Charing Cross Hotel.

O

Oatts, Capt. F. G., Boswell, B.C.—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

S

Saunders, Miss E., Toronto—8, Bedford Place, W.C.2.

Shephard, Mrs. R. A., Vancouver—7, Leinster Gardens, W.

Smith, George, Vancouver—12a, Myddleton Square, E.C.

Spurr, Lt. W. A., Sydney, N.S.—112, Long Acre, W.C.2.

Standen, Capt. D. E., Vancouver—Royal Overseas Officers' Club.

Symes, A. F., Vancouver—68c, Drayton Gardens, South Kensington.

T

Taylor, Lt. C. R. (R.C.N.), Weymouth, N.S.—1, Crescent, Northampton.

Thornton, D. S. and R. B., Montreal—54, Elgin Crescent, Notting Hill, W.11.

W

Walton, Major A. B., Victoria—22, Kingdon Road, N.W.6.

Williams, Mrs. W., Vancouver—Leigh-on-Sea.

Woodcroft, A., Victoria—Stanley House, Blackheath.

* *

The following members of the Halifax (N.S.) *Herald* party, who are visiting Great Britain and the European battlefield, are staying at the Strand Palace Hotel:—Mrs. J. McMahon (Aylesford), Misses Frances Foster (Amherst), Sarah Macdonald, Elizabeth E. Macdonald (Glace Bay), Dorothy Harrison (Halifax), and Ethel Darby (St. John's, Newfoundland).

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* *

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Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, September 5.—*Scandinavian.*
Tuesday, September 9.—*Metagama.*
Wednesday, September 17.—*Melita.*
Friday, October 3.—*Minnedosa.*
Thursday, October 9.—*Scandinavian.*
Friday, October 10.—*Metagama.*
Friday, October 17.—*Melita.*

Glasgow to Montreal.

Wednesday, September 10.—*Corsican.*
Saturday, October 4.—*Scotian.*
Tuesday, October 14.—*Corsican*

Bristol to Montreal.

Saturday, September 23.—*Pretorian.*
Tuesday, September 30.—*Sicilian*
Tuesday, October 23.—*Pretorian.*

London to Montreal.

Friday, September 19.—*Tunisian.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, September 6.—*Orduna.*
Saturday, September 20.—*Carmania.*

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, September 6.—*Aquitania.*
Saturday, September 20.—*Royal George.*
Saturday, September 20.—*Mauretania.*

London to New York

Wednesday, September 10.—*Caronia*
Saturday, September 27.—*Saxonia*

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and Everything for Soldiers.
LADIES' HANDBAGS (Silk and Leather)
DRESSING CASES, SOLID LEATHER ATTACHE CASES.
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White Star-Dominion Line.

Southampton to New York.

Tuesday, September 16.—*Lapland.*

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, August 23.—*Celtic.*
Saturday, August 30.—*Cedric.*

Liverpool to Montreal

Thursday, September 4.—*Canada.*
Date not fixed.—*Megantic.*

Manchester Liners, Ltd.

Manchester to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, Sept. 18.—*Manchester Hero.*
Thursday, Sept. 25.—*Manchester Importer.*

Manchester to St. John.

Thursday, Sept. 11.—*Manchester Exchange.*
Thursday, Sept. 18.—*Manchester Shipper.*

The C.P.O.S. *Empress of Canada*, now building, will be the largest and fastest steamship crossing the Pacific Ocean, being larger than the *Empress of Asia* and *Empress of Russia*, which now carry the mails from Vancouver to Japan.

The *Empress of France* is expected to take her place in the trans-Atlantic service of the C.P.O.S. next month.

The C.P.O.S. *Melita* left Quebec with mails on August 29, and the White Star R.M.S. *Baltic* left New York on August 30.

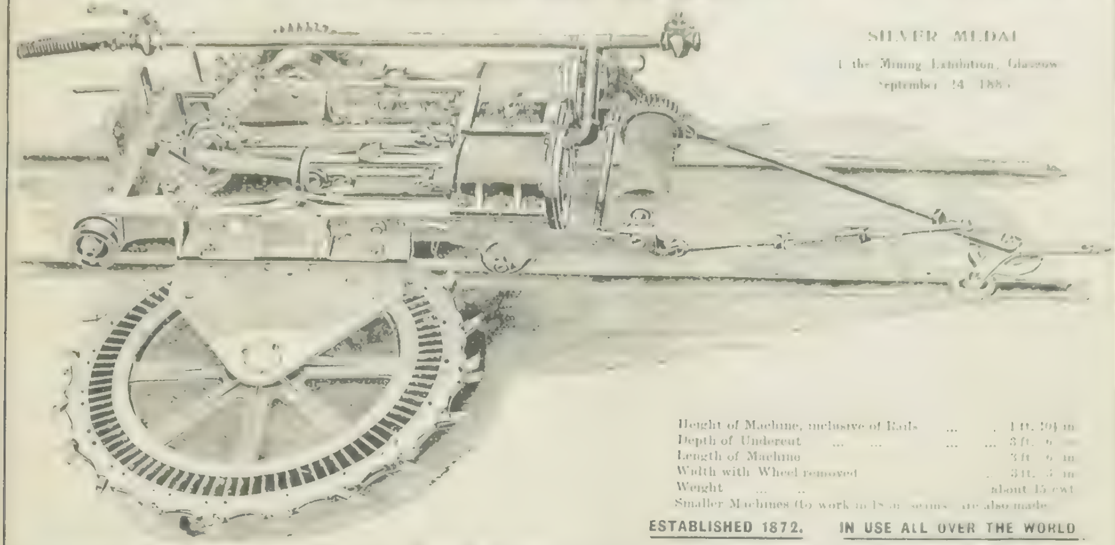
* *

The Department of Labour, Ottawa, states that the average cost of the weekly family budget of staple goods rose slightly during July, being $13.77 at the middle of the month as compared with $13.72 in June, $13 in July, 1918, and $7.42 in July, 1914. The index number of wholesale prices for July was 294 as compared with 284.1 for June, 234 for July, 1918, and 134.6 for July, 1914.

The Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation, which is owned and controlled by the Union Bank of Canada and the National Park Bank, New York, will open offices on October 15 at the corner of Tait Bout and Boulevard des Italiennes, Paris. The manager will be Mr. Georges Carrière, formerly joint general manager of the Russo Asiatic Bank (Paris), having his headquarters in the East.

GILLOTT'S IMPROVED ROTARY COAL CUTTING MACHINE.

("GILLOTT AND COPLEY.")



SILVER MEDAL

at the Mining Exhibition, Glasgow September 24 188

Height of Machine, inclusive of Rails ... ... 1 ft. 10½ in.
Depth of Undercut ... ... 3 ft. 6 in.
Length of Machine 8 ft. 6 in.
Width with Wheel removed ... 3 ft. 5 in.
Weight ... ... about 15 cwt.
Smaller Machines (to work in 18 in. seams) are also made.

ESTABLISHED 1872. IN USE ALL OVER THE WORLD

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COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY; MACHINES FOR COAL HOLING; MACHINES FOR FIRECLAY HOLING, HARD OR SOFT; MACHINES TO TAKE OUT A PRICKING BETWEEN TWO COALS. The only machines in successful operation and giving profitable results.

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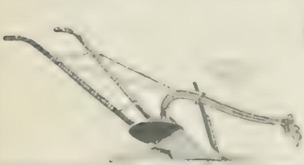
You'll find a Cockshutt Machine or Implement to suit every farm requirement.



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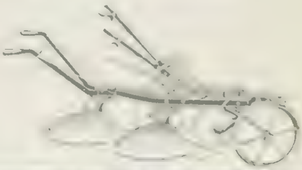
Brantford, Ontario, Canada.

Cable Address: "Cockshutt, Brantford."
Codes: Western Union, Liebers, A B C, Private



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WESTERN CANADA
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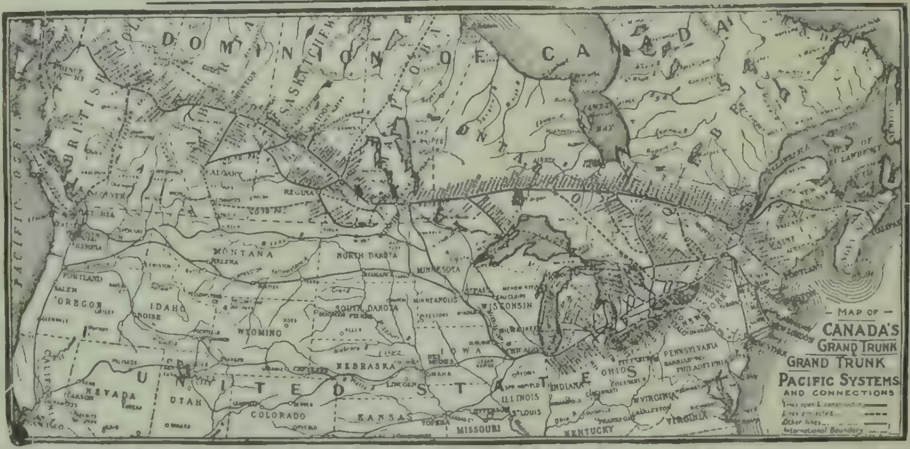
Through Trains to the WEST from Quebec, Montreal, Halifax and St. John, over Canadian National Railways and Grand Trunk Pacific Systems.



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LIVERPOOL: 20, Water Street.
GLASGOW: 75, Union Street.
PARIS: 47, Rue Cambon.
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For Advertisement Rates see page ii.

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AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

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LONDON and TORONTO.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1919.

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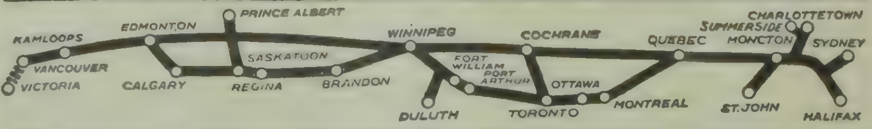

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Willaston (Freight only)... Tues., Sept. 23

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Silver	2,601,000	2,265,749
Lead	2,945,000	2,951,020
Copper	15,682,000	16,038,256
Zinc	2,500,000	3,166,259
Coal	11,460,000	7,524,913
Coke	1,335,000	959,430
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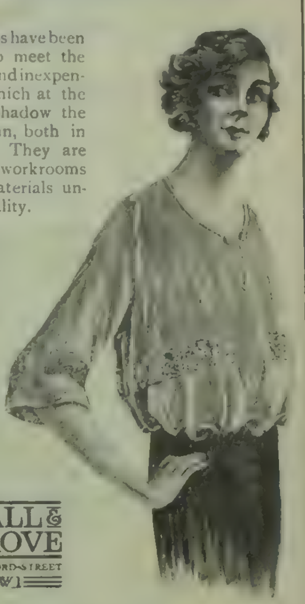

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No. 714 SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1919. Vol. LV. 9D WEEKLY

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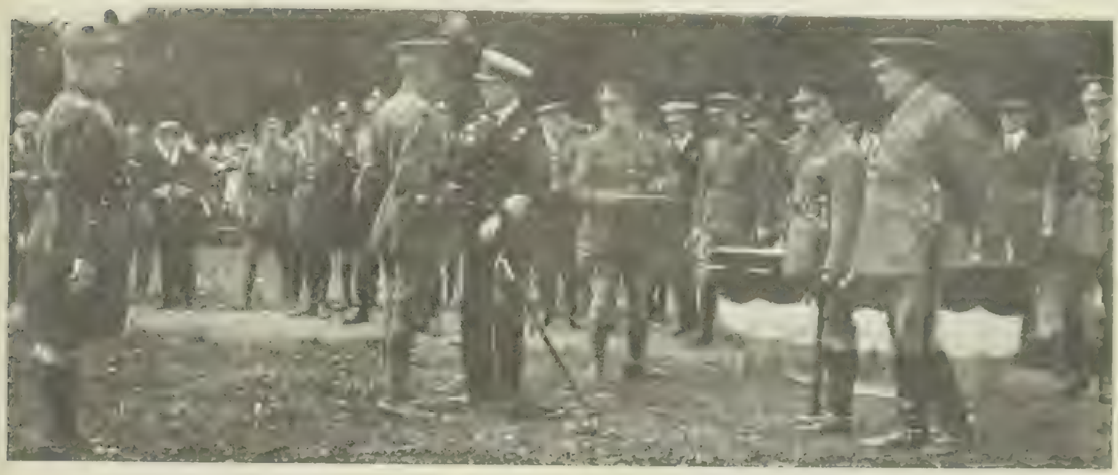
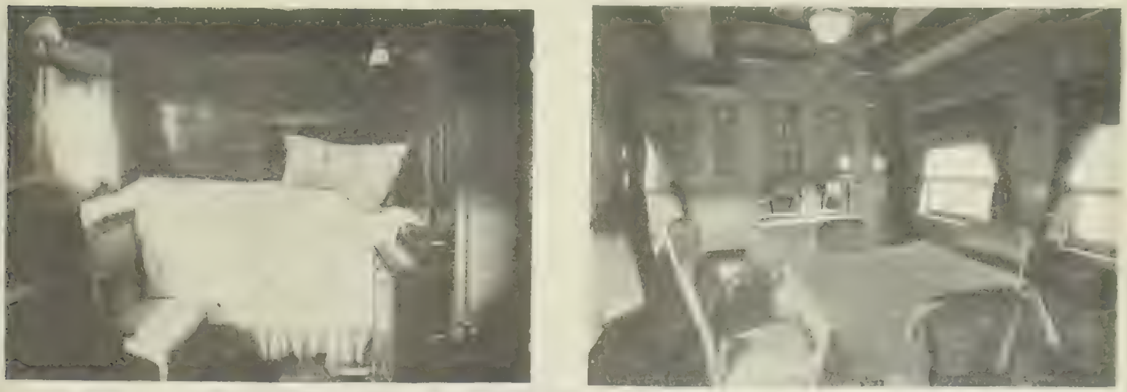
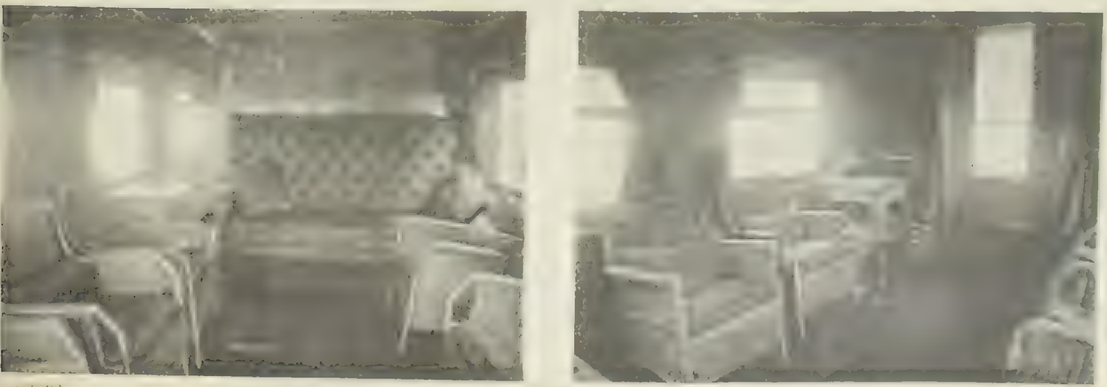


THE PRINCE PRESENTS MEDALS TO RETURNED SOLDIERS AT HALIFAX.



THE PRINCE'S BEDROOM AND DINING ROOM IN THE C.P.R. ROYAL TRAIN.



C.P.R.] IN THE OBSERVATION CAR (LORD SHAUGHNESSY'S "KILLARNEY") ON THE ROYAL TRAIN. [Photographs.

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Letters and articles must be written on one side of the paper only.

The views expressed by contributors writing over their own signatures are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

The Editor will be glad to consider contributions giving expression to views on matters of general interest affecting the political or economic relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country. When payment is desired the fact should be stated.

Although verse is occasionally published, it is not specially desired, and is not paid for.

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Letters may be addressed care of our offices to be called for (not forwarded).

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NATIONAL PROPAGANDA.

IT is significant of the trend of informed opinion to-day that in a recent issue the *Times* devoted a large amount of space to appeals by Dr. Eaton, formerly a Canadian Baptist minister, and Canon Burroughs of Peterborough, who dealt with the same subject, but on different lines. Both these writers put their finger on the weakness of the social fabric, and indicated the necessity for new foundations for the State.

Dr. Eaton, in words addressed to the English-speaking peoples on both sides of the Atlantic, observes the need for a spiritual awakening, and points out, "You cannot make a permanent society by tying a bundle of selfish folk together with some rotten string of class or self-interest. . . The cure for ill-will is intelligent self-discipline in a humane and moral conception of life." This moral conception of life should be brought to the minds and understanding of the peoples by a definite State propaganda. "Propaganda," Canon Burroughs writes, "as the war has shown, can do almost anything with public opinion," and he urges that it is the direct duty of the State to engage in definite and explicit moral propaganda. Few will deny the need and the truth of these statements, or will question the wisdom and judgment of the great British journal which gives them space to-day in its columns.

It is universally acknowledged and justly claimed that citizens of the British Empire are at least the equals of any other peoples in their attachment to law and order, and in their regard to justice, and yet we find social and industrial conditions more disturbed and demoralised than at any previous time in this generation. In searching for the cause it is recognised by all who have seriously examined the question, that while the vast social and economic upheaval which grew in intensity during the five years of unparalleled warfare is responsible for the position we find to-day, it really only hastened and brought to a head a movement which was inevitably predicated in the uncertainties and difficulties of the old conditions. Wage earners are thoughtlessly calling on their Governments to undertake industrial responsibilities for which neither the time nor the present machinery of Government is ripe. Stampeded by the frantic clamour of the largest but least thoughtful body of the electorate, Governments in all the English-speaking countries have promised or even undertaken to do that which should never pass under the influence of political place-men. Government ownership is not a panacea for any of the troubles or difficulties in which the most progressive and enlightened of the Nations are to-day entangled.

As it has been pointed out by Dr. Eaton, who speaks from tested knowledge, and as was most strongly urged during the war by some of our leading soldiers, the moral health of the nation must precede any permanent and beneficial change in social and industrial relations. It is the outstanding duty of the Governments to give the whole vigour of their efforts to national moral education, which is the form of national propaganda advocated by the writers in the *Times*. We hold that it was the obvious and urgent duty of every Government in the British Empire to have definitely undertaken this work immediately on the outbreak of war. Had this been done, conditions would not be as they are to-day. But in spite of the grievous loss and waste of opportunity, it still remains the chief duty of the Government of any Christian country to employ national propaganda for the education of all its citizens in regard to their duty to God and their duty to the State.

* *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Sir Robert Borden and the Peace Treaty. Sir Robert Borden's exposition of the Peace Treaty and the obligations of the League of Nations in the Dominion Parliament last week was worthy of the subject, and was largely responsible for the inconsiderable degree of criticism levelled against the resolution for its approval. The Prime Minister did well to bring out the extent to which certain modifications in the original proposals were due to the representation of the Canadian delegates, thus satisfactorily safeguarding the rights of Canada and the other self-governing units of the British Empire. The contention which he put forward was of the strongest, viz., that Canada, having led the American continent in war, her status should not be inferior to that of nations whose sacrifice was far less.

Sir Robert Borden's own share in the framing of the Peace terms was, as is well known, very prominent. As the Prince of Wales recalled at the ceremony at the new Dominion Parliament Buildings last week, Sir Robert is the only Prime Minister in the Empire who was Prime Minister before the war, Prime Minister throughout the war, and Prime Minister still at the signature of Peace. Lord Finlay's tribute at the meeting of the Canadian Bar Association at Winnipeg to his "conspicuous service to the Empire" was not the least notable of the many which have been paid.

* * *

Canada for the Ex-Service Man. There can be little doubt that next year will see a large incursion of Imperial ex-Service men—and women too—into Canada. The Imperial Government's scheme of free passages comes into force on January 1, and a large number of would-be migrants are only awaiting the opportunity to take advantage of it. The issue at Ottawa of the regulations relating to Imperial ex-Service settlers should help others to make up their minds to fix upon Canada as their destination.

Those desirous of purchasing farms will receive substantial assistance in the shape of loans for land, stock.

and improvements, it being only necessary to pay down 20 per cent. of the purchase price. Apart from this, the offer of 160 acres free on Government land, and in addition 160 acres free under the homestead laws, is still open. Some of the regulations to which the Soldier Settlement Board call attention are important for prospective farmers. Arrangements will be made for those inexperienced in agriculture to spend a probationary period of two years in learning practical farming, and for those who have already had farming experience to become familiar with Canadian methods under the supervision of selected farmers. Both before and after training the qualifications of applicants will be tested by qualification courses, not the least important qualification being evidence of adaptability to Canadian life and farming conditions. These regulations, it will be recognised, are equally in the interests of the Dominion and of its new citizens.

* * *

Australian Rivalry.

It has already been made clear that Australia is preparing to put up a strong rivalry to Canada for the coming migration from the Mother Country, in regard to both ex-Service and civilian settlers. On the one hand, a system of closer co-operation than in previous years is in contemplation, which will result in approximating more closely to Canadian methods. The Commonwealth Government is said to be arranging to take over the control and direction of immigration in concert with the Governments of the several States, which, owning the whole of the unalienated lands, have in practice controlled immigration, although, according to the Constitution, the supreme authority rests with the Federal Government.

One of the Australian Agents-General, too, has made a proposal to the Colonial Office which would have the effect of putting Australia in a much better position than at present in making a bid for civilian settlers. It is suggested that instead of free passages being granted to ex-Service men by the Imperial Government, the Australian Governments should share in that expense, on condition that the Mother Country will share with Australia the cost of the passages of civilian emigrants.

* * *

A Premium on Emigration.

We cannot believe, however, the Colonial Office will be innocent enough to fall in with this proposal. Apart from its invidiousness, it has been well pointed out that while the giving of financial assistance to ex-Service men and women to proceed overseas would be merely extending to them the right to take their discharge in any part of the British Dominions, the giving of such assistance to civilians would practically amount to a premium on the promotion of emigration from the United Kingdom. Besides, while the emigration of ex-Service men and women will automatically exhaust itself within a comparatively short time—probably three years—civilian emigration will be permanent and might involve a perpetual charge upon the British Exchequer.

* * *

Returned Soldiers and Politics.

It does not require much prevision to prophesy that during the course of the next few years much of the legislation to be enacted in the Dominion Parliament will be that affecting returned soldiers. Their vote may very easily turn any election in Canada, Dominion or Provincial, and because of this it is easy to foresee that no political party hoping to retain or secure office can afford to disregard it.

Without attempting to do more than estimate an approximate figure for the returned soldier electorate (including their women folk), it may be taken for granted that such a figure amounts to probably one-sixth of the Dominion electorate. So many phases of the returned soldier problem are pending that it would clearly be folly to leave out of reckoning the electoral power of the returned soldiers.

* * *

Employment in Canada.

In view of the important Industrial Conference which is to be held at Ottawa next week, we give a summary of the recently-presented report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations in Canada, which is interesting not only from the point of view of industrial problems, but also that of employment conditions. One satisfactory feature is the testimony it furnishes to the extent to which the returned soldiers have been absorbed in the labour market.

A large proportion of the men, of course, were replaced in their old situations by their employers. Valuable work has also been done to secure employment for returned soldiers by various Dominion and Provincial Government organisations and other agencies. For example, the first conference of the Employment Service Council of Canada, created by Order-in-Council to assist in the administration of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, was attended by representatives of employers' associations and labour organisations, of the Great War Veterans' Association, the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department, the Employment Service of Canada, and the various Provincial employment services. To the frank interchange of opinions which took place there, and the better co-operation which has resulted, is no doubt due the progress that has been made.

* * *

U.S. Trade in Canada.

Although the balance of trade between Canada and the United States is heavily against the Dominion, it is not being increased by the difference of exchange. Reports from Winnipeg state that owing to the discount on Canadian currency in the United States, small though it is, commercial travellers for American firms are finding it very difficult to do business. Thus a favourable exchange may be a boomerang which tends to sharply reduce the exports of the country enjoying the advantage. Obviously with American exchange against them and British exchange so much in their favour, Canadian importers are glad to buy from British manufacturers if they can guarantee quick delivery.

* * *

To Check Wild-Catting.

It is satisfactory to read that the Attorney-General's Department of the Ontario Government is prosecuting advertisers of Company prospectuses for non-compliance with the terms of the Ontario Companies Act. The advertisements on which this Department is taking action are chiefly concerned with oil wells, and are full of those vague and glittering generalities always inseparable from wild-cat propositions.

The provisions of the Ontario Act follow very closely the lines of the Joint Stock Companies' Acts in force in Great Britain, which insist that the profits, commissions, etc., must be disclosed and other information given which will tend, at least partially, to protect the investing public. It is extremely difficult, even by most drastic legislation, to protect the pigeon from the hawk, and while the restrictive provisions of recent company legislation are excellent in themselves, legislation should go further in penalising the publication, whether in newspapers or otherwise, of any prospectuses which contravene the Act. It would add to the worries of the advertisement manager, but it would help greatly to protect the public.

* * *

Investment for Increment.

The oppressive incidence of war taxation has had the natural effect of making many people put their money into investments which do not bring in interest, and therefore escape income tax, but which are expected so to improve in capital value as ultimately to give a good profit on the transaction. Pearls and other jewellery, pictures, porcelain and valuable antiques have been very largely purchased by shrewd capitalists with this definite object.

Canada offers to-day sounder and better opportunities for investments in the nature of a lock-up than can be offered by any of these other investments we have enumerated. It is far from certain that as industrial and economic conditions become re-organised on a more stable, but probably a distinctly different basis, articles of luxury and vertu will maintain the fancy prices which at present rule. On the other hand, there are vast stores of raw materials in Canada which will never be less in demand than they are to-day, and whose value is certain to rise.

Land and Timber. Two of the best opportunities of this kind in Canada are first-class agricultural lands and well-situated timber lands. These can be safely purchased at to-day's prices with a certainty of substantial capital increment. In regard to the latter, Canada contains the largest reserves of pulp wood in the world, and its pulp and paper industry is showing extraordinary expansion and prosperity. Freehold timber limits are obtainable to-day for a couple of pounds an acre, which will return a handsome profit on the investment for the pulp-wood alone, leaving the land as a further profit for future settlement.

A very large amount of British capital will undoubtedly seek investment in Canada for future profit, and if care is exercised the results cannot fail to be exceedingly satisfactory.

* * *

Industries in the West. The holding at Calgary of an Industrial Congress, attended by Eastern as well as Western delegates, is a hopeful sign not only for the development of the West, but also for the bridging of that gulf which separates it from the East in so many of its interests. Some of the facts and figures regarding the resources and potentialities of the Prairie Provinces, presented to the delegates, must have impressed and surprised many who listened to them.

The industrial statistics given by Mr. J. E. Walsh, general manager of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, for instance, are significant of a phase of Western life which is at yet little realised. In the Prairie Provinces in 1900 there were 429 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of $9,229,561, and in 1917 these had increased to 4,082, with a capital of $197,475,107. In the whole of Canada the establishments were 14,650 and 34,380 respectively, and the capital $446,916,487 and $2,772,517,680. One-hundred-and-sixty Eastern manufacturers have their offices or distribution depôts in the West.

* *

A message from M. Paderewski, Premier of Poland, was read in the Dominion House of Commons last week by the Speaker, expressing, on behalf of free resurrected Poland, his hearty wishes for the prosperity of Canada during the era of peace inaugurated by the Conference of Paris.

Arrangements have been made between the Soldiers' Settlement Board and the Ontario Department of Agriculture whereby agricultural representatives will assist in placing soldier settlers with farmers for training and also in assisting in the supervision of settlers after they are established on their own farms.

Scores of townsites secured along the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway by speculators are responsible for holding back settlement, according to the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands in British Columbia, after an extended trip of inspection which included Hazelton, Houston, Fort Fraser, Vanderhoof, Prince George, Fort St. James, and other places. Mr. Pattullo spoke enthusiastically about the 60,000-acre tract of land reserved by the Government for soldier settlement. He characterised the country through which he travelled as "simply magnificent."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

WYNDHAM.—On September 6, at Sunbury-on-Thames, to the wife of Capt B. Wyndham (*née* Lambkin) a son.

STEWART.—On August 24, at "Rookwood," Simla, the wife of Major B. S. Stewart, 17th Cavalry, of a son

MARRIAGES.

EWENS—KELLEHER.—On September 1, at the Church of Our Lady of Victories, Kensington, Bernard C. Ewens, M.B. (late Capt., R.A.M.C.), son of the late Creasy Ewens, of Hong-kong and Le Chalet, Guernsey, to Mary, daughter of the late James Kelleher, D.L., Bengal Civil Service (retired), and of Mrs Kelleher, Goderich, Ontario.

HARDY—PARKES.—On August 30, at Howth Presbyterian Church, Co. Dublin, William Hastings Hardy, only son of the late Rev. T. B. Hardy, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., to Eleanor Florence, second daughter of J. J. Parkes, Esq., Winnipeg.

LANE—NOBLE.—On August 28, at Christ Church, Woburn Square, Capt. H. W. Lane, R.E., elder son of H. C. Lane, Christchurch, New Zealand, to Joan Irwin Clare, second daughter of P. Noble, Brantford.

DEATHS

FAIRLIE.—At Kingston, Ontario, on August 31, the Rev. John Fairlie, eldest son of the late Matthew Fairlie, of Forefaulds, East Kilbride

In Memoriam notices can be prepaid at the following rates:—A minimum of three lines, or 36 words, $5 for five years. Each additional word, 10 cents for the period. Rates for prepayment for longer periods or perpetuity will be quoted on application.

A CANADIAN LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MONTREAL, August 28.

The middle of September will witness two big demonstrations in East and West which will probably affect politics. The Canadian Industrial Conference will open in Ottawa on September 15, and on September 18 a convention of the Federal constituency executives of the Saskatchewan grain growers will meet, at which plans will be discussed for a big campaign. It is proposed to raise a big fund to conduct the political campaign. The Industrial Conference at Ottawa has been called by Parliament, and represents an effort to apply to Canada the Labour principles set forth in the Peace Treaty. At this conference employers and employees will be represented, together with a number of intermediate organisations, such as the Union of Canadian Municipalities, the Civil Service Association, the Industrial Re-construction Association, Engineering and Mining Institutes, and other bodies. The two gatherings, to be held in the same week, are an embodiment of the conflict which is always looming up between East and West, between the industrial interests and the agricultural interests of the Dominion, not to mention the internecine conflict between the two sections of industry, the employer and the employed.

The Political Situation.

The political atmosphere has been calm during the past week or so, a condition which is only to be expected so long as the Heir to the Throne is passing through the country, acting as a unifying force. The Hon. Robert Rogers has, however, been throwing out a feeler again in the West as to the chances of party government, and the change in the Quebec Government have given rise to more rumours about the likelihood of Sir Lomer Gouin entering the Federal political arena.

The fact that eight bye-elections are to be held in the last week in October is also likely to revive some political fervour, all the more so as these constituencies are widely distributed, and these will be the first bye-elections since the General Elections of December, 1917, and the first contested bye-elections since the outbreak of war. Vacancies have been caused by death in Prince Edward Island, Quebec East (Sir Wilfrid Laurier's seat), North Ontario (the late Lt.-Col. Sam Sharpe's seat), Glengarry-Stormont; while Cabinet changes or other appointments have caused vacancies in Carleton, N.B., Assiniboia, Victoria, B.C., and Kingston, Ont. Seats have to be found for the new leader of the Opposition, the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, also for Sir Henry Drayton, the new Minister of Finance. At Victoria the Hon. S. F. Tolmie has to seek re-election as Minister of Agriculture.

The Prince of Wales.

The tour of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has thus far proved a signal success. The warmth of the welcome extended to him by the population in every centre visited has been entirely spontaneous and genuine, and it has increased in measure as the people have personally come into contact with the future King. The writer of these notes followed in the wake of the Prince through the Maritime Provinces and through Quebec, and was struck by the fact that the personality of the Heir to the Throne was one that made itself felt, in spite of all the bashfulness that any young man under 25 would naturally exhibit under such circumstances. Dignity and tact, combined with a modern democratic touch and ability to assimilate the freedom of manners on this continent, have resulted in all Canadians taking the Prince of Wales to their heart. The fact that a special visit was arranged for Montreal in the first week of September, in addition to the longer one in October, suggests that someone discovered that a mistake had been made in relegating the leading city of the Dominion to the end of the programme.

A Church "Raid."

The revival, after two years' intermission, of the Guelph Novitiate affair by the opening of an enquiry by Royal Commission is regretted by many people, who are inclined to think that no good can come out of strife which must be associated with a Church. The charges, it will be remembered, were made by Sir Sam Hughes that certain students in the Guelph Roman Catholic Seminary had evaded the Military Service Act, and that they were assisted in this by the reverend fathers of the institution. The Royal Commission, presided over by Judge W. E. Middleton, of Toronto, held a session this week, and then adjourned until September 8.

Another Royal Commission is dealing with the question of horse-racing, the enquiry being into conditions pertaining to race meetings and betting in connection therewith in Canada. The investigation, which is to be made by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, a member of the Board of Railway Commissioners, was foreshadowed by Sir Thomas White last session, and the findings will furnish a base for legislation. Among the matters to be enquired into are the number, character, and methods of operation of race tracks in various localities; the periods of time for these race meetings; the methods and devices by which betting is carried on at race meetings and elsewhere; also the amount of capital invested in this interest

THE PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR.

A Flying Visit to Montreal A Fishing Trip in Western Ontario

THE Prince of Wales had an enthusiastic reception at Montreal, to which he paid a flying visit on Tuesday of last week.

Through 40 miles of roads and streets, gaily decorated and filled with cheering crowds, the Prince of Wales, with the Mayor beside him, motored in procession through the city and environs of Montreal. The crowd in places was so thick (says Reuter's correspondent) that the cars could hardly proceed, and even the long stretches of the country roads were broken by orderly lines of assembled villagers cheering, waving flags, and clapping their hands in welcome to the Royal visitor.

The bells were ringing everywhere, and not only in the English-speaking but also in the French quarter of the city which was traversed through the poorest as well as the richer streets, the people assembled, all in their best clothes, to cheer and strew flowers and confetti in the Prince's path. The scene for mile after mile was one of cheerful festival. Even the nuns turned out in hundreds to add their blessings to the general jubilation.

The Prince had lunch on the top of Mount Royal. As he was approaching the pavilion on the heights two girls jumped on to the footboard while the car was moving, held out books, and asked the Prince for his autograph. He signed them. Then, just as the car was stopping at the pavilion entrance, one of the girls, who was quite young, astonished everybody by leaning over the side of the car and kissing the Prince.

INDIANS WHO GREETED THE PRINCE AT CHARLOTTETOWN.
Canadian Pacific Railway Photograph.

The Prince received an address from the young son of Mayor Martin on behalf of the school children of the city, and paid a ten minutes' visit to the Mayor's summer home—a fact which so delighted the Mayor that he declared he would have a commemoration tablet erected. It must (says another correspondent) have been a tiring day for the Prince, who, in plain clothes, sat on the back of the motor acknowledging the salutations by waving his soft felt hat, first in his right hand, then in his left. Occasionally, when passing children, he waved Canadian, British, and French flags to them.

In the afternoon his Royal Highness played golf on the links of the Royal Montreal Golf Club, and left in the evening for the West.

North Bay and Sudbury.

On his arrival at North Bay, Ontario, on Wednesday, the Prince was greeted cordially. Replying, before an assemblage comprising the whole population, to a civic address, his Royal Highness said: "I have yet seen only a small part of Canada, but I have seen enough to make me deeply interested in the splendid work of development which is making its vast resources available to the world."

On resuming his journey the Royal train stopped for an hour at a tiny station in order that the Prince might take a walk in the country without being disturbed by enthusiastic admirers. When about a mile away he called at a lonely farmhouse, taking its occupants completely aback, but speedily setting them at their ease by his tact and kindness.

The railway platforms at Sturgeon Bay, Cache Bay, Verner, and Coniston were lined with men, women, and children singing and cheering as the train passed.

The reception at Sudbury, the headquarters of the world's nickel industry, where a short halt was made, was characteristically Western. Miners, their wives and daughters, in gay Sunday clothes, and also a number of returned soldiers in uniform shook the Prince heartily by the hand on the platform in front of the railway station, the three sides around being packed with 10,000 people from the city and neighbouring mining stations, while the fourth was occupied by the ordered lines of 800 children, each school headed by the local teacher. Here the Mayor, Mr. Morrison, read a civic address of welcome, and the Prince held an informal public reception, using his left hand for handshaking, owing to his right being exhausted by similar previous prolonged employment at places at which public receptions have been held.

Before reaching Sault Ste. Marie, the "Gateway of Lake Superior," the Prince made a brief stop on the beautiful north shore of Lake Huron.

Sault Ste Marie.

On arrival on Thursday at Sault Ste. Marie, his Royal Highness was received at the station by the Mayor and the municipal officials. The Prince, in the course of his reply to the civic address presented to him, said: "The further I travel in Canada the more reverence I feel for the pioneers who first claimed it for civilisation and laid the foundation of this great Dominion. You have truly said that this city was one of the first posts planted in the wilds, through which hunters and explorers passed and re-passed on their daring journeys into the great North-West. Sault Ste. Marie stands for a fine tradition and great achievements, and I hope its present prosperity is a sign of even greater prosperity to come." The entire population turned out to welcome the Prince. The civic address was presented at the High School by the Mayor (Mr. George Boyd). His Royal Highness presented decorations to a number of returned soldiers, including Harry Hamilton, said to be the first Canadian to be wounded in France.

Afterwards the Prince inspected the great locks of the Sault Canal, and also the fine girder bridge over the Rapids, going as far as the international boundary at the middle span, where the United States begins. The Algoma Steel Works, producing 40,000 tons of railway and other rails and girders annually, the big Spanish River pulp mills, and the water turbine works, developing 20,000 horse-power, were inspected. The Prince was also shown the preparations for deepening the canal, which will ultimately give a 30-ft. deep waterway for ocean-going steamers from the Atlantic to the head of the Great Lakes, where the grain from Western Canada is shipped. Twenty-five hundred operatives belonging to the Algoma Steel Works gave the Prince a rousing send-off before he left Sault Ste. Marie.

A Fishing Trip on the Nipigon.

Afterwards the Royal train was transferred to the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway. It proceeded through a wonderful undeveloped mining country (writes Reuter's correspondent)—a mass of grey rocky crags, blue lakes, green spruce, and reddening maple—by winding mountain tracks. One of the firemen of the train was Sgt. Merrifield, V.C., M.M., who was received by the Prince during the journey.

THE PRINCE LANDS AT QUEBEC.
Canadian Pacific Railway Photograph.

On Friday morning the Prince, accompanied by his personal staff and Indian guides, left in a canoe from Orient

Bay for a few days' trout fishing on the Nipigon River. He went to Virgin Falls, 15 miles down the river, and fished for speckled trout down to Robinson's Pool, where he camped in a tent on a little clearing. There he remained for two days, fishing up and down stream. The best day's catch was 27, the biggest speckled trout weighing 3½ lb. The Prince also had some duck shooting.

The camping expedition, with its 22 canoes and 43 Indians, was organised by an official of the Canadian National Railways.

The Twin Cities.

On Monday the Prince rejoined his train at Cameron Falls and proceeded to Port Arthur and Fort William, where he was given a splendid reception. Here for the first time his Royal Highness had an escort of Mounted Police. During a stay of about an hour at Port Arthur the Prince launched the latest addition to the Great Lakes grain fleet, a ship of 3,500 tons. At Fort William the Prince, after receiving the Mayor's address, standing on a carpet of maple leaves, facing a very large crowd, drove through the town and then visited one of the big grain elevators. Among the picturesque crowds of school children at the station was a group of particular interest, consisting of the little daughters of immigrants belonging to 24 different nationalities, now all good Canadians.

Canadian National Railways]

ON THE NIPIGON RIVER, WHERE THE PRINCE SHOT THE RAPIDS IN A CANOE.

Photograph.

NIPIGON LODGE, ORIENT BAY.

SENATOR'S TRIBUTE TO PRINCE.

In the Senate on Tuesday of last week the Hon. Hewitt Bostock, the Opposition leader, said the Prince of Wales's charming and gracious personality had marked him for the future as one of the most popular monarchs of the British line.

Sir James Lougheed, the Government leader, said the Imperial House was peculiarly fortunate, as was the Empire itself, in having as the future King one of the most captivating personalities which had ever graced a throne. Now that the people had seen and met his Royal Highness they would feel a deeper personal attachment to that Throne by reason of the personal knowledge they had secured.

The Mayor of Toronto proposes that at all civic functions the King's toast shall be followed by one to the Prince of Wales, and that in theatres the National Anthem shall be followed by "God Bless the Prince of Wales." He also suggests that the new great technical school shall be named Prince Edward's.

In order to visualise for his Royal Highness the variety and extent of the Dominion, the C.P.R. has prepared an elaborate album of views exquisitely printed on Japanese vellum, together with reproductions in colours of landscapes by Canadian artists, illustrating about 150 scenes along the route of travel which the Prince will see. The album was designed, printed, and bound in Montreal at the offices of the *Montreal Gazette*. One hundred copies only were printed, all of which are numbered and have been placed at the disposal of his Royal Highness. A special library of works by Canadian authors has been placed in the Royal car. A duplicate set of the books is being suitably bound for the Prince's library in England

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Sgt. J. H. Massey won the three miles race at the Inter-Services Athletic Championships at Stamford Bridge on September 4. His time was 14 min. 55 secs.

The G.W.V.A. are reported to be indignant with the Government for refusing to appoint a Royal Commission to determine the practicability of giving returned soldiers a further gratuity of $2,000.

FISHING ON THE NIPIGON.

Famous Sporting District Visited by the Prince.

During his fishing trip last week to the famous Nipigon River, Ontario, the Prince visited the well-known Nipigon Lodge, on Orient Bay, operated by the Canadian National Railways for the use of sportsmen and tourists. The lodge makes accessible not only a remarkable sporting district, but one of exceptional scenic beauty, which includes the Virgin Falls, Cameron Falls, Split Rock, etc.

Three game fish are found in the Nipigon waters—the brook trout, the so-called lake trout, and pike. Owing to the great strength of the stream these fish are unusually large of fin and tail, and extremely game. The Nipigon brook trout seldom seem to leap from the water, and it is often difficult to tell until the quarry is in sight whether the angler has hooked a brook or lake trout, so game is the latter. The only bass in the district are to be found on Bass Lake, a small water reached by portage from Camp Alexander, and Black Sturgeon Lake, half a mile by portage south of Chief Bay, Lake Nipigon, where this "gamey" fish runs as high as 4 lbs.

While the big brook trout of many famous waters are taken deep, the big fish of the Nipigon are taken close to the surface. There is no "deep trolling" for these giants; in some of the pools, such as Robinson's Pool and the fast water at Victoria Camp and at Virgin Falls, the big fish are taken with a fly on the surface. To take 5, 6, or even 7-lb. brook trout with the fly in fast water is characteristic of the Nipigon

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CANADIAN OFFICERS KILLED.

The death in action is reported of Lt. George H. Middleton, M.B., Ch.B., R.A.M.C., who was born in Toronto on August 1, 1893. Deceased was the third son of the late George H. Middleton and Mrs. Middleton, of 38, Inverleith Place, Edinburgh, and Mansfield, Strathmiglo, Fife.

Following service in Egypt, he completed his medical studies, and after graduation proceeded to the Archangel Front last November, taking part in the various actions near the Dvina River. On August 10, during an attack on Seltso, he went out under heavy fire to assist an officer who had been seriously wounded, and while bending over him was instantaneously killed.

Major M. L. B. H. Lambert, R.A.S.C., who is officially reported to have died, was a graduate of the R.M.C., Kingston. He served in the South African War and held the Queen's Medal with four clasps.

Sec.-Lt. F. M. McLaren, R.F.C., who was reported missing in August, 1917, is now reported killed. He was a sergeant in the C.A.S.C. prior to obtaining an Imperial commission.

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ADVICE TO CANADIAN SOLDIERS' DEPENDENTS.

There is a likelihood of the repatriation of soldiers' dependents being accelerated in the near future, increased shipping accommodation having been promised by the British authorities. This will be good news to those concerned, as there are still a large number of soldiers' families to be repatriated.

It is urged upon all those eligible under the scheme, however, that early application for berths should be made to the Canadian Emigration Office, as it is understood that the privileges under the existing arrangement may quite possibly be withdrawn in the near future

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA.

Royal Commission's Report on Unemployment and Unrest

UNDER the auspices of the Dominion Government an important National Industrial Conference is to be held next week, at Ottawa, for consideration of the labour features of the Treaty of Peace and the outstanding recommendations of the recently presented report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations in Canada.

The terms of reference to this Commission (of which the Hon. T. G. Mathews, Chief Justice of Manitoba, was Chairman) were:—

(1) To make a survey and classification of existing Canadian industries.

(2) To obtain information as to the character and extent of organisation already existing amongst bodies of employers and employees respectively.

(3) To investigate available data as to the progress made by Joint Industrial Councils in Canada, Great Britain and the United States.

The chief causes of the unrest which the Commissioners found prevailing throughout the Dominion, and to be most pronounced in the West, they enumerate as follows:—

(1) Unemployment and the fear of unemployment.
(2) High cost of living in relation to wages and the desire of the worker for a larger share of the product of his labour.
(3) Desire for shorter hours of labour.
(4) Denial of the right to organise and refusal to recognise Unions.
(5) Denial of collective bargaining.
(6) Lack of confidence in constituted government.
(7) Insufficient and poor housing.
(8) Restrictions upon the freedom of speech and Press.
(9) Ostentatious display of wealth.
(10) Lack of equal educational opportunities.

Commissioners' Conclusions

The Commissioners summarise their conclusions as follows:—

We recommend that legislation be enacted to provide for:—(a) Fixing of a minimum wage, specially for women, girls, and unskilled labour. (b) Maximum work day of 8 hours and weekly rest of not less than 24 hours.

We recommend immediate enquiry by expert Boards into the following subjects, with a view to early legislation:—(a) State insurance against unemployment, sickness, invalidity and old age. (b) Proportional representation.

We recommend that suitable action be taken by the Government to:—(a) Regulate public works to relieve unemployment. (b) Help the building of workers' homes. (c) Establish a bureau for promoting Industrial Councils. (d) Restore fullest liberty of freedom of speech and Press.

Other general recommendations are:—(a) Right to organise. Recognition of Unions. (b) Payment of a living wage. (c) Collective bargaining. (d) Extension of equal opportunities in education. (e) Steps towards establishment of Joint Plant and Industrial Councils. (f) That the findings of the Commission be put into effect in all work controlled by the Government where the principles of democratic management can be applied.

Impressed by Manufacturing Enterprise.

The Commissioners say that they have had a unique opportunity of observing the manufacturing, mining, and agricultural resources of this country. They were impressed by the variety, magnitude, and character of many of the manufacturing and industrial plants visited, and by the enterprise displayed in their operation. "What is required," they state, "to make the Dominion great and prosperous, and its population contented and happy, is a spirit of co-operation on fair and equitable lines amongst all classes. We have suggested a means by which co-operation may be promoted; but the worker is looking forward to a changed condition of life and a new status in industry, and we must be prepared to meet the changing conditions as they arise, in the same spirit of co-operation and good will. The nations of the world by the Peace Treaty have adopted principles which until now were but ideals. As Canada is just entering the stage of greatest development we have an opportunity unique among the nations for growth in harmony with those new principles."

In dealing seriatim with the causes of unrest, the Commissioners point out in the main report that the greatest unrest was found where there were most unemployed. Unemployment was found in several of the large urban centres. There is, however (the Commissioners say), little unemployment in the smaller towns and rural districts, notwithstanding the number of workers who have been released from munition work and the number of soldiers who have been discharged. In some manufacturing centres, such as Kitchener, there was actually a scarcity of labour. In practically every Province there is a great scarcity of labour on the farms. This scarcity is most pronounced in the three Prairie Provinces and in the Province of Ontario, but they heard the same complaint in Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. The cause is to be found in the great disinclination of unemployed labourers to take this kind of employment. The chief reason assigned is an objection to the condition of life on the farm, its isolation, the hard and long hours of labour, the seasonal nature of employment, and insufficiency of wages paid during the few months of [illegible] centre.

The farmer imputes the reluctance of labourers to come to the farm to the fact that wages have become so high in the manufacturing plants of the cities that they have got beyond the price which the farmer can profitably pay. On the whole the Commissioners believe that if the unemployed of the cities could be induced to take service upon the farms the unemployed problem, as it exists in Canada, would be largely solved. In any movement to place the unskilled labour from the cities upon the farms discretion would have to be exercised. The introduction of machinery and improved methods have made farming to a large extent a skilled industry, requiring skilled labour. They were told by more than one far[illegible] ordinary unskilled labourer from the city [illegible] acquired some knowledge of the indu[illegible] any, use.

Some of the more permanent factors in the unemployment problem are the seasonal nature of many industries, due to climatic conditions, lack of continuity in large construction works, and the great distance between some industrial centres. Present unemployment is in a measure due to the curtailment of production in some industries because of the lack of ocean tonnage.

WELCOMING THE PRINCE.
The Canadian Pacific Offices at St. John.

The Commissioners were glad to observe that the returned soldiers have to a large extent been reabsorbed into civil life, generally by being taken back into their former positions.

Owing to the unsettled conditions, they found everywhere a great reluctance on the part of those possessing unemployed capital to risk it in new enterprises or in the expansion of those already established.

In recommending the making of some provision of [illegible] of State Social Insurance for those who through no [illegible] their own are unable to work, the Commissioners rem[illegible] such insurance would remove the spectre of fear which now haunts the wage-earner, and make him a more contented and better citizen.

From end to end of Canada the high cost of living was assigned as one of the chief causes, if not the chief [illegible] unrest. The opinion was frequently expressed th[illegible] problem could be solved, and the equilibrium established between the wages and the cost of living, labour unrest would largely disappear. The Commissioners were to[illegible] although during the war nominal wages were advan[illegible] time to time, real wages had not advanced, because [illegible] in the prime necessities of life invariably kept just [illegible] the advance in wages. It was stated that in many [illegible] the workers had received an advance in wages the c[illegible] commodities immediately also advanced, so that the increase in wages had been immediately neutralised.

The Commissioners found at the great majority of places visited a demand by the workers for a shorter working day, based on their desires for more leisure and energy to devote to the things of life other than work, and a general approval by the employers in regard to this. The number of hours worked, they say, should not be fixed by the ability to work them without undue fatigue, but should be based scientifically upon the demands of industry. In many industries in Canada the eight-hour day has already been adopted, and it has been recognised by the Peace Treaty. The Commissioners recommend that it be established by law throughout Canada, with due regard for the above consideration. Such legislation should provide for a weekly rest of at least 24 hours, which should include Sunday whenever practicable. Where a shorter day is now worked, the enactment of such legislation should in no way interfere with such practice or with its extension.

Right of Organisation.

The Commissioners express the belief that the day has passed when any employer should deny his employees the right to organise. They believe the frank acknowledgment of this right by employers will remove one of the most serious causes of unrest. One pronounced cause of the present lack of confidence is the number of cases in which it was claimed that trade agreements entered into have not been faithfully observed.

Discussing collective bargaining, the Commissioners hold that in the case of partly organised industries due recognition should be given to employees' organisations where they exist. At the same time, the employer is justified in knowing that the schedule presented is put before him with the concurrence of a fair proportion of his employees. Whether it is put before him directly by a committee of his employees, by a direct representative of the Trade Unions to which they may belong, or through the Committee of a Federation of Trade Unions to which their particular union may belong, should not be made an issue. "Collective bargaining" is defined as "the negotiation of agreements between employers or groups of employers, and employees or groups of employees, through the representatives chosen by the respective parties themselves."

With regard to the complaint that legislation enacted at the request and for the benefit of labour was not adequately enforced, and that the rise in the cost of commodities was not controlled in the manner that it was believed possible for the Government to control it, the report says the remedy suggested was a system of election by which the worker could secure better representation in Parliament, and that the system of proportional representation from group constituencies is well worth serious study by a Committee of Parliament.

Necessity for Greater Co-operation.

There is, the Commissioners say, urgent necessity for greater co-operation between employer and employed. The great obstacle to such co-operation is the suspicion and distrust with which in many cases each regards the other, though it is only fair to say that in many cases the relations between particular employers and their employees were found to be harmonious. In all such cases the guiding principle was a frank recognition by each of the rights of the other.

Discussing means of eliminating that suspicion and distrust, and for securing a permanent improvement in their relations and in the conditions of the worker, the Commissioners say: "The general principle of Industrial Councils can with advantage be adopted in Canada, but we doubt whether any particular plan now in operation could be applied in its entirety. Our great area, sparse population, diversified climate, and manufacturing conditions make it undesirable to attempt the fully developed machinery of any of these plans at the beginning. A commencement should be made with Joint Plant Councils, and the more extensive organisation of District and National Councils evolved therefrom as their necessity and practicability become apparent. We recommend that the Government should interest itself in the development of these Councils, and that a bureau should be established under the Minister of Labour which would compile all available statistics on this subject, undertake publication of developments in this and other countries, maintain officers who would be available to give assistance and act as liaison officers between employer and workers where desire is expressed to create such Councils, and render such other assistance as may be required."

It is in accordance with the Commissioners' suggestion that next week's conference is being held, in order, if possible, to secure concerted action on the part of the different Provincial Legislatures.

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There are five Canadians commanding motor launches at Archangel. Among the number are Lt. Ashley Cooper, R.N.V.R. (formerly purser of the G.T.P. steamship *Prince Rupert*), and Lt. Walter Hillam, R.N.V.R. (formerly a reporter on the Vancouver *Province*).

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

Militarism.

"Both on principle and because of the expense involved, we have protested against an increase of the permanent military force of Canada, and we have properly denounced every attempt to establish a permanent system of conscription in this country. In the next quarter of a century the world will have to earn its living by the sweat of the brows of its children in order to repair the havoc which the Great War has wrought and to efface the terrible destruction of the last four years. The Dominion will need all its energy for this work, and it ought to be free to devote all its attention to it." —*Le Canada.*

Rent Profiteers.

"Relief is certainly needed, especially by salaried people and wage-earners who are subject to rent profiteering because of the present shortage of houses in Ottawa. There are instances in this city where rents of homes little better than shacks have been raised from $14 to $22 a month in one year. The city, to begin with, should never allow some of the jerry-built houses it permits at present to be built. Five houses crowded upon a site only 25 feet deep by 100 feet long is a disgrace. The city is supposed to employ a building inspector to prevent the building of slums and shoddy homes."—*Ottawa Citizen.*

Cost of Provincial Governments.

"It is customary to assume that Provincial Governments in Canada are a costly and unescapable luxury. There is some ground for the assumption when the fact is disclosed that the total expenditures of all the Provincial Governments of the Dominion during the fiscal periods ending 1918 reached $65,000,000. After the war broke out there was a period of retrenchment. In 1914 the aggregated Provincial expenditures amounted to $56,415,287, in the following year to $55,617,537, and in 1916 to $53,241,866. Then came an increase until last year the Provinces spent $65,809,163 of public money on Government services. Per capita the expenditures show that British Columbia in 1914 had a bad eminence of $32.50 as compared with $12.50 in Alberta, $9.50 for Saskatchewan, $11 for Manitoba, $4.50 for Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and nearly $5 for Prince Edward Island. Last year, however, Alberta's per capita expenditure exceeded that of British Columbia, and Manitoba was about the same. For 1918 British Columbia's per capita was reduced to $13, while Alberta's reached nearly $16, Saskatchewan's was about $12, Ontario's $7, Quebec $5, New Brunswick $7, Nova Scotia $5, and Prince Edward Island a little over $5. Provincial Governments cost the people of Canada approximately per head of the population $8.25, or roughly 15 cents a week for each man, woman and child in the Dominion."—*Vancouver World.*

Payment of Members of Parliament.

"The annual salary of the Prime Minister should be $25,000 and those of his colleagues at least $15,000. So the sessional indemnity should be raised to $3,500 or $4,000. It is suggested that to increase the indemnity would fill Parliament with 'professional politicians.' But the man who adopts politics as a profession is not attracted chiefly by the indemnity, but by other considerations, and if he is corrupt his dishonesty is likely to be in proportion to his dependence. Indeed, the reasons generally advanced against the increase of salaries for Ministers and greater indemnities for members are seldom the true reasons. The objections arise from ignorance of the burden which public life entails, from sheer indisposition to pay 'living wages,' and from the temptation of demagogues in the Press and on the platform, and even in Parliament to draw cheers from the gallery by abuse of 'politicians,' and enjoy the fleeting popularity which follows cultivation of the economical instincts and latent prejudices of the people.

"If we look backward we will not find that those members of Legislatures and Parliaments who have opposed decent salaries and indemnities were of exceptional virtue or were reconciled with difficulty to the higher emolument when they had made their little play before the voters. There are those adhering to the old British notion, who sincerely believe that members of Parliament should not receive payment. There are those, too, who honestly fear the 'professional politician.' But the first group of objectors, whether they know it not, are still living the era of privilege, while the second group cannot have any clear comprehension of the temptations to doubtful expedients which are inseparable from an inadequate indemnity. 'After all, independence inside and outside Parliament gives the best assurance of honest and faithful discharge of duty.'"—Sir John Willison in the *Canadian Magazine.*

CANADA AND THE PEACE TREATY.

IN the Dominion House of Commons on Tuesday of last week, Sir Robert Borden formally placed on the table of the House the Peace Treaty and the documents relating to it.

Sir Robert Borden said he hoped both Houses would realise that the recognition of the status accorded to the British Dominions at the Peace Conference was not won without constant effort and firm insistence. In all these efforts the Dominions had the strong and unwavering support of the British Premier and his colleagues.

"The constitutional structure of the British Empire is imperfectly understood by other nations," continued the Prime Minister, "even by a nation so closely allied in kinship, in language, and in the character of its institutions as the United States of America. Such a lack of comprehension need excite no surprise, because the association between the Mother Country and the great self-governing Dominions has been for years in a condition of development, and that development is not yet complete. The future relationship of the nations of the Empire must be determined in accordance with the will only of the Mother Country and each Dominion in the constitutional conference to be summoned at no distant future. Undoubtedly it will be based upon equality of nationhood. Each nation must preserve unimpaired its absolute autonomy, but must likewise have a voice as to those external relations which involve the issue of peace or war, so that the Britannic Commonwealth is in itself a community or League of Nations which may serve as an example to that world-wide League of Nations founded in Paris on June 28 last.

Canada's Lead.

"On behalf of my country I stand firmly upon the solid ground that in this, the greatest of all wars in which the world's liberty, the world's justice, in short, the world's future destiny, were at stake, Canada has led the democracies of both American continents, and her resolve had given inspiration, her sacrifices had been conspicuous, her effort was unabated to the end. The same indomitable spirit which made her capable of that effort and sacrifice made her equally incapable of accepting at the Peace Conference, in the League of Nations, or elsewhere, a status inferior to that accorded to nations less advanced in their development, less amply endowed in wealth, resources, and population, no more complete in their sovereignty, and far less conspicuous in their sacrifices. I commend this Treaty to the consideration and approval of the Canadian Parliament, claiming not, indeed, that it has no imperfections, but that it does in truth embody terms consistent with honour and justice, and that the most earnest endeavour of those who framed it was to ensure the future peace of the world."

In the course of the subsequent debate, Mr. Ernest Lapointe (Kamouraska) urged that full consideration should be given to Article 10, under which, he said, Canada contracted obligations in regard to the preservation of territorial integrities, and it was important to know what those obligations were.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding held that it was needless for Canada to ratify the Treaty, and wanted to know what would be the effect if Parliament refused to ratify it.

Sir Robert Borden replied that Canada would stand apart from the rest of the Empire if she declined to accept a Treaty which was accepted by the rest of the Empire.

Mr. D. D. Mackenzie held that the Canadian delegates should not have signed the Treaty as a separate nation, but simply as delegates of the Empire as a whole. By signing as a separate nation they bound Canada to the European nations without consulting Parliament.

The Hon. A. L. Sifton, replying, justified the Treaty, and said that the consultation with Canada was an indication of the constitutional development of the Empire.

In the Senate.

The Senate on Friday of last week passed a resolution ratifying the Peace Treaty.

Sir James A. Lougheed, the Government leader, defending Clause 10, said that if the nation was to enjoy the advantages of the terms of the Peace Treaty and the Covenant of the League of Nations it must be prepared to bear a share of the responsibilities for the enforcement of the terms of the document. If Canada failed to agree to assume any responsibility, after the share it had taken in the war and in the negotiations for peace, it would be acting the part of a poltroon. Canada would be unable to look civilisation in the face.

Senator Dandurand (Liberal) favoured Canada's joining the League, but thought it well to wait and see the leading Powers signed first, and particularly the United States.

Senator Roche (Liberal) and Senator Beique (Liberal) feared the agreement might lead eventually to a conflict with Great Britain. Circumstances might arise where the statesmen of Great Britain might feel obliged to disregard the League, and if Canada adhered to the Covenant then it might be brought into conflict with Britain. They felt that the approval of the Canadian Parliament was a matter of indifference as Canada would be bound by the action of the Imperial Parliament.

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CARTIER MEMORIAL.

Unveiled by the King from Balmoral.

At 8.15 p.m. last Saturday (3.30 p.m. in Montreal), the King pressed the electric button which had been fitted up in his private sitting-room at Balmoral to unveil the memorial to Sir George Etienne Cartier at Mount Royal Park, Montreal. In five minutes a reply was received to the effect that the current received had operated successfully.

A few minutes before the appointed hour the telegraph wires and ocean cables were linked up, forming a continuous connection between Balmoral and Montreal. When the King pressed the button the current travelled through the Aberdeen G.P.O. to London, where it passed into the Imperial Cable. This cable touches the South of Ireland, runs along the bed of the Atlantic, and lands at Newfoundland. From there the line passes across Canada and enters the Pacific Ocean at Bamfield, British Columbia. The cable terminates in Australia.

The ceremony of the unveiling of the monument passed off successfully at Montreal. As the curtain around the statue fell the band played "O Canada, Mon Pays, Mes Amours."

The ceremony was witnessed by the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire and many representative people. The Duke read a message from the King, and an illuminated address was presented to Miss Hortense Cartier, the only surviving daughter of the statesman, who came to Montreal from France for the celebration. Among the speakers were Sir Robert Borden, Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec, and Mr. Thomas Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress.

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LAND SETTLEMENT IN CANADA.

Regulations for ex-Service Men from the Mother Country.

Regulations are published at Ottawa in connection with the scheme for settling in Canada men who have served in the Imperial Forces and who were not resident in the Dominion before the war. Those purchasing farms will be assisted by the following loans: $4,000 to $5,000 for the acquisition of land: $2,000 for livestock, and $1,000 for permanent improvements. They must pay down 20 per cent. of the price.

All Imperial settlers on Government lands will also receive 160 acres free, and in addition 160 acres under the Free Homestead Laws. The loan is conditional upon two years' training in practical farming in Canada in the case of those with no previous experience in agricultural pursuits, while those with experience will only be required to give sufficient time to familiarise themselves with Canadian methods.

* *

UNRECORDED HEROISM.

The Self-Sacrifice of a Young Canadian Airman.

It was a truism during the war that only a small percentage of heroic deeds received recognition. A case in point was that of the late Lt. J. Gordon Moore, R.A.F. (son of Mr. W. J. Moore, 293, Roncesvalles Avenue, Toronto), who died in London last month from injuries sustained in a flying accident.

The deceased officer came to England in December, 1917, and in France was connected with the 56th Squadron. On October 18 he was engaged in making a test flight with an Australian officer. The latter was piloting the machine when it lost control and fell from a height of 20,000 feet. When the machine crashed Lt. Moore was thrown out and stunned, but after regaining consciousness discovered the machine and the pilot in flames, and attempted to extricate the latter.

Whilst engaged in this operation he himself caught fire, and was terribly burned about the head, face, arms, and hands before he was rescued by two American soldiers. He died after ten months of great suffering, of which he never complained, his last words (to his sister) being that "everything was all right and he had no regrets."

So passed away, at the age of 24, one of that numberless band of heroes who leave the world enriched by the endowment of their self-sacrifice and heroism.

* *

Harvesting is well advanced in Canada. About 75 per cent. of the total wheat crop is now cut, and about 25 per cent. of the early sown oats.

In the Dominion House of Commons on Monday the Minister of Justice introduced a Bill to prohibit members of the Dominion Police and the North-West Mounted Police from belonging to Trade Unions.

COMMISSIONS, &c., FOR CANADIANS.

From the "London Gazette."

A.G.'s and Q.M.G.'s Staff: D.A.Q.M.G., 3rd Canadian Division.—Temp. Capt. (actg. Maj.) E. Osborne, M.C., relinquishes his appt. and the actg. rank of Maj. (April 12).

Special Appointments.—Temp. Maj. A. S. Wright, M.C., Art., ceases to be graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 14. (June 10). Asst. Comdr. and Chief Staff Officer.—Temp. Lt.-Col. P. J. Montague, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., Manitoba Regiment, relinquishes his appt. (July 15). Temp. Capt. N. P. Woodward, Quebec Regiment, ceases to be graded for purposes of pay as Staff Lt., 1st Cl., and ceases to be secd. for duty on L. of C. (Aug. 13).

Hd.-Qrs. of Admin. Servs. and Depts.: A.D. of S. and T.—Temp. Lt.-Col. J. A. MacLennan, C.A.S.C., relinquishes his appt (Feb. 11).

Special Appointment.—(Graded for purposes of pay under S.P., Cl. 14).—Temp. Lt.-Col. O. F. Brothers, O.B.E., Brit. Col. R. (Aug. 19).

Attached to Hd.-Qr. Units: Staff Capt.—Temp. Lt. J. J O'Sullivan (No. 2) Engrs., and to be actg. Capt. whilst so empld. (Oct. 26, 1917).

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lts. to be actg. Capts. while comdg. a Coy., Area Pool.—F. J. Bradley, D. G. Morgan.

2nd Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. F. J. Wood to be actg. Capt. while comdg. a Coy., Area Pool.

Western Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. W. Waldie to be actg. Capt. while empld. as Adjt., Area Pool. Temp. Lt. J. S. Flynn to be Hon. Capt. while actg. as Qr.-Mr., Area Pool.

Artillery.—Temp. Lt. (Actg. Capt.) L. MacGillivray, M.C., relinquishes the actg. rank of Capt.

Engineers.—Temp. Capts. (actg. Majs.) relinquish the actg. rank of Maj.:—T. P. Mackenzie, M.C., A. McK. West, M.C. Temp. Lt. (actg. Capt.) R. McF. Robertson relinquishes the actg. rank of Capt. Tempt. Lt. (actg. Capt.) G. H. Thompson, M.C., relinquishes the appt. of Adjt.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (actg. Capt.) W. L. Watt relinquishes the actg. rank of Capt.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (actg. Capt.) E. B. Smythe, M.C., relinquishes the actg. rank of Capt.

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lts (actg. Capts.) relinquish the actg. rank of Capt.:—W. F. Smith, M.C., J. O'Neill, J. A. New.

C.M.G.C.—Temp. Capt. (actg. Maj.) K. Weaver relinquishes the actg. rank of Maj. Temp. Lt. (actg. Capt.) L. Withrow relinquishes the actg. rank of Capt.

Manitoba Regiment.—Temp. Capt. (actg. Lt.-Col.) A. C. Maund, D.S.O., relinquishes his Can. commn. on appt. to a commn. in the R.A.F. in the rank of Maj.

Alberta Regiment.—Temp. Maj. (actg. Lt.-Col.) J. D. R. Stewart, O.B.E., to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Lt.-Col. J. D. R. Stewart, O.B.E., ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office.

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Capt. (actg. Maj.) E. O. Leadley, M.C., to be temp. Maj.

C.A.M.G.—Temp. Capt. (actg. Maj.) R. A. Thomas relinquishes the actg. rank of Maj.

Forestry Corps.—Temp. Lt. (actg. Capt.) M. J. O'Leary relinquishes the actg. rank of Capt.

Corps Canadian Railway Troops.—Temp. Lt. (actg. Capt.) E. G. Richards relinquishes the actg. rank of Capt.

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Maj. (actg. Lt.-Col.) L. H. McKim relinquishes the actg. rank of Lt.-Col. Temp. Capts. (actg. Majs.) relinquish the actg. rank of Maj.:—J. G. Shaw, M.C., J. Pullar.

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Capt. (actg. Maj.) J. R. Paterson relinquishes the actg. rank of Maj.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Temp. Lt.-Col. H. Montgomery-Campbell, O.B.E., ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office.

New Brunswick Regiment.—Temp. Lt. H. R. Hill ceases to be secd. for duty with the Can. Y.M.C.A.

2nd Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. J. C. McKeever ceases to be secd. for duty with the C.A.F. as Lt. (Flying).

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Capt. D. Carruthers ceases to be secd. for duty with the C.A.F. as Lt. (Flying).

Ordnance Corps.—Cease to be secd. for duty with the R.A.F.:—Temp. Maj. H. R. Northover, M.C., Temp. Lt. G. F. Antell.

C.A.P.C.—Hon. Capt. E. H. Featherstonhaugh (without pay and allowances) ceases to be secd. for duty with the British Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, British Branch.

Artillery.—Temp. Lt. (actg. Capt.) F. C. Higgins to be temp. Capt. and to remain secd. to the C.A.F. (July 1, 1919).

Manitoba Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (actg. Capt.) H. S. Rutherford to be temp. Capt.

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Lt. (actg. Maj.) B. S. Courtney to be temp. Capt. Temp. Capt. (actg. Maj.) B. S. Courtney to be temp. Maj.

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Capt. (actg. Maj.) B. R. Almquest to be temp. Maj.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Temp. Maj. (actg. Lt.-Col.) R. J. S. Langford to be temp. Lt.-Col.

Officers retire in the British Isles.—T./Lt. W. F. Greenwood, Art.; T./Lt. W. S. Milne, Engrs.; T./Lt. H. V. Bonner, N.S.; T./Lts. W. G. Scott, M.C., B. Greig, E M. Vallee and T. R. Dash, Que.; T./Capt. A. du T. Bottomley, W. Ont.; T./Capts. S. A. Vernon, M.C., and L. F. White, M.C., C.M.G.C.; T./Lt. H. Thomson, Alta.; T./Capt. G. W. Morden, Gen. List; T./Lt. R. C. Archer, Art.; T./Lt. R. C. Fry, Engrs.; T./Lt. A. T. Potts, E. Ont.; H./Capt. R. Smith, Man; T./Lt.-Col. P. E. Colman, D.S.O., M.C., and T./Capt. F. G. E. Sutton, M.C., Sask.; T./Lt. H. W. Crisp, M.M., C.M.G.C.; T./Lt.-Col. E. A. W. Turbett, O.B.E., C.R.T.; T./Lt. D. W. A. Roberts, C.A.S.C. H.-Lts. H. J. Rose and F Hopwood, Gen List; T./Lt. F. D. Sutherland, Cav.; T./Lt. H. G. Lucas, Art.; T./Lt. L. R. B. Brunt, 1st C. Ont.; T./Lt. W. M. Ha[illegible], 2nd C. Ont.; T./Lt. T. E. Roberts, C.F.C.; H./Lt.-Col. and Chap. (Rev.) W. T. W[illegible]man, C.B.E., M.C., and H./Capt. and Chap. (Rev.) H. S. M[illegible]owney, Chap. Servs.

ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY.

Lt. J. C. I. Edwards and Actg. Sub.-Lt. F. R. W. R. Gow to the *Galatea*. Sub.-Lt. F. G. Hart to the *Pasley*.

* *

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S OPPORTUNITIES

For Settlers and Capital from the Mother-Country.

On his return home from his visit to the Mother Country, the Hon. J. W. de B. Farris, Attorney-General of British Columbia, announced that the Province had been successful in all three of the cases before the Privy Council, in connection with which he had been in London.

Mr. Farris expressed himself as highly pleased with the good work Mr. F. C. Wade is doing as Agent-General, assisted by Mr. W. A. Blair. "Since Mr. Wade has taken over the office," he said, "the general business as indicated by the number of visitors, interviews and correspondence has increased nearly 500 per cent. I think all British Columbians who are returning from London will gladly corroborate my statement that our Agent-General is making good, and that British Columbia will continue to receive the utmost benefit from the work of that office. I was especially gratified at the assistance that has been given to British Columbia soldiers in London."

"I am convinced," continued Mr. Farris, "that there is a great field in Britain for British Columbia enterprises and settlers of the right type. We are suffering to-day very seriously because of our past sins. There are many painful instances where the British investor has been led into doubtful or inflated schemes which never should have been permitted, and we are paying the penalty to-day. I believe that as a Province and as individuals in British Columbia we should increase our activities in Britain to do three things:—

"First.—To prevent and show up any more attempts at 'skin games' on the British investor.

"Secondly.—To interest capital in the legitimate development of our great natural resources and to secure and make provision for the right kind of settlers.

"Thirdly.—To establish markets for our products in Europe.

"I believe we have a great opportunity to induce large investments of British capital into this Province and to secure a large number of settlers with financial resources behind them. I believe these opportunities will increase in a short time, and that this Province is justified not only in its present scale of expenditure in London but in increasing its activities. But I wish to emphasise the fact that the impression of unsettled conditions which we are creating by our strikes and bickerings is doing us a lot of harm, and if continued will be fatal to our best interests.

"So far as the British market for our products is concerned, its chief drawback is right here at home. Advertising does not pay unless you can deliver the goods. What British Columbia needs is to look less to Governments and wake up to its own business opportunities. It is a shame that we have not more to sell from this Province. The business men of British Columbia, in common with the rest of Canada, have cried out for protection so as to build up home industries. Well, they have had the protection—had it until they have made Canada about the most expensive place in the world to live in—and the people soon are going to ask if the results justify the price we are paying."

Major W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., Overseas Representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, is at all times pleased to give to all members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or any persons interested in Canada, any information dealing with Demobilisation, Re-Settlement, and Re-Establishment of soldiers in civil life, either by letter or by personal interview at his office, 6, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

* *

BANK OF MONTREAL SWIMMING CLUB

The final of the 60-yard handicap race on Thursday, 4th inst., resulted in a win for J. Dodds (scratch) from A. Foss (12 secs.); Time, 54 1-5 sec.

Plunging.—1, J. Dodds (46 ft. 6 in.); 2. W L. Mackie (38 ft. 10 in.); 3, H. D. Chapman (38 ft. 6 in.).

* *

The Canadian Red Cross Society Overseas has issued a highly artistic souvenir card to its workers "in grateful recognition of long and faithful service for Canadian sick and wounded, 1914-1919." The Red Cross, the Arms of Canada, and the Beaver are conspicuous on a background of maple leaves. The card is signed by Col. H. W. Blaylock, Chief Commissioner, and Lady Drummond, Assistant Commissioner.

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

It was announced on Monday at Ottawa that Sir Robert Borden was confined to his room with a somewhat severe chill.

* *

The Hon. A. L. Sifton has relinquished the portfolio of Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue in the Dominion Government for that of Public Works, rendered vacant by the resignation of the Hon. F. B. Carvell.

* *

At the Memorial Service in Westminster Abbey on Thursday of last week for General Botha, Premier of South Africa, Sir Edward Kemp and Brig.-Gen. . McBrien represented the Canadian Government; Mr. Howard d'Egville, the Empire Parliamentary Association; Sir Charles Lucas, the Royal Colonial Institute; Commissioner D. C. Lamb, the Salvation Army; Sir Charles Bayly and Miss Frere, the Victoria League.

* *

The Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter are leaving England for Canada, where they will remain for about six weeks.

* *

Sir John and Lady Aird arrived from Toronto by the R.M.S. *Baltic* on Tuesday, and are staying at the Ritz Hotel.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. John Galt arrived by the R.M.S. *Melita* on Sunday, and are staying at Claridge's Hotel.

* *

Mr. J. A. Richardson, president of J. Richardson & Son, Ltd., Kingston, Ont., is staying at the Savoy Hotel.

* *

Mr. O. S. Thornton, Treasurer of the St. Lawrence Flour Mills, Ltd., Montreal, is in London.

* *

Mr. F. B. Francis, joint agent of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in New York, is at the Ritz Hotel.

* *

Mr. H. H. Sutherland, of Toronto, of the firm of F. C. Sutherland & Co., brokers and mine managers, is at Claridge's Hotel.

* *

Mr. Leighton McCarthy, K.C., left for Toronto by the R.M.S. *Adriatic* last week.

* *

Mr. Frank Loring, of Toronto, the well-known mining engineer, and Mrs. Loring are at the Hans Crescent Hotel.

* *

Mr. William A. Henry, K.C., and Mr. Joseph B. Kenny, of Halifax, are in London. Mr. Henry, with his son, Capt. Hugh MacDuff Henry, is spending the week-end at Aston, Petersfield, Hants.

* *

Senator Casgrain, who went to France from Canada in the *La France*, landing at Brest, has been in Paris for some time, and has just arrived in London.

* *

The Misses Dorothy and Helen Drummond, daughters of the late Mr. Arthur Drummond, arrived from Montreal by the R.M.S. *Melita* on Sunday, and are staying with Lady Drummond at 18, Cowley Street, Westminster. Lady Drummond expects to return to Montreal by the C.P.O.S. *Minnedosa* on October 3.

Mr. Murdoch Mckinnon, who was Provincial Secretary in the late Conservative Government of Prince Edward Island, 1911-1919, has been appointed Lt.-Governor of the Province. He was born in Prince Edward Island, March, 1865, educated at Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, and was first elected to the Provincial Legislature in 1897. He is unmarried and a Presbyterian.

HIS HONOUR MURDOCH McKINNON,
Prince Edward Island's new Lieutenant-Governor.

* *

The Hon. Martin Burrell, Secretary of State, joined the Prince of Wales's train at Winnipeg, and is accompanying him through the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.

* *

Mr. H. R. Charlton, of the G.T.R., is accompanying the suite of the Prince of Wales when the latter uses the Grand Trunk system during his present tour.

* *

Lt.-Col. W. A. Bishop, V.C., of the Bishop-Barker Aviation Company, is staying at the Carlton Hotel, where he will later be joined by Mrs. Bishop. The distinguished airman is in London on business connected with his company.

* *

Among the passengers on the C.P.O.S. *Minnedosa* (Liverpool for Quebec and Montreal) on September 3 were the following:—Capt. and Mrs. A. Argue, Winnipeg; Brig.-Gen. H. S. Birkett, C.B., Mrs. Birkett and Miss W. B. Birkett, Montreal; Professor E. K. Broadus, Edmonton; Dr. R. Bruce Taylor, Kingston; Major Corrigall, D.S.O., and Mrs. Corrigall, Port Colborne, Ont.; Mrs. Guy Drummond, Montreal; Major and Mrs. Hunter, Toronto; Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P.; Capt. and Mrs. Law, Red Deer, Alta.; Capt. and Mrs. I. G. Manville, Ottawa; Capt. and Mrs. E. B. Matcham, Moose Jaw; Capt. S. Montefiore and Miss Montefiore, Montreal; Col. Wylde, Mrs. and Miss Wylde, Montreal; Brig.-General A. L. and Mrs. Ormond left by the *Scandinavian*.

Capt. W. Rawson, of the Syren Force, and Mrs. Rawson and Mr. A. P. Hay were among the passengers by the *Metagama* on Tuesday.

* *

The arrivals by the C.P.O.S. *Melita* last Sunday included Lady Davis (Montreal), Mr. and Mrs. C. [illegible] (Ottawa), Mr. T. B. Macaulay (Montreal), Mr. Hartland MacDougall, Mrs. W. R. MacInnes (Montreal), Sir F. Stupart (Toronto), Mrs. C. M. Merritt (Vancouver), Mr. J. A. Macdonell, K.C. (Toronto).

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES

A marriage has been arranged, and will very shortly take place in London between Major Frank McLorg, M.C., Canadian Forces, second son of Judge E. A. McLorg and Mrs. McLorg, of Saskatoon, and Gladys Angela Bourke, only daughter of Lt.-Col. U. J. Bourke, R.A.M.C., of Maryhill Barracks, Glasgow, and Mrs. Bourke, Somerset Hotel, Portman-square, W.1.

* *

An engagement is announced between Paymaster John Alick Edward Woodhouse, R.N., son of the late Alfred Woodhouse and Mrs. Woodhouse, 47, Upper Rock Gardens, Brighton, and Jean Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Justice Emerson and Mrs. Emerson, of St. John's, Newfoundland. The marriage will take place early in October at St. John's.

* *

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will take place shortly, of Capt. A. G. Dobbie, K.O.S.B., second son of Col. H. H. Dobbie, of Maple Bay, Vancouver Island, and Margaret, only daughter of Mrs. J. B. Clarke, of Calgary.

* *

The engagement is announced between Jackson Dodds, O.B.E., of the Bank of Montreal, London, England (until recently Assistant Director of Ordnance Services, 6th Army Corps), third son of the late Jackson Dodds and Mrs. Dodds, of Stroud Green, and Florence Lydia ("Roma") Wood, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Wood, of Catford.

* *

At St. George's Church, Montreal, a quiet wedding was celebrated on Aug. 24, between Major Thomas Venables Scudamore, of Vancouver, B.C., eldest son of the late Col. F. W. Scudamore, late of the Suffolk Regiment, Castle Carey, Guernsey, and Joyce, only daughter of F. G. Shields, of Vevey, Switzerland.

* *

The marriage will take place on Thursday, September 25, at Halifax, Yorkshire, of Mr. Thos. T. Champion, London Manager, Canadian Associated Press, and son of the late Mr. Thos. E. Champion, for many years Military Editor of the Toronto *Telegram*, to Miss Ethel Stocks, younger daughter of Mr. H. H. and of the late Mrs. Stocks, of Rydal Mount, Halifax.

* *

At the Congregational Church, Muswell Hill, the marriage took place, on 29th ult., of Mr. Geo. E. Cowie to Miss Grace Edwards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edwards, of Muswell Hill. The bridegroom, who is a son of Mr. H. J. Cowie, New Brighton, was a lieutenant in the Liverpool Scottish, and prior to the war was General Freight Agent, Canadian Northern Railway. The announcement is now made of his appointment as General Freight and Passenger Agent in London for the Canadian National Railways.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—Capt. William White, of Vancouver, has been appointed Secretary of the Board of Commerce, at a salary of $4,000 per annum. Capt. White was a member of the first Territorial Assembly of the North-West Territories. He served overseas for two and a-half years.

TORONTO.—It is expected that the Ontario Provincial Elections will be held in October on the same day as the voting on the Prohibition Plebiscite.

——Sir Henry Drayton, the new Minister of Finance, made his first special appeal for the new "Victory" Loan at the Toronto Fair last Wednesday.

——Plans for an extension of the Western Hospital, to cost $500,000, have been completed.

——The appointment of Miss Margaret Davidson, Director of Domestic Science in the Central Technical School, as Director of Household Arts to the public schools of Toronto is a recognition of splendid work.

——Estate valued at $433,543 was left by the late William Hyslop, of Hyslops, Ltd., automobile manufacturers.

GUELPH.—The International Malleable Iron Company will erect additions to their present plant.

ST. CATHARINES.—Of all the fruit growers in the Niagara district, grape growers have done best. The peach crop will be only about 20 per cent. of normal: cherries in about the same ratio; pears and plums much less than normal.

COBOURG.—The new factory for the Douglas Packing Co., of Fairport, N.Y., here, is about completed.

CHATHAM.—At a meeting of the Water Commissioners it was decided to undertake the erection of an entire new waterworks plant for the city at cost estimated between $150,000 and $200,000. For some years the present filtration plant has been unsatisfactory.

GODERICH.—The Lake Huron Steel Corporation, representing American capital chiefly, has secured sites of 250 acres here, and during the next twelve months will spend $2,000,000 and in the following year $6,000,000 in establishing plant for the manufacture of high-class steel products.

BROCKVILLE.—Plans for the immediate construction of a big paper manufacturing plant were discussed and endorsed by the Brockville Board of Trade, and an agreement entered into with the promoters, the chief of whom are Mr. C. F. Buss, of Mille Roches, and Mr. J. R. Buchanan, of Ottawa. It is proposed to give the company a site on which work will be commenced at once. The Board is in touch with several other industries looking to Brockville for locations.

——The Hon. G. S. Henry, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, opened the Brockville Fair on August 16.

PORT ARTHUR.—Sir Adam Beck, of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, has offered to take over the street railways of Port Arthur and Fort William, put them under one management, and make them pay.

——Mr. F. H. Keefer, M.P. for Port Arthur-Kenora, announces that the Government has appropriated between $600,000 and $700,000 for work on the Lake of the Woods, for the purpose of protecting navigation and power. The project will mean the expropriation of considerable property in that district. A further appropriation provides for docks at Rideau Bay and at Kenora.

——Mr. E. St. Laurent, of Port Arthur, Assistant Harbour Engineer, has been appointed District Harbour Engineer, with office in Fort William, in place of Mr. H. B. R. Craig, who has gone in a similar capacity to Windsor.

* *

The Allan liner *Pretorian* left Montreal for Rotterdam last week with 140 Germans, who are being returned to the Fatherland, on release from internment. Altogether 1,500 are to be repatriated.

The names of Capt. N. L. Wells, C.M.R., of Regina, Sask., and Capt. J. D. Watson have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War for valuable services rendered [illegible] prisoners of war.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—The Hon. W. G. Mitchell states that the ordinary receipts of the Province for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, were $12,666,352, and the ordinary and extraordinary expenditure $12,371,131, surplus $295,221.

Official reports indicate the existence of almost inexhaustible deposits of iron ore in the Ungava district of Northern Quebec.

Doctors J. E. Laberge and E. Dubeau, of Montreal, have been appointed members of the Superior Council of Public Health for this Province. Mr. A. Proulx has been appointed King's Printer, replacing Mr. E. E. Cinq-Mars.

——According to estimates, the population of the Province of Quebec at the end of 1919 will reach 2,450,000, as compared with 2,380,000 two years ago. The Province of Ontario in the last report had a population of 2,575,177. The increase is due to excess of births, not immigration.

MONTREAL.—Mr. F. W. Cowie, chief engineer for the Harbour Commissioners, when addressing the Kiwanis Club, said that in three months of 1918 Montreal shipped 600,000 tons of Canadian manufactures and produce—that is, 92 per cent. of Canada's entire exports for that period. The port, he said, saves two days in loading over any other port on the American seaboard. Electrification of the harbour railways, Mr. Cowie added, is starting.

——The Dow property on the east side of Phillips Square has been sold by the Yorkshire Insurance Co. to Louis A. Dubrule for $200,000. It contains 23,751 ft. Mr. Dubrule intends building a picture theatre on the site.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—Dr. H. S. Stone, of Reigate, England, has sent $2,500 to the Chancellor of the University of New Brunswick for the purpose of founding a scholarship in memory of his son Noel, who was killed in the Great War. Dr. Stone graduated from the University in 1872.

ST. JOHN.—On August 21 the first through train over the Quebec and St. John Railway reached St. John. It constitutes the last link in the shortest railway route between St. John and Quebec—from St. John to Westfield, *via* the C.P.R., then over the Valley road to Fredericton, thence by the C.N.R. to McGivney Junction, and from there on over the Transcontinental route to Quebec. The line passes through some fine scenery.

Mr. W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Trade Commissioner in New Zealand, has been taking a trip through the Maritime Provinces. He reports an active enquiry on the part of Canadian firms anxious to establish connections in New Zealand.

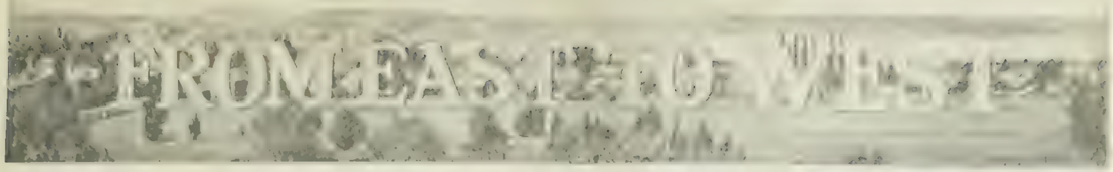
NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Mr. H. G. Wood, M.C., who closed a brilliant career in the O.M.F.C., returning as acting lt.-colonel after commanding the 13th Reserve Bn. in England, has joined the staff of the Royal Securities Corporation here. He was formerly an employee of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

WOLFVILLE.—There has been a magnificent hay crop in King's County. In some districts the yield averages three tons to the acre.

YARMOUTH.—At the Scotia Shipbuilding Company's yard the four-masted schooner *The Breakers* was launched. She measures 180 ft. over all, 36 ft. beam, and 572 gross.

PARRSBORO.—W. R. Huntley & Son have launched the tern schooner *Whiteway*, 418 tons register, fitted with stockless anchors and gasoline hoisting power. She will load deals here for the United Kingdom.



MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—A million-dollar housing scheme will be proceeded with here immediately. The development of the city has been so rapid that the housing accommodation has been severely taxed for some time.

FOXWARREN.—The returned men of Foxwarren and district were banqueted and each presented with a signet ring. Widows and mothers were also presented with a token of their heroic dead.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—The total value of farm products, including live stock, in this Province last year was $585,357,000, of which $320,959,992 represents the value of grain and dairy products, including poultry raising, according to the annual report of the statistics branch of the Department of Agriculture. Of the produce raised, the total value of exports was $198,970,770. The value of the 70,000,000 bushels of wheat exported, out of a total of 92,493,000, produced at an average price of $2.09, is represented at $146,300,000. The 25,000,000 bushels of oats exported, at 75 cents, are valued at $11,750,000, this being a little less than one-fourth the amount of oats raised in the year

——By defeating Mrs. H. A. Bruce, Miss Effie Macdonald, of Regina, formerly of Saskatoon, became the 1919 champion lady golfer of this Province. The runner-up, Mrs. Bruce, was the provincial champion of 1916.

——Regina architects are preparing plans for an extension to the headquarters building at the R.N.W.M.P. grounds.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—The civic utilities for the first six months of 1919 have a net surplus of $71,292, as compared with $29,669 for the same period in 1918.

——Extensive plans are being formulated by the Dominion and the Alberta Governments to extend irrigation works in that Province.

——At a meeting of the sub-executive committee of the Alberta Provincial Canadian Red Cross branch, a resolution was passed complimenting Miss Mary Pinkham upon her work as honorary treasurer and joint secretary.

CALGARY.—Mr. E. S. Miller, of the Imperial Life, Regina, was unanimously elected President of the Life Underwriters' Association at the convention here.

LETHBRIDGE.—Mr. Charles E. Taylor, chief geologist for the Imperial Oil Co. in Alberta, says that as a result of a geological survey made by 12 crews who have been working the foothills section of Alberta all spring and summer, the company will start drilling south-west of Lethbridge.

SYLVAN LAKE.—An offer of $500 from the Imperial Bank of Canada for two lots owned by the village has been accepted. The village Council will buy lots from the Northern Town Properties, Ltd., and move the village hall there.

CARBON.—A town hall is being built

——Mr. H. A. Evans, late Secretary-Treasurer of Carbon Municipality, has been appointed manager of the Merchants Bank here. Stanley Torrance, a returned soldier, is now Secretary-Treasurer.

——Construction gangs are at work on the C.P.R. railway grade up and down the valley from Acme to Drumheller. The surveyors are laying out the site of the station on the south side of the creek.

* *

On Wednesday the deferred service of telegrams between the United Kingdom and Canada was resumed. The messages will be forwarded over the British Imperial Cable, and must be handed in at a post-office telegraph office, and marked "*via* Imperial."

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA. The value of the provincial mineral output for 1918 was $41,000,000.

According to the report of the consulting engineer to the Canadian Commission of Conservation, on the water-power resources of British Columbia, it should be possible to secure a continuous output of 3,000,000 horse-power in the Province.

——"I consider that a definite step forward has been taken with regard to the future of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway," said the Hon. John Oliver on his return from Ottawa.

——With the launching of the steamer *Wilfrid Laurier* by the Foundation Company on August 24, 15 of the 20 ships for the French Government have entered the water.

VANCOUVER.—In the legal sense the jitneys ceased to operate on the streets here on August 15, when the City Council passed the by-law restoring the status before the strike, and forbidding jitneys on the streets.

——The annual report of the Canadian Copper Corporation for 1918 states that, while profit was derived from the smelter at Greenwood, B.C., during the earlier months of the year, operations at the time of the shut-down on November 26, 1918, showed a deficit of $19,574, due to the rapid increase of operating cost, poor quality of fuel, and rapid fall in price of copper before the shut-down.

PRINCE RUPERT.—The construction of the new car ferry slips for the Grank Trunk Pacific Railway is to be completed in October. The slips are opposite the marine depôt.

* *

CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

PROHIBITION IN CANADA

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—The present uncertain state of affairs and lack of accurate information is having a very serious effect on many people who have made or are making up their minds to go overseas and start life afresh.

As I understand it, prohibition in Canada now is purely a Provincial Government matter, and as far as Canada being absolutely dry is concerned this is a myth. Having just returned from there my impression of the situation may be helpful.

The law as regards prohibition is generally disregarded, but it has had the effect of creating a huge army of profiteers, who are carrying on illicit trade in what is commonly termed "rot gut" at huge prices. The "legal" method of getting liquor as a rule in most of the Provinces is to interview a doctor, and by payment of a fee of 8s. you procure a medical certificate which entitles you to go to certain privileged drug stores and get a bottle of Government whisky at from £1 10s. to £2 per bottle; it is often of poor quality, and sometimes is the product of some illicit still seized by the police, and, on the basis of economy, sold by the Government through their stores. This particularly maintains in the West.

All the Provinces of Canada are "dry" upon the above lines, with the exception of Quebec, where you can go in the regular British way to a bar and buy what you require just like an ordinary white man.—Yours truly,

J. P. FRASER.

Kensington Mansions, Earl's Court, London, S.W.
September 4, 1919.

* *

Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., M.P., has forwarded to the Editor of *Canada* a number of heads of green corn grown in his own gardens at Merlewood, Virginia Water. Mr Macmaster has repeatedly drawn public attention to the suitbility of the English climate for producing sweet corn, which is so popular as a vegetable dish in Canada and the States. The samples Mr. Macmaster has sent us fully bear out his claim, and it is hoped that this valuable food may be more widely grown.

SUMMER-TIME IN CANADA: SOM

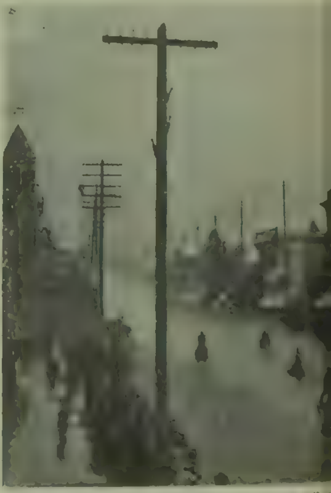
LAWN TENNIS AT PORT ARTHUR.

ON WESTM

LACROSSE: A VIGOROUS ATTACK.

POL

[illegible]



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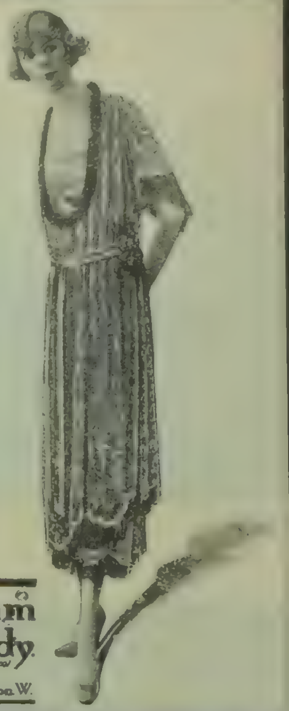

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MENTIONED FOR NURSING SERVICES.

The names of the following members of the Canadian Army Nursing Service have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War for valuable nursing services rendered in connection with the war (Nursing Sisters unless otherwise given):—

Miss F. M. Baker and Miss D. M. Binning, Granville Special Hospital, Buxton; Miss F. Chartres, No. 4 General, Basingstoke; Mrs. M. L. Code, King's C.R.C. Special Hospital, Bushey Park; Miss D. L. Gray and Miss C. M. MacKenzie, No. 11 General, Moore Barracks, Shorncliffe; Miss M. C. Green and Miss M. E. McLane, No. 5 General, Kirkdale, Liverpool; Sister-in-Charge (Miss) L. Macdonald, Miss M. S. Paton, and Miss E. Winters, No. 12 Gen., Bramshott; Miss E. K. Moody, No. 14 General, Eastbourne; Miss M. Motion, No. 16 General, Orpington; Miss M. B. W. Weatherup, C.R.C. Hospital, Taplow.

* *

AWARDED BELGIAN CROIX DE GUERRE.

CANADIAN FORCES.—Lt. Thomas M. Montague, 3rd Tunnelling Coy., Engineers; Major David Trainer, 8th C.R.T.; 65052 2nd Cpl. Walter Bate, 79254 Sgt. James Mathers, and 16704 Spr. James Trumpour, 3rd Tunnelling Coy., Engineers.

ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND REGT.—Lt. Wm. E. McHenry, 1385 Sgt. (A/C.S.M.) Ernest Gulliksen, 1012 Sgt. Allan G. Meadus, and 1256 Sgt. Frank H. Somerton, 1st Bn.

* *

A Reuter telegram from Halifax, N.S., last week stated that the wireless station at Camperdown was unable to get into communication with the Sable Island station, which, it is feared, has been destroyed by fire.

DEEDS THAT WON THE D.C.M.

Gallantry of N.C.O. and Men in the "Last Hundred [illegible]

[illegible]

427032 Sgt. C. W. Allbon, 13th C.R.T.

For great gallantry and devotion to duty while [illegible] salvaging rolling stock in the east of Rosieres Yard on Aug. 16, 19[illegible] [illegible] finding an engine undamaged he arranged for a supply of wat[illegible] filled the boilers, and got up steam. He coupled up [illegible] stock as the engine could pull and removed it to a place of safet[illegible] This act was repeated until 44 pieces of rolling stock, includin[illegible] nine engines, had been removed to a place of safety. During the time the operations were being carried out the track was subjected to heavy fire.

153349 C.S.M. W. Anderson, M.M., 43rd Bn.

For consistent good work, gallantry, and devotion t[illegible] two and a half years continuously with his company in the [illegible] He has always been an example in cheerfulness, efficiency and gallant conduct in every position he has held, from private upwards.

654780 Sgt. L. W. Armstrong, 58th Bn.

For gallantry and devotion to duty during the attack on the village of Demuin on Aug. 8, 1918. He was one of a party that worked round a fortified house and bombed the enemy out, during the fighting in Demuin. His daring and skilled bombing materially assisted in the clearing of this position. He afterwards led his platoon through to the final objective, at all times showing coolness and good leadership.

669007 Sgt. J. Askew, 75th Bn.

He has been in charge of the Battalion Tumpline Section from Feb. 25 to Sept. 17, 1918. During all front-line tours of the battalion, and during offensive operations, he took his section forward each night with rations, water, and supplies to the forward units, very often under heavy shell and machine-gun fire, and never once failed to deliver his supplies. During the storming of the Drocourt-Queant line on Sept. 2 he organised a stretcher party, and under heavy machine-gun fire continuously brought in wounded. His courage and cheerfulness throughout were an inspiration to those with him.

80004 Sgt. D. J. Avison, 31st Bn.

From Feb. 25 to Sept. 16, 1918, and for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during recent operations east of Arras. He went forward under heavy fire and took charge of a company when all the officers had become casualties, and by his personal example steadied the men and reorganised his position. He has at all times displayed marked courage and untiring energy when in action.

305556 Cpl. E. H. Bennett, 8th A. Bde., C.F.A.

During the period Feb. 25, 1918, to Sept. 16 he has constantly shown great initiative and devotion to duty. On Sept. 1, at the [illegible] under heavy enemy [illegible] and [illegible] ised casualties. H[illegible] [illegible]

426047 Cpl. J. Bird, 46th Bn.

He has rendered [illegible] battalion. During the operation in front of Amiens between Au[illegible] 10 and 14, his marked organising ability and untiring eff[illegible] responsible for the excellent communications. During the ad[illegible] he took charge of visual communication, and in the la[illegible]

Photograph] GENERAL CURRIE'S RETURN TO CANADA: AT MONTREAL. [*British and Colonial Press.*

Left to Right: Brig.-General Armstrong, acting G.O.C. M.D. No. 4: Major-General E. W. Wilson, G.O.C. M.D. No. 4: Major-General Sir David Watson: General Sir Arthur Currie; Major-General the Hon. S. C. Mewburn, Minister of Militia and Defence

shelling and intense machine-gun fire he maintained constant communication when all telephone wires were cut. His cheerfulness and fine example throughout the operations inspired his men with confidence.

8 Sgt. W. P. Bruce, 2nd Bde., C.G.A.

As No. 1 of his sub-section in the operations at St. Eloi and Ypres, April to Aug., 1916, and Vimy and Hill 70, 1917, he showed great resourcefulness and courage, and was a splendid example to his men. In the operations on the Scarpe, Aug., 1918, while acting B.S.M., he showed great coolness and gallantry in controlling the delivery of ammunition under heavy shell fire.

439332 Sgt. L. Bouchard, 52nd Bn.

He has served with his battalion continuously for [illegible] years. He has at all times shown marked personal co[illegible] tive, and skill in handling his men, particularly durin[illegible] fighting of August, 1918. On one occasion, when h[illegible] killed, he assumed command, and, though isolated fr[illegible] his company and in the midst of a dense fog, he led his [illegible] the enemy barrage to their objective.

54011 C.Q.M.S. D. Callander, 18th Bn.

In front of Amiens and Arras, Aug. and Sept., 1918, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Throughout t[illegible] tions mentioned he set a fine example [illegible] while under fire. On one occasion, wh[illegible] the distribution of rations, he reorganised [illegible] personally conducted them to their respecti[illegible] His energy at all times was untiri[illegible]

410002 R.S.M. T. Carroll, 38th Bn.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty, from Feb. 25 t[illegible] Sept. 16/17, 1918. During every tour in the front line he has sup[illegible] intended the distribution of rations, and every nigh[illegible] jected to enemy sh[illegible] front of Amiens and the attack on the Drocourt-Queant line, he did most excellent work, having taken an officer's place in holding the line and repelling a counter-attack. His work has always been of the highest order.

2125148 Sgt. W. D. Connell, 58th B.G R O. Coy., Rly. Trps.
He was employed at Steenwerck as general yardmaster during the enemy's Lys attack, which commenced on April 9, 1918. By his own coolness, energy and initiative under fire he was responsible to a great extent for the complete evacuation of the railhead supply dump, removing trucks of ammunition from the La Creche dump, and the evacuation of locomotives and rolling stock. He also tended and removed wounded in trucks. The enemy were close upon him.

418784 C.S.M. J. L. Davies, M.M., 42nd Bn.
During the operations commencing Aug. 8, 1918, he was of the greatest possible assistance to his company commander, and set a splendid example of courage and devotion to duty. He has rendered continuous service of a very high order since coming to France with the battalion in Oct., 1915, as a private.

102870 Sgt. J. W. Dobbie, 54th Bn.
For marked courage and resource under trying circumstances during the period from Feb. 25 to Sept. 16/17, 1918. Particularly did he distinguish himself in operations in front of Chilly, Amiens front, during the period Aug. 8 to Aug. 27, 1918. During the operation of Aug. 19 he led his section and drove the enemy out of one of our newly-established outposts, thereby rendering most valuable service.

126008 Sgt. F. Dow, 13th Bde., C.F.A.
For conspicuous gallantry during the operations from Aug. 8 to Sept. 13, 1918, while acting as Battery Sgt.-Maj. at the guns. On Sept. 11, near Rumaucourt, when moving the battery to a new position, he was in charge of the ammunition, and his work under extremely heavy shell fire, organising and directing the movement of the wagons, was of the greatest assistance to the battery commander. On many other occasions his work has been on the same excellent standard.

471162 R.S.M. M. H. Endall, M.M., 26th Bn.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty, Feb. 25, Sept. 24, 1918. This warrant officer has shown untiring energy in the performance of his many duties. In the attacks east of Amiens, Aug. 8-11, and east of Arras, Aug. 26-28, he showed great coolness and judgment. His forethought and arrangement in forwarding ammunition and supplies to the attacking lines was perfect. He often, despite heavy rifle, machine-gun and shell fire, personally superintended the delivery of these. His personal courage was obvious.

Sgt. W. Fettus, M.M., 4th Bn., Engrs.
From Feb. 25 to Sept. 16, 1918, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Every night in May he had charge of a convoy of lorries and a loading party hauling material from Boisleux au Mont. The party was shelled almost nightly, causing casualties. By his fine example and devotion to duty he got material out for important road work. On the nights June 17-23, 1918, his subsection built an emergency R.A.F. and report centre in the front line at the brickfield Neuville Vitasse. Again, by his coolness and example to all ranks, this important work was rushed to completion for the raid on June 24-25.

300623 2nd Cpl. (Act./Cpl.) G. Fielding, 2nd Div. Sig. Coy.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the battles of Amiens and Arras, when as N.C.O. in charge of an artillery brigade headquarters signallers, he laid and maintained lines to advanced battery positions and observation posts. His party worked without rest, at times under heavy shell fire, and it was chiefly due to his courage and initiative that the ever-recurring signals for the S.O.S. barrage were communicated without delay. His work for over two years in France has been invaluable.

316020 Sgt. A. I. Fleck, 14th Bde., C.F.A.
For exceptional coolness under shell fire on several occasions, notably during the Arras operations. On one occasion in advancing the battery at Dury the two guns under his charge were caught in a burst of fire, one driver and four horses being wounded. He immediately cleared the wounded man and cut the horses free, bringing others to replace under most intense fire, thereby undoubtedly saving these two guns from material damage. His courage and devotion to duty have always been most marked.

175141 Dvr. W. R. Flinn, 4th Can. Pont. Bde., T.U. Engrs.
For conspicuous gallantry and disregard of danger on several occasions, especially during the advance in front of Amiens, August, 1918, when nightly he successfully delivered engineer's stores close to most advanced lines of trenches, and though more than once losing horses from shell fire, he always managed to carry out the task assigned to him.

733738 Sgt. S. Fowler, 25th Bn.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the period Feb. 25 to Sept. 16, 1918. He took part in two raids on the enemy trenches in the vicinity of Neuville Vitasse on May 16 and June 13, in which he showed utter disregard for his personal safety. He took part in the operations east of Villers Bretonneaux on Aug. 8-9, and in the advance east of Arras on Aug. 27 and 28, on both of these occasions showing remarkable gallantry and leadership. During the whole period he went into the line with his company on every occasion, and his example was always an inspiration to his men

477317 C.S.M. J. Foy, R.C.R.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as company sergeant-major and latterly as regimental sergeant-major. He has performed exceptionally valuable service in the line throughout the past year, never missing a trip, and his great personal gallantry, initiative and energy are largely reponsible for the efficient manner in which front line companies always had their rations delivered to them. By his unfailing reliability in the performance of his duties in the line he was of the greatest assistance to his battalion commander

10548 Sgt. G. Gardner, 4th Bn.
For continuous good service and devotion to duty since he came to France in February, 1915, as a teamster on the battalion transport. His work has come particularly under notice for his cool courage and reliability, especially in offensives. In the attack on Hill 70 in August, 1917, when the transport officer was wounded while passing through an enemy barrage he took charge, and by his example got rations and water delivered to the front line.

46147 Cpl. C. W. Gazeley, 1st Works Coy.
During the months of March and April, 1918, while in charge of maintenance of light railways in and near Vimy and under continuous heavy shell fire, he set a splendid example to his men and kept his portion of the line repaired and open to and from Thelus and Farbus.

75355 Cpl. E. W. George, M.M., 29th Bn.
For conspicuous gallantry at all times between Feb. 28 and Sept. 16, 1918. He has continually shown the greatest devotion to duty in constantly maintaining and establishing signal communication under heavy fire and difficult circumstances, especially during the operations in front of Amiens and Arras, when his untiring efforts were responsible for establishing and maintaining communication under heavy machine-gun fire, and enabled information to be obtained when urgently required.

150929 L.-Sgt. W. A. Gilbert, 1st C.M.R.
For devotion to duty during period July 8 to Sept. 17, 1918. He has at all times showed marked devotion to duty and cheerfulness, especially under trying circumstances. On one occasion, during an advance, he took command of a platoon after the officer had become a casualty, and by his skilful leadership and determination, was instrumental in getting his men to their final objective under a heavy machine-gun barrage, with slight casualties.

109359 C.S.M. W. R. Goodchild, 4th C.M.R.
For continuous gallantry and devotion to duty from Feb. 25 to Sept. 17, 1918. He has been present with his company in all actions during this period. During the action at Boiry on Aug. 28 when all his officers had become casualties he assumed command of his company, and successfully directed the consolidation of a captured line in face of heavy enemy opposition. He has consistently done excellent work.

441273 Sgt. V. Goodman, 4th M.G. Bn.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty for a period of eighteen months. These qualities were particularly shown near Dury on Sept. 2, when, though gassed in the morning of the attack, he refused to go out, and continued to perform the duties of acting sergeant-major. When four guns were put out of action and a large portion of transport destroyed by shell fire, he reorganised the transport and moved remaining four guns into position, to assist the infantry advance.

167046 C.Q.M.S. E. R. Goucher, 5th Bn., Engrs.
On the night of Aug. 12, at Rosieres, he took rations forward from Caix to Rosieres for his company. After delivering a portion of the rations at company headquarters he took the remainder forward to a section at Rosieres Station. This road was heavily shelled at the time, and in Rosieres town enemy planes were dropping bombs amongst the congested traffic. In spite of many casualties amongst the transport he succeeded in delivering the rations and water, showing cool courage under shell fire and exemplary devotion to duty. He has invariably shown great efficiency in the discharge of his duties.

412340 R.Q.M.S. E. Greer, 1st Bn.
During the period Feb. 15 to Sept. 16, 1918, he rendered exceptional service as regimental quartermaster-sergeant. In connection with operations he was largely responsible for safe delivery of stores from rear, and for their proper distribution. At great personal risk under shell and machine-gun fire, he superintended the daily issue of supplies to the troops in the line, and ensured that no rations or ammunition went astray at the dumps. He invariably carried out his duties with the greatest efficiency.

3701 Pte. E. W. Hall, C.M.M.G., M.T. Coy., C.A.S.C.
For consistent good services and gallantry under fire, especially while in action at Quesnel on the Amiens-Roye road, Aug. 10, 1918. He was driving the box car detailed to M.O., 2nd Motor Machine Gun Brigade, and was used to evacuate wounded from the forward area to the R.A.P. He was continually under shell fire, and showed great gallantry and devotion to duty, driving his car for a day and night without rest between the forward lines and the R.A.P. at Quesnel and later at Bouchoir.

760755 Sgt. (Act./C.S.M.) G. P. Hearnden, 102nd Bn.
For marked gallantry and ability during the trench tours of March and April, 1918, in the Lens section, with special reference to a raid carried out by three officers and 90 O.R. on April 10, 1918, on the Oppy sector, and during the recent operations south-east of Amiens and south-east of Arras. On the occasion of the raid, when the men were held up under heavy fire by concealed wire, he found a path through the obstacle and led the party to the

objective. Throughout the recent operations acting as C.S.M. he has done consistently good work.

89040 B.Q.M.S. H. Higgins, 6th Bde., C.F.A.

From Jan., 1916, to Sept., 1918, for consistent efficiency and devotion to duty. Previous to his appointment as B.Q.M.S. he performed the duties of No. 1 at the guns, and in every capacity in which he has been employed he has demonstrated his efficiency to a marked degree, and has at all times, and under all conditions, set a fine example of courage and devotion to duty.

790448 Cpl. G. N. Howe, 47th Bn.

During the period from Feb. 25, 1918, to Sept. 16, 1918, he has shown consistent gallantry. He took part in several raids in the Oppy and Willerval sectors from April to July inclusive, and was also present during several patrol encounters. In one encounter he killed several of the enemy before being wounded, and then remained on duty until the conclusion of the action. Throughout his work has been excellent.

811365 Sgt. D. Hunt, 3rd C.R.T.

For gallant conduct and devotion to duty while maintaining light railways in the vicinity of Marais and La Bassee Canal. During four months (March 23 to July 23, 1918) he has rendered excellent service in keeping these lines open for traffic under difficult circumstances due to enemy shell-fire and gas. On April 28 he and his party of 18 men repaired 36 breaks in the line from 11.30 p.m. to 4 p.m., working continuously under heavy shell fire. He has consistently set a very fine example.

432927 Sgt. D. Irons, 49th Bn.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during three years' continuous service with his battalion in France. As transport sergeant he has never once failed to deliver ammunition and rations night after night, being exposed to shell and machine-gun fire. In the battles of the Somme, Vimy and Passchendaele his work was excellent. During the operations east of Arras, when the transport officer was wounded, he immediately took charge of the convoy and safely delivered the rations under the most trying circumstances.

81444 Sgt. C. H. H. Jeeves, 10th Bn.

He has been a source of great strength to the unit during the recent fighting, both in front of Amiens and Arras. On several occasions he has led and directed his men in a most skilful and able manner, and has personally accounted for a considerable number of the enemy, and by his good judgment and proper use of tactics has saved many casualties. In both engagements mentioned above he has been largely responsible for the successful maintenance of supplies of ammunition, water and bombs. His work throughout has been excellent.

1081026 Cpl. G. H. Johnson, 1st C.R.T.

For great gallantry on the night of Sept. 3, 1918, in the performance of his duties as railway conductor on a work train at Marchelepot. By his courage and devotion to duty and his determination under enemy fire and bombing, to accomplish the task assigned him, although on duty for nineteen hours continuously, he placed a trainload of steel in the siding at Marchelepot ready for work in the morning, enabling the track to reach La Chapellette and ready for ambulance and other supply trains by the night of Sept. 9. His work has been most efficient always.

1257530 Sgt. W. Kemp, 1st Bde., C.G.A.

For gallant service and devotion to duty during period Feb. 25 to Sept. 16, 1918, while No. 1 of a forward gun in Vimy and Lievin. From March 25 to June 1 he was in command of an advanced gun in Vimy under continuous harassing and destructive fire, and had many casualties in his detachment. Owing to the fine example set by him his gun was kept continuously in action and performed very valuable work.

5405 Sgt. D. Kerr, 2nd Bn., Engrs.

He has been in continuous service since Feb., 1915, and has rendered valuable service, giving always the best that was in him. He has taken an active part as a sapper in the second battle of Ypres, April, 1915; Festubert and Givenchy, 1915; Mount Sorrel-Somme, 1916; Vimy, Fresnoy, Hill 70 and Passchendaele, 1918. At all times faithful, energetic and courageous, he has set an example that has won for him the admiration of all men of his unit.

139041 R.Q.M.S. J. H. King, 52nd Bn.

For courage and devotion to duty during nearly three years' service in the field. As company quartermaster-sergeant for over a year in France, and since that time as battalion quartermaster-sergeant he has constantly set a fine example of courage under most trying conditions and has shown great resource and unflagging energy in seeing that his battalion always had the necessary supplies and equipment, in particular during the open fighting of 1918, when he was constantly in the forward area, supervising and maintaining supply under fire.

529592 Pte. E. T. Lockhart, 10th Fld. Amb.

He has repeatedly led stretcher squads through heavy shell and machine-gun fire in order to bring in wounded, and has gone without rest and sleep for days together during strenuous times. While in charge of an ambulance wagon which was partially destroyed by shell fire while carrying wounded, he, under continuous shelling, had all the men removed to a place of safety. He has been responsible for the collection and evacuation of many wounded.

754671 Sgt. S. G. Mallindine, 2nd M.M.G. Bde.

For consistent good services and gallantry under fire, especially while in action at Jig-Saw Wood, Aug. 29, 1918. He had charge of communication between the forward batteries and report centre. The heavy shelling made it very difficult to keep this communication intact, and he showed great gallantry and devotion to duty in keeping it up.

41716 B.S.M. F. R. H. Marshall, 2nd Bde., C.F.A.

He was one of the original Canadian Force to land in France, and has always given continuous good work. His devotion to duty, presence of mind, and disregard for personal safety have always been of the very highest order. On Aug. 16, 1918, the battery was located at Warvillers, near Amiens. The lines on two different occasions came under very heavy shell fire and bombing, necessitating the removal of the horses to a place of comparative safety. By his cool and prompt behaviour he got the lines cleared quickly, and saved casualties to men and horses.

THE GREAT FLAGSTAFF FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA IN KEW GARDENS, WHERE IT IS BEING ERECTED THIS MONTH.

107437 Sgt. R. S. Marston, 2nd C.M.R., attd. 1st Ontario R.

For splendid work as Battalion Transport Sergeant during the past three years. He has at all times shown great devotion to duty, coolness and determination under shell fire, showing great ability and good judgment in the handling of the transport under trying conditions in the forward area.

301289 Gnr. J. A. MacDonald, 9th Bde., C.F.A.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty near Vis-en-Artois. On Sept. 1 his section commander and No. 1 were killed and one of his gun crew mortally wounded. He helped carry the dying and wounded men to a sheltered spot, and then went back to his gun and continued running it alone till assistance was detailed him. Though considerably shaken up he continued at his work throughout the afternoon under heavy shell fire.

14999 Act./Cpl. K. G. McDonald, Eng., attd. 3rd Bde., C.G.A.

For maintaining telephone communications in the vicinity of Vrely, near Posieres, between Aug. 15 and 24, 1918, when this area was constantly heavily shelled and the upkeep of lines was most difficult and dangerous. He showed great courage and devotion to duty.

415992 Sgt. T. MacDonald, 87th Bn.

For gallantry and distinguished service, Feb. 25 to Sept. 16, 1918. As platoon sergeant he served in the front line in Lens, near Arleux, Mericourt and Bailleul, and took part in patrols and raids on the enemy line, and served in the operations in front of Amiens, August 8 to 20. He has consistently shown marked courage and able leadership, and can always be depended upon.

530567 Sgt. J. H. MacFarlane, 9th Fd. Amb.

During the period from Feb. 25 to Sept. 15, 1918, the work of this N.C.O. has been of the highest order. He has at all times been untiring in the able performance of his duties. On the morning of Aug. 8, when following the infantry in spite of heavy artillery fire and gas shelling, he succeeded in clearing the wounded early, and no doubt by so doing he saved many lives.

(To be continued.)

BACK FROM NORTH RUSSIA.

Canadian Officers of Murmansk Force.

On Friday evening of last week the Canadian officers who returned from Murmansk dined together at Prince's Restaurant under the presidency of Col. J. E. Leckie (Vancouver), prior to their demobilisation and dispersal. The nature of the services they performed as part of the North Russian Expeditionary Force was partly told in *Canada* last week, and the story will be completed in our next issue.

Those present were: Capt. E. H. Cope (Edmonton), Adjt., in the vice-chair; Lt.-Col. P. Anderson (Edmonton), Major C. P. Fee (Peterborough), Major D. King Hazen (St. John), Capt. J. G. Mitchell (Winnipeg), Capt. N. Rawson (Toronto), Capt. Alexander F. Watts (Winnipeg), Capt. J. K. Nesbitt (Montreal), Capt. V. E. K. Weldie (Victoria), Lt. J. Baker (St. Catharines), and Lt. J. C. Hordliezka—the last, a Czecho-Slovak, whose services as a mechanic were commandeered by the Bolsheviks prior to their defeat, when he joined the Canadians. The guests were: Col. C. Gloria, Attaché to the Italian Embassy; Major Milan A. Yovitchitch, Serbian Military Attaché: Capt. T. de Kergurlay, Attaché to the French Embassy; Mr. T. T. Champion, and a representative of *Canada*.

A Bolshevik flag captured at Ourasozero was draped behind Col. Leckie's chair: its inscription translated reads, "Russian Soviet Republic: We shall show the world a new road. The master of the world shall be labour."

The Result of Comradeship.

Col. Leckie, in proposing the toast of "Our Guests," dwelt in appreciative terms upon the comradeship and good feeling which had existed between the Canadians and the Italian, Serbian, and French contingents, with whom they were at one time or another associated. He specially mentioned the hospitality of Major Imondi and Col. Marincovitch, and recalled many personal incidents which had promoted international friendship.

Col. Gloria, in replying, expressed the belief that more intimate business relations between Italy and Canada would be one result of their comradeship.

Major Yovitchitch alluded to his own happy experiences when serving alongside Empire troops at Salonica, and to the deep feeling of his countrymen regarding their indebtedness to men like the Canadians, who had come thousands of miles to protect their liberties.

Capt. T. de Kergurley said that hitherto, notwithstanding intimate historic associations, France and Canada had not realised the closeness of their relationship. Henceforward Canadians would feel really at home in Paris and on French soil, and doubtless more men of French birth would visit and be interested in Canada.

Major Fee's speech, in proposing the toast of "Russia," and its endorsement by his brother officers, made it quite clear that they have tender memories of the Russian people and the sufferings they are enduring at the hands of a ruthless oligarchy. "Russia to-day," he said, "stands more in need than she ever did of the assistance of the Allied Forces." He spoke of the many similarities between the great Russian continent and Canada, in climate, natural resources, of her splendid man power, the intelligent use of which under civilised control would in a few years make Russia an immense factor in the development of the world.

Intimate and Happy Relations.

Col. Leckie's health was proposed by Mr. Champion, who spoke regretfully of that gathering as probably the last of the many held in London during the past five years, when the services of such men as Colonel Leckie and his officers had been recognised. The hearty reception given to this toast, and remarks made in speeches by Capt. Rawson, Major Hazen, and others, indicated the intimate and happy relations which had existed between the colonel and his officers, and in his reply, Col. Leckie recalled with pride the fact that "there had been no jars," while many life friendships had been made.

Capt. Rawson spoke in a serious vein of their duty to their own Motherland, and after their knowledge and experiences of what Bolshevik oppression meant in Europe, to make it clear that in Canada every man of every class should have his opportunity. On his return, Capt. Rawson will go on a lecturing tour through Canada on behalf of the Russian Red Cross Society.

An interesting speech by Lt.-Col. Anderson, and a silent toast, "To those who sleep in Peace," brought a very pleasant and instructive evening to a close.

* *

Major S. M. Tate, O.B.E., has assumed the duties of Senior Staff Officer, A.-G.'s Branch, Argyll House, vice Col. F. S. Morrison, C.M.G., D.S.O.

During July 2,050 settlers came from the United States, as against 1,370 in July last year, and they brought double the value of property entered then

CROSSING THE ROCKIES.

Vancouver to Calgary Air Journey Made in 16 Hours.

Trans-continental travel in Canada has been revolutionised by the new C.P.R. train service, the Trans-Canada Limited, which saves a business day each way on the coast-to-coast journey.

But hard on the heels of the institution of this splendid service has followed a new order of things, which conjures up wonderful visions for the future. For the first time in history the Canadian Rockies have been crossed by aeroplane, and Vancouver, the commercial metropolis of British Columbia, and Calgary, the business centre of the Province of Alberta, have been linked up by aviation.

The flight from Vancouver to Calgary was made on August 7 by Capt. Ernest C. Hoy, D.F.C., of Vancouver, in his Curtiss J.N 4 machine. Leaving Minoru Park, Vancouver, at 4.13 a.m., Capt. Hoy arrived at the Bowness Park grounds of the Calgary Aero Club at 8.55 p.m. of the same day, in 16 hours 42 minutes. His actual flying time was 12 hours 34 minutes, but rest periods took up 4 hours and 8 minutes of the time. Brief halts were made at Vernon, Grand Forks, Cranbrook, and Lethbridge.

Interviewed on landing, Capt. Hoy declared that his successful trip demonstrated that the crossing of the Rockies could be made without difficulty. Everything went smoothly from start to finish. The day following his arrival the airman was formally entertained at luncheon at the Palliser Hotel by civic officials, the Board of Trade, the Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs, and other local organisations.

A comparison of the aeroplane and Trans-Canada Limited schedules for the journey affords interesting reading:—

BY TRANS-CANADA, LIMITED.

Vancouver, dep. 7.30 p.m., Calgary, arr. 9.15 p.m.; 25 hrs 45 min.

BY AEROPLANE.

Vancouver, dep. 4.13 a.m., Calgary, arr. 8.55 p.m.; 16 hrs. 42 min.

The hero of the flight is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hoy, of 698, Broadway West, Vancouver. Capt. Hoy, who served with the Royal Air Force, was for some time a prisoner of war in Germany, but was repatriated last December. He was mentioned in despatches and awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

By his fine exploit Capt. Hoy wins prizes offered by the Vancouver *World*, the Lethbridge *Herald*, and Calgary *Herald* for the first aeroplane trip across the Rocky Mountains.

One probable result of the flight will be the making of aerial photgraphic maps of the entire Rocky Mountains range. The best maps available, declared Capt. Hoy, all proved to contain certain inaccuracies.

* *

CANADIAN AIRMEN AND THE R.A.F.

Owing to the decision of the Dominion Government not to sanction a Canadian Air Force, numbers of Canadians who served with distinction as officers in the Royal Air Force have decided to definitely cast in their lot with the latter body.

Lt.-Col. Guy de Dombasle, until recently commanding the Canadian Air Force personnel in England, has taken over the command of the R.A.F. Cadet Training Wing at Cranwell, Lincolnshire.

Lt.-Col. R. Leckie is at present at Shoreham, where one of the two Canadian squadrons was located, but is shortly expected to take over the command of a seaplane squadron of the R.A.F.

Major Don. R. McLaren, another prominent member of the brilliant coterie of Canadian airmen, having been "loaned" by the R.A.F., is acting liaison officer between the Imperial and Canadian Governments.

A considerable number of Canadian aviators have followed the lead of their immediate chiefs, and decided to stay on with the Royal Air Force.

* *

OBITUARY.

At Montreal, Miss Isabella G. Petry (55), daughter of the late Rev. H. J. Petry. At Belleville, Mr. Allan McFee (86), Mayor in 1908. At Toronto, Major Alan Featherston Aylesworth, son of Sir Allen Aylesworth. At Hamilton, Mr. Philip R. Bradley (55), stockbroker. At Parry Sound, Mr. Patrick McCurry (81), ex-District Judge. At Winnipeg, Ven. Archdeacon Malcolm Scott (68).

Mr. Robert Burdon Stoker, M.P. for the Rusholme Division, who died at Bowden, Cheshire, last week, succeeded the late Lord Furness as chairman of Manchester Liners, Ltd.

* *

In the Dominion House of Commons last week, Mr. D. D. Mackenzie, leader of the Opposition, asked for the appointment of a Parliamentary Commission to investigate the alleged manipulation of soldiers' votes.

CANADA'S CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

Peace Time Uses for War Time Products.

THE enormous impetus given to the Canadian chemical industry, due to exceptional demands during the war is forcibly shown in a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, prepared for the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

This report contains a directory of Canadian chemical industries, with names, addresses, and products of firms whose products are either chemicals or are the result of processes involving chemical change. The number of plants operated by the firms listed is given as 634, and geographically are distributed as shown as follows:—Nova Scotia, 20; Prince Edward Island, 2; New Brunswick, 20; Quebec, 161; Ontario, 293; Manitoba, 38; Saskatchewan, 8; Alberta, 21; British Columbia, 61; total 634.

In a brief survey of the development of the industry during the war period, it is pointed out that the unprecedented demand for explosives and munitions of war which are the products of chemical change, together with the decreased imports of chemical products from European countries, has built up in Canada a number of large industries employing thousands of workers. But unless many of these factories are able to find peace-time uses for their war-time products, much of the advantage gained in the way of chemical progress will be lost. As an instance of this, it is to be noted that many plants operated by the Imperial Munitions Board have been closed down, and some dismantled. Many plants, however, remain and are still operating, while there is room for yet others.

NIAGARA FALLS, WHOSE WATER-POWER HAS BEEN UTILISED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS, AS WELL AS FOR LIGHTING AND HEATING (SEE ALSO PAGE 327).

Grand Trunk Railway Photograph.

Progress in chemical industry in Canada, says Mr. S. J. Cook, chemist in charge (under whose direction the survey was conducted), can only be made with the co-operation of the representatives of capital supported by popular sentiment. The latter, as a force in the country, is often overlooked, and in that respect he is of the opinion that Canada may well take a page from the German note-book quoting in support of this view from a report on "The Chemical Industry," by the Alien Property Custodian of the United States, who stated: "It seems to have been regarded as the duty of a good German chemist in the United States to preach the doctrine of the invincibility of the German chemical industry, the impossible difficulty of the processes of many important dyes, and the hopelessness of procuring the necessary technically trained men and skilled labour outside of Germany." As Mr. Cook remarks, Canada has listened to this doctrine all too long, but Canadian successes in the Chemical field during the war have done much to instil ideas which lead a vigorous people to the accomplishment of great deeds.

The outstanding progress made during the war was probably the construction of the world's largest glacial acetic acid plant at Shawinigan, Quebec. An entirely new process beginning with acetylene was developed, while acetone, paraldehyde, crotonaldehyde, mercuric oxide, and manganese acetate are now also produced, and magnesium of a purity ranging from 99 per cent. to 99.9 per cent. is made electrolytically from its fused salts.

At Niagara Falls the water-powers available have not only been utilised for lighting and heating, but there has been a further adaptation to the manufacture of fixed atmospheric nitrogen as cyanamid, the lime-nitrogen fertiliser, and its conversion into ammonium salts. Aluminous abrasives, ferro-silicon, and other electric furnace products are native both to Niagara and Shawinigan.

As Mr. Cook shows the demand for acetic acid and acetone in the manufacture of munitions of war, stimulated the wood distillation industries of the country, and not only was the output of these products greatly increased, but acetic anhydride, methyl acetate, and special grades of acetone alcohol and acetone oils were added to the list of products.

Prior to the war Germany practically monopolised the output of coal-tar products, including dyes, medicinals, and fine chemicals for photographic and reagent purposes. In fact, Germany supplied approximately nine-tenths of the world's needs of coal-tar dyes alone, and though Mr. Cook does not think it probable that we shall see a coal-tar dye industry built up in Canada, some coal-tar medicinals have been made in the Dominion, and there seems to be a field for this line of work. Salicylic acid and the well-known acetyl derivative, better known as aspirin, are now made in Canada, while coumarin, benzoic acid, benzoate of soda, and benzaldehyde are other names taken at random from the list of new Canadian chemicals. Other developments mentioned include the distillation of coal-tar, while new disinfectants, closely resembling former German products, are appearing from Canadian factories. A further use of coal-tar products is in the preservation of wood by creosoting, and in the manufacture of tarred felts, as well as the various grades of tar and pitch used in roofing, paving, waterproofing, and road treating. Paints and varnishes, it is noted, are being made in increasing quantities, and at least one new lead-corroding works has been established.

Heavy Chemicals.

So far as heavy chemicals are concerned, "where transportation charges often form the determining factor of costs, each country tends to supply its own needs, and the large quantities required enable the manufacturer to enjoy the benefits of 'quantity production,' which was so characteristic of the German dye and chemical houses." Some of the older houses in Canada were led, owing to the demands of the war, into new lines, as, for instance, the manufacture of oleum for use in the making of high explosives. New acid plants have come into existence, and the facilities for the production of sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids have been largely increased. One firm now produces hydrofluosilicic acid, another picric acid; and soda ash, too, now has a Canadian home.

The report further shows that great quantities of acetic acid were used in the manufacture of cellulose acetate, the dope used in varnishing aeroplanes, and the usefulness of this lacquer is only now coming into popular appreciation. One firm in Canada has undertaken the production of lacquers for various purposes, and part of the plant is adapted to the refining of fusel oil and the preparation of amyl acetate. Molybdic acid is now made in Canada, and its ammonium salt is produced in the same plant; chlorates of soda and potash are listed as products of two firms, one of which also makes phosphorus, and the other perchlorates in commercial quantities.

In metallurgy, Mr. Cook observes, and particularly in electrometallurgy, much progress has been made. Silico-manganese, for use in the manufacture of manganese steel, and high-grade ferro-silicon, for the use of the British Admiralty as a source of hydrogen, were new lines developed by one firm as a war effort. Many new electric furnaces were installed, and the vast output of steel under the direction of the Imperial Munitions Board is, of course, well known. The refining of Canadian nickel in Canada, says Mr. Cook, is at last being undertaken, but so far the refining of graphite has not been carried on with commensurate success.

An Industry to be Proud of.

In concluding the survey he pays a deserved tribute to the chemists of America, and remarks that "if manufacturers, representing the financial and natural resources of the country, and chemists, with their scientific training urging their imagination and initiative, can pool their abilities for the common good, there will be built up in Canada, in the years to come, a chemical industry of which not the chemists and the manufacturers, but the people will have just reason to be proud."

The appended figures show the increase in value of exports of Canadian drugs, dyes, and chemicals during the fiscal years March 31, 1912-1919:—1912, $1,677,216; 1913, $1,800,437; 1914, $1,730,203; 1915, $3,543,701; 1916, $6,449,145; 1917, $9,258,415; 1918, $14,207,609; 1919, $17,053,074.

The imports for consumption of drugs, dyes, and chemicals into Canada in the last fiscal year amounted to $32,788,704, of which $28,785,191 represents the value of chemical products imported from foreign countries, and $4,003,513 the value of such products imported from British markets.

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CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Canada.—C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 75½; Reg., 76½; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 94½; 3½ p.c. Ins. Stk., 1909-34, 79; 3½ p.c. Ins. Stk., 1930-50, 78½; 4 p.c. Ins. Stk., 1940-60, 78½; 3 p.c., 1938, 70½.

Alberta.—4½ p.c. Reg., 83½.

Brit. Columbia.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1941, 88; 3 p.c. Reg., 68½.

Manitoba.—4 p.c., 1947, 79; 5 p.c., 1888, 97½; 4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 78¾.

Newfoundland.—3½ p.c., 1941-51, 73½; 4 p.c. Reg., 1896, 80½.

Nova Scotia.—4½ p.c. Reg., 80⅛.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1934, 85½; 4 p.c., 1888, 88; 4½ p.c Reg., 84½.

Saskatchewan.—4 p.c., 1923, 98¾.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4 p.c., 1930-42, 81½.

Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1923-33, 81; 5 p.c., 1923-53 95½; 6 p.c., 1953, 83; 4½ p.c., 1929-49, 86½.

Maisonneuve.—4½ p.c., 73½.

Medicine Hat.—6 p.c., 69.

Montreal.—4 p.c., 1932, 87½; 4 p.c., 1948-50, 76½. 4½ p.c., 1951-53, 87½.

Moose Jaw.—5 p.c., 84; 4½ p.c., 85.

New Westminster.—5 p.c., 1943, 70

N. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 73.

Point Grey.—5 p.c., 82½.

Port Arthur.—5 p.c., 91.

Prince Albert.—5 p.c., 30½.

Quebec.—3½ p.c., 68; 4 p.c., 1961, 67¾

Regina.—5 p.c. Stk., 83¾.

Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-61, 79; 4½ p.c., 1941-61, 70½.

Toronto.—4 p.c., 1944-48, 76½; 4½ p.c., 83⅛.

Vancouver.—4 p.c., 1932, 78½; 4 p.c., 1947-49, 68; 4½ p.c., 1953, 74; and Dist. Joint Sewers, 79½.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940-60, 73½; 4 p.c., 1921-36 79½; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 85.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterway.—5 p.c., 83

Algoma Cent. & Hudson Bay.—5 p.c., 37; Stamped, 35

Algoma Cent. Termls.—Stamped, 49½.

Algoma Eastern Rly.—5 p.c., 61.

Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 99

Atlantic & N.-West.—6 p.c., 91½.

Buffalo & Lake Huron.—8½; 5½ p.c. Perp., 90¾.

Canada Atlantic.—4 p.c., 1956, 61.

Can. Northern.—Ontario 3½ p.c., 1938, 68½; 4 p.c. Perp., 69½; 3½ p.c. Guar., 1961, 68; Paci. 4 p.c., 1950, 73½; 4½ p.c., 1950, 81⅞; Quebec 4 p.c. Perp., 59; 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 59½; 4 p.c. Debs., 1930, 69½; 4 p.c. Alberta, 1939, 72½; 4 p.c. Sask., 1939, 73; 3½ p.c. Dom., 1958, 68; 4 p.c. Gntd., 1934, 85; 5 p.c. Inc. Charge, 40½; 4 p.c. Man., 1930, 85; 6 p.c. Land, 1923, 90½; 5 p.c. Notes, Aug., 1921, 99¾.

Canadian Pacific, 180; 4 p.c. Pref., 67¾; 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 74⅞; Algoma, 5 p.c., 1937, 93½; Special 6 p.c. 10-yr. Certs., 116½.

Central Ontario, 5 p.c., 1934, 89

Dominion Atlantic, 72½.

Duluth Winnipeg, 1939, 67.

Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 1942, [illegible]

Grand Trunk Pac.—Branch 4 p[illegible] Alberta, 82½; 3 p.c., 1962, 63; 4 p.c [illegible]

Grand Trunk 8½; 4 p.c. Guar. Stk., 44½; 5 p.c. 1st Pref., 45½; 5 p.c. 2nd Pref., 35; 4 p.c. 3rd Pref., 19½; Borrd. 5 p.c Deb., 78; Perp. 4 p.c. Cons Deb., 61½

Gt. Northern of Canada, 4 p.c., 1934, 76.

Ontario & Quebec 5 p.c. Perm., 90¾

Pac. Gt Eastern, 4½ p.c., 1942, 82.

Qu'Appelle, 4 p.c. Deb., 1936, 68.

Quebec & Lake St. John 4 p.c., 60.

Quebec Central, 4 p.c Debs., 69; 5 p.c., 86.

Toronto Grey 4 p.c., 69½.

Financial, Land and Investment.

[illegible]

Anglo-Newfoundland, Debs., 94½

Brit Empire Pref. Ord., 13/6; 6 p.c Cum Pref., 13/10½.

Canada Co.—27/6.

Canada N.-W. Land.—42.

Can. Bk. of Commerce.—44⅞.

Hudson's Bay.—8 11-16; Pref., 87/6

Land Corp. of Canada.—15/-.

San Antonio.—Bds., 22½.

West. Canada Land.—Com., 1/6

Electric Power, Traction, Etc.

Brazil Traction.—Com., 59¾; Pref., 91.

B.C.—Def., 38.; Pref. Ord., 45; 5 p.c. Cum. Perp. Pref., 55½; 4½ p.c. Perp. Cons. Deb., 55.

B.C. Tele.—Debs., 79.

Cedars Rapids.—5 p.c. Gld. Bds., 96½.

Can. Gen. Elect.—Com., 120½; Pref., 110.

Elect. Dev. of Ontario.—Bds., 101¾.

Kaministiquia.—Bds., 100½.

Montreal Water & Power.—Bds., 78.

Shawinigan.—Cap. Stk., 140½; Bds., 114½; Mort. Bds., 98½.

Toronto.—Cons. Debs., 81½.

West Kootenay.—Bds., 104.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma Steel.—Bds., 67½.

Canada Steel.—Bds., 103½.

Can. Vickers.—6 p.c. Deb., 101¾.

Dom. Iron & Steel.—Bds., 88½.

Dom. Steel Corp.—80½; Pref., 93½.

Lake Superior.—Bds., 80; Inc. Bds., 81.

Mining.

Ming. Corp. of Canada.—10/7½.

Mond Nickel.—Ord., 62/6; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 19/7½; 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref. (Fully Pd.), 19/4½.

Rossland-Kootenay.—9d.

Tough Oakes.—9/6.

Miscellaneous.

Ames Holden.—Bonds, 99.

Asbestos Corp. Can.—5 p.c. Gld. Bds., 87¾.

Can. Cement.—Bds., 113; Pref., 114¾; Ord., 81.

Can. Steamship.—Debs., 86; Com., 62¾; Voting, 66.

Can. Car.—Bonds, 106⅞.

Can. Cotton.—Bds., 94½.

Can. Pac. Lumber.—Bds., 19.

Cockshutt Plow.—Pref., 87.

Col. Western Lumber.—6½ p.c. Part. Pref., 9/-.

Dom. Canners.—6 p.c. Bds., 106½; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 100½.

Dom. Textile.—Gld. Bds., "C," 110½.

Forest Mills of B.C.—Debs., 23; Ord., 1/-.

Furness-Withy.—58/6; Pref., 8½.

Imp. Tob. of Canada. Pref., 19/-; Ord., 27/-

Lake Superior Paper.—Bds., 98½.

Marconi of Canada.—14/7½.

Penmans.—Bonds, 101½.

Price Bros.—Bds., 91½.

Spanish River Pulp.—6 p.c. Bds., 99; Pref., 124½.

Riordon Pulp.—Debs., 109¾; 7 p.c. Pref., 110½.

* *

ANOTHER REPORTED GOLD FIND.

Another gold find is reported in the Contract Bay district, 70 miles from Kenora (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*). According to Mr. Robert Wachman, who made the discovery of a paying streak containing $300,000 of gold to the ton, it is surrounded by ore that will yield more than $100 to the ton. Mr. Wachman is prospecting with Mr. Gus Larson, who has been a prospector for 25 years. There is no evidence to corroborate these statements, adds the correspondent

* *

Kirkland Lake Proprietary.—Applications have been made to the Stock Exchange Committee to appoint special settling days for 50,000 shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 75,001 to 125,000.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Ten Days Ended August 31.

Canadian Northern, $1,593,350; inc., $256,650.

Canadian Pacific, $4,759,000; inc., $629,000.

Grand Trunk, £479,423; inc., £19,395.

* *

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Among enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—

A Canadian firm wish to obtain catalogues, prices, etc., from United Kingdom manufacturers of marine lamp lenses

A Canadian exporter of raw leaf tobacco for cigars and cigarettes, the representative of whom is now in England, will be glad to hear from buyers.

A business man who is going out to Canada at the end of October to take up a partnership in an old-established business, wishes to secure the representation, upon a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of cotton dress goods, shirtings, linings, and pocketings, velveteens, ginghams, voiles (plain and fancy), towelling, curtains, Balbriggan yarns.

A Midland firm of manufacturers are open to purchase steel electric welding wire (size No. 2, No. 4 and 5/16 in.), and invite offers from Canadian manufacturers.

A London firm wish to purchase supplies of wood flour, and invites quotations from Canadian manufacturers.

A London firm desire the addresses of Canadian shippers of dried salmon, in tierces, required for Malta.

A London timber merchant asks to be placed in correspondence with experienced Canadian manufacturers of broom stocks, broom handles, dowels, and small wood turnings.

A firm in the North of Ireland who are buyers of tinned mattress wire, ask to be placed in touch with Canadian manufacturers of same.

* *

Bell Telephone Co. of Canada. — The coupons falling due October 1, 1919, on the 5 per Cent. Bonds may be presented on and after September 15, 1919, at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allensil," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Pay Day, Wednesday, Oct. 1

Ticket Day.	*Pay Day*
Thurs., Sept. 25.	Fri., Sept 26.

LONDON, Tuesday.

There have been plenty of cheerful features on the Stock Exchange during the past week, and business has been on a fairly brisk scale, despite the firmness of the money market resulting from recent big Treasury Bill sales and the transfer of Victory Bond funds to the Treasury. Gilt-edged issues have been hard, while home rails are now resting after a substantial improvement. In the foreign market Continental selling has come to an end, and many groups have tended forward. Mines have been good in places, while a further rise in the raw material has helped rubber shares, which, however, have not indulged in any big demonstrations. Oil shares have been more prominent again, and many specialities have been buoyant. In the industrial department the prevailing tone has been good, and increased confidence in the labour outlook is maintained.

Among Canadian securities firmness has predominated, and dollar securities have, as a whole, tended forward to discount the deterioration of the dollar exchange. Dominion Gilt-edged issues have been hard without much movement. The 4½ per cents. are unchanged on balance at 95, while the 3½ per cents. hold at 71. The Fours, after allowing for the interest deduction, are also unaltered at 78. Among Corporation stocks Montreal 4½ per cents. have advanced a point to 87½, and the rest of the group is well maintained.

Canadian Pacifics are firmer at 181 in the railroad group. The final traffic for August showed a gross gain of $629,000. Grand Trunks, however, have been heavy, reflecting uncertainty regarding the outcome of negotiations with the Canadian Government. Senior stocks have fallen 1½ to 2½, and junior stocks are ¼ to ½ down. Grand Trunk Pacific debs. are without further quotable change at 52½, but are rather nominal.

Hudson's Bays, in the land group, hold around 8¾. There have been substantial gains in the industrial list.

Spanish River Pulp pref. has jumped 7½ to 125. Forest Mills of B.C. debs. marked at 23 and the ordinary at 1s. Shawinigan Water at 141 is 3 up. Canada Cements have added 2½ and the pref. 1½. Canadian Car pref. at 113 is 6 better, while Dominion Steels have risen 4 to 80. Lake Superiors exceptionally at 25 are 1 down. Cities Services have been hoisted to 561.

Brazilian Tractions at 59¾ are 2 up. Canadian Silver mining shares have been good.

Mining Corp. of Canada at 11s. 3d. is 1s. better

* *

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, August 23.

Trading on the local Exchange during the past week continued to be spotty and irregular, the occasional brisk spurts being followed by apathetic reactions. The general trend of prices was to slightly lower levels without, however, any pronounced weakness. In the listed department changes during the week were as follows:—Barcelona, up ¼ to 9¼, Brazilian down 1¼ to 52¾, one local faction in comment on the decline stating their belief that the selling originated from London owing to the opportunity afforded English shareholders of selling on this side in order to take advantage of the high premium on the dollar. This belief is hardly warranted by recent London quotations on this stock, it having been recently selling noticeably higher there than here. The company's annual report for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1918, is not yet obtainable.

Canadian Car and Foundry is down 2¾ to 33¾; Canada Cement down ⅛ to 67½; Canadian Steamships up 1½ to 54, and the Pref. down 1½ to 82⅞; Mackay lost ½ to 77½ (the amount of this stock available for purchase just now is practically negligible); Pacific Burt dropped 1 to 31; Steel of Canada is down 1⅞ to 65½, compared with the price a few weeks ago of over 70; Toronto Paper down 1 to 73; Tuckett's a similar amount to 41.

Banking shares are steady with the exception of Union, which is up 1 to 161. Exchange transactions in the Bond Department were few and far between with prices firm. War Bonds were easier in the mid-week and closed with an average decline of about half a point.

In the unlisted department Pressed Metals provided a sensation by jumping 22 points in a day to 212. This compares with the price of 85 on July 12. The rise is phenomenal, and is due to favourable reports on company earnings. Brompton dropped 1¾ to 58, Dominion Glass ½ to 57, and A. Macdonald 2 to 30¼.

On the Mining Exchange there is no change worthy of note, and business was irregular.

Bond brokers state a growing capacity on the part of the public for bond absorption. Industrials are gaining in favour, and can now be purchased to yield 6¼ to 6½ per cent. Municipals are selling on approximately a 6 per cent. basis. With regard to the forthcoming Dominion Loan, committees are already being formed and interest is growing perceptibly keener. The Government has intimated that brokers may accept money from prospective buyers from now on, the money bearing 5½ per cent. interest and secured by Government notes. Bond dealers with English connection report a decreased selling of Canadian securities in Great Britain. English interests have for some time past been quietly availing themselves of the opportunity to profit by the exchange situation.

Loan companies, particularly where they are interested in building operations, report a brightening up of conditions generally.

In life insurance circles business so far this year has been exceptionally good. The Canada Life, for instance, reports that issued business so far in 1919 amounts to $30,000,000, or more than double what it was during the same period last year. The same proportion applies to the British business of this country. The Canada Life Assurance Company is the oldest and one of the strongest institutions of its kind in Canada. Its total war claims to date amount to approximately $2,000,000. The company's claims as a result of the influenza epidemic in 1918 amounted to £600,000, a figure which is higher than the war losses during that year. It is stated by the company that claims as a result of war losses were considerably below what was expected when war broke out. The strength of this company's reserves met these [illegible] without any great difficulty.

* *

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Nipissing Mines.—A dividend of 25 cents per share, less tax, has been declared payable October 20.

Brazilian Traction, Light, and Power.—Net earnings for July, 5,591,000 milreis; increase, 526,000 milreis.

Canada Steamship Lines.—A dividend of 1 per cent. ($1 per share), less tax, has been declared on the Common stock for quarter, payable September 15.

Molsons Bank.—A dividend of 3 per cent upon the capital stock has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after 2nd prox.

Calgary Stock. — Coupons of the City of Calgary 4½ per Cent. Debentures falling due on October 1 may be presented on and after September 15 at the Bank of Montreal, 47 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2.

Goldsmiths and Silversmiths.—The transfer books of the 5 per cent Cumulative Preference shares will be closed from September 15 to 26, both dates inclusive, for the preparation of the dividend warrants.

Ames-Holden McCready. — The coupons falling due on October 1 on the 6 per Cent First Mortgage Bonds may be presented on September 15 at the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2.

Saskatoon Stock. — It is announced by the Bank of Montreal that, for the purpose of preparing the interest warrants due on October 1 on the City of Saskatoon 4½ per Cent. Consolidated stock and 5 per Cent. Consolidated stock, 1941-61, the balances have now been struck, and the stock can only now be transferred ex dividend.

Manitoba Stock. — The Union Bank of Canada, London, E.C.2, give notice that the transfer books of the Province of Manitoba 4½ per Cent. Registered Stock, 1953, will be closed from the 15th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the warrants for the half-yearly interest due October 1

Mining Corporation of Canada.—A dividend of 12½ cents per share (less income tax) has been declared for the three months ending September 30, and will be paid on September 26, 1919, to shareholders registered on the London register on September 10. The transfer books will be closed from September 10 to the 19th, both days inclusive.

Forest Mills of British Columbia.—The report for 1918 states that during the year it was only possible to operate the Cascade and Nelson Mills, the two smallest plants owned by the company, and these merely to less than one-half their aggregate capacity. Lack of working capital and extremely adverse labour conditions greatly hampered operations. With the close of the war and improving labour and market conditions, the directors feel that the proposed reorganisation of the company should be consummated at the earliest possible moment to permit the reconstruction of the plants and enable the business to be placed on a sound basis. There was a net loss for the year of $14,962, increasing the debit balance brought down to $499,309. The auditors in their report state:—"No provision has been made for depreciation of property plant and equipment, nor has any sum been charged to profit and loss account in respect of stumpage cut to December 31, 1914. Expenditure during the year on timber licences, surveying and cruising, etc., aggregating $20,014, has been charged to property account, whereas in our opinion it should have been charged to profit and loss account. The total of this class of expenditure debited by the company to property account amounted at the above date to $149,884. No provision has been made for the instalments, amounting to £13,500, due in respect of the redemption of the 6 per Cent. Prior Lien Debenture stock. No interest has been accrued on Debenture stocks."

5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.
CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY (*Incorporated* 1884).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £613,698
PAID UP 359,589
RESERVE FUND 359,589
TOTAL ASSETS (including uncalled capital) 2,024,800
This Company is at present receiving
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TRADE ITEMS.

Twelve million feet of lumber from British Columbia are now on route for Great Britain.

The Minister of Immigration and Colonisation, Ottawa, reports that business conditions throughout the Dominion continue unusually good, and a large autumn trade is assured.

The purpose for which it was passed having been accomplished, the Order-in-Council, commandeering fibre flax seed in Canada for shipment to Ireland, has been rescinded.

The head of the International Alcohol Association, New York, was in Montreal recently making enquiries with a view to establishing a plant in Canada for the utilising of wood waste.

After several weeks of negotiations a site has been secured and preliminaries settled for the Lake Huron Steel Corporation at Goderich, Ont. The company promises to spend more than two million dollars in the next year and an additional six millions in the second year on plant for the manufacture of high-class steel products.

The Canadian trade returns for the first four months of the present financial year show imports valued at $870,000,000 and exports $1,264,000,000. The amount of Customs duty collected in the period named show a reduction of only $2,000,000. Imports from Great Britain show an increase of $3,300,000, whilst imports from the United States declined $96,000,000. Exports to the United States increased by $80,000,000.

Among companies recently incorporated in Canada are:—British Foundation Ovens, $15,000,000, Montreal; Consolidated Iron and Steel Corporation, $8,000,000, Toronto; British Refractories, $3,000,000, Montreal; British Minerals Corporation, Ltd., $1,500,000, Montreal; Allied Tobacco Planters and Packing Corporation of Canada, $50,000, Montreal; Canadian Oliver Chilled Plow Works, $20,000, Regina; Sovereign Production Corporation, $1,000,000, Toronto.

The first new industry to be established since the war in the Maritime Provinces by British capital is being located at Mullins Brook, York County, four miles from McGivney Junction, on the National Transcontinental route in New Brunswick. This industry is a hardwood last block factory, promoted by Mr. H. Mobbs, of Kettering, England. It is stated that three million feet or more of hardwood blocks will be manufactured by the end of the year, an arrangement having been entered into with the Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Company to consume that quantity.

* *

G.T.P. DEFAULT.

British and Canadian Press Views.

"It is not a good thing for Canada that the Grand Trunk Pacific, now in the hands of the Minister for Railways, as receiver, should default in the payment of the interest on its debentures. But it would be a worse thing for Canada if the holders of unguaranteed securities of the railway were to get the idea into their heads that no matter what the financial condition of the road, the receiver should be able to continue the payment of interest coupons by the simple process of dipping his hand into the public treasury. The failure to meet the interest on the Grand Trunk Pacific Debentures now due may lead the British financial Press to dig under the surface and ascertain the facts as to the company's financial condition. The truth is the road has been insolvent ever since the first train ran over it, and only by advances of great sums of money from the public treasury has the company been prevented long ere this from defaulting. That is a condition of affairs which no Government, however reckless with the money of the taxpayers, can afford to continue indefinitely."—*Toronto Globe.*

"The Dominion Government is apparently unable to resist putting on the Grand Trunk Railway, which is the guarantor of the Trunk Pacific, every possible humiliation; the parent company must be exhibited publicly as unable to fulfil its guarantee. Happily, there is no moral delinquency in the Grand Trunk's inability to comply with its obligations. Before the war it was a solvent and, within limitations, a prosperous corporation, and its present financial plight is the consequence of a short-sighted and illiberal policy on the part of the Government."—*Financial News.*

"It is difficult to believe that because Canada, since the outbreak of war, has been looking rather to New York than to London for money the Dominion Government can be cynically indifferent to the fate of British investors. For the sake of its own credit and its reputation in Europe it should hasten to deal equitably with the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the investors on this side who provided capital for the transcontinental line of which the Dominion Government itself was a promoter.—*Financier and Bullionist*

* *

Conferences between Sir Alfred Smithers, chairman of the Grand Trunk Railway, and the Government opened at Ottawa on Thursday of last week, the acquisition of the system by the Government being the subject of discussion.

The September Issue of "THE" CANADIAN EXPORT PIONEER" (6d.; by post, 8d.) will be published next week. Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The hopes, which from time to time have found expression, of an early revival of dividends on the common stock of the Brazilian Traction Co., owing to the continually increasing earnings of the company and the improving exchange rate, must now again be deferred in view of the directors' statement, in the annual report just issued, that they "are not able to make any definite announcement as regards the resumption of dividends on the Ordinary share capital. Until Government restrictions on new capital issues are removed and general conditions become more settled, there is no alternative but to continue to apply the surplus revenue in meeting the capital expenditure necessitated by the growth of the business of the company, including constructional outlay called for by the terms of their concessions, and in liquidating the balance of the floating indebtedness."

* * *

The company's gross earnings from operations for 1918 totalled 101,894,163 milreis, and net earnings were 52,131,535 milreis, these being increases of 9,693,854 milreis and 5,058,567 milreis respectively as compared with the gross and net for 1917. As compared with 1915, the gross and net earnings for 1918 in Brazilian currency show increases respectively of over 30 per cent. and over 18 per cent. The average exchange rate during the year, however, was but 12¾d. per milreis, and, transmitted into Canadian currency, the total revenue of the subsidiaries amounted to $13,310,577. This represented increases of nearly 22 per cent. as compared with 1915, over 14 per cent. as compared with 1916, and over 6 per cent. as compared with 1917. Increases are shown in each department of the subsidiaries except in the gas department, where expenses were heavily increased by the high price of coal. The net revenue of the company for the year, at $5,419,672, was $153,000 greater than in 1917; and it is to be noted that exceptionally large amounts, totalling $2,810,854, were allocated to reserves for depreciation, amortisation, and sinking funds, before arriving at the net revenue for the year. Turning to the profit and loss account, from the balance, $8,043,368, as at the end of 1917, no less than $5,000,000 has been transferred to provision for depreciation and renewals, and a further $250,000 to general amortisation reserve. It is stated that, including these sums, the total amount appropriated out of revenue, from the inception of the companies to the end of 1918, for depreciation and renewals is $11,916,700. After paying interest and charges on notes and loans and dividends on the Preference shares, the balance carried into the current year was $7,613,041.

* * *

Thus the record earnings of the subsidiaries have been used in a manner which should redound to the advantage of the shareholders presently. As to the future, it may be remarked that since the end of 1918 there has been a marked improvement in the exchange rate, while net earnings have continued to increase. Also, since the report was written the embargo on capital issues has been modified, so that the company may soon be able to raise fresh capital to pay for capital expenditures. The prospect for shareholders is therefore steadily growing brighter.

* * *

Among recent visitors to London has been the president of the Lake Superior Corporation. Prior to his departure from the U.S. it was suggested in a Philadelphia newspaper that one object of his journey was to confer with London interests with a view to arriving at some plan for the liquidation of the arrears of interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Algoma Central and H.B. Railway and the Algoma Central Terminals Co. It will be remembered that, although both these bond issues were unconditionally guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the Lake Superior Corporation, that Corporation, when the companies defaulted in 1914 and 1915, was unable to fulfil its guarantee obligations, though it has continued regularly to pay the interest on its own bond issue. Under the plan which, after much negotiation, was arranged between the bondholders, the companies, and the guaranteeing Corporation, the latter was not released from its guarantee, though individual bondholders were precluded from proceeding against the Corporation on its guarantee without the approval of the bondholders' committee. Presumably, therefore, the guarantee obligations—though not affecting the payment of interest on the Corporation's own 5 per Cent. 1st Mortgage Collateral Trust Bonds—would, while unfulfilled, stand in the way of interest payments on the Corporation's income bonds, and exercise a very repressive influence on the market valuation of its capital stock. Thus, without looking any deeper, there are obvious reasons why liquidation of the arrears would be highly agreeable to all parties in the affair. It is now, however, some little time since the visit to London was made, and though we understand that business discussions took place, we are not aware that any announcement affecting the position of the bondholders has since been made.

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A statement just issued by the Department of Mines of the Dominion Government gives the value of Canada's mineral production during 1918 as $210,204,970.

To this total Ontario contributed $94,084,420.

In 1918 Ontario produced gold to the value of $8,502,543.

The Cobalt District of Ontario is now producing silver at the rate of 2½ tons per working day, and the value of the total output for 1918 was no less than $17,364,918.

Ontario is the greatest producer of nickel in the Empire.

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Head Office TORONTO.

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A committee has been appointed by the Canadian Senate for report upon the navigation and fishery resources of Hudson Bay.

BANK OF MONTREAL. **EST. 1817.**

Paid-up Capital, $20,000,000. Reserve Fund, $20 000 000 Undivided Profits, $1,661,614.

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Total Assets (31st July, 1919), $181,000,000.
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THE INCREASE IN PENSIONS.

Commencing September 1, certain pensions have been increased, and we are notified by the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada that all Canadian pensioners in the British Isles will, at the end of the present month, receive a circular letter giving full particulars of the increases. With this circular letter pensioners will receive their monthly cheques, which will contain the increase.

In order that the already heavy work entailed on the Pensions Board (British Branch) may not be increased, and the posting of cheques delayed, it is requested that pensioners should refrain from writing to the Board, as under the circumstances it will be impossible to deal with such correspondence.

* *

REPATRIATION OF CANADIANS IN IMPERIAL ARMY.

The following memorandum has this week been issued from the office of the High Commissioner for Canada:—

All claims for repatriation from Canadians who have served in the Imperial Army should have reached the Officer-in-Charge, Repatriation Records, Winchester, before September 1, 1919. Claims now put forward must state some good reason why the application was not made prior to the above date.

If a claimant has been discharged over six months his claim will not be considered unless he can state some urgent reason why the claim was not made within this period.

* *

WEARING OF VICTORY MEDAL RIBAND AUTHORISED.

The War Office announces that the riband of the "Victory" Medal may now be work by all ranks who are entitled to the award of the medal.

The medal will be in bronze, identical in design with that issued by the Allied Powers, and will be attached to the riband by a ring. No clasp will be issued with the medal. The medal is granted to all who served on the establishment of a unit in a theatre of war, the latter being defined in Routine Order No. 5,821

The decorations approved for service during the war and also their ribands will be worn in the following order:—1914 Star, 1914-15 Star, British War Medal, Mercantile Marine War Medal, and Victory Medal.

* *

The office of the Estates Branch, O.M.F.C., Pembroke House, Oxford Street, has been closed.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER

Cost in the Niagara District.

The Niagara River is a boundary river between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, and the diversion of water for power and other purposes is limited by international treaty. Power plants now in operation or under construction will utilise all of the allowable diversion on both sides of the river.

On the Canadian side there are three existing power developments, the smaller two being owned by corporations, one of which exports to the United States all of its power, with the exception of 50,000 H.P., which is delivered to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. The second is owned by the interests controlling the electric light and street railway franchises in the city of Toronto, and the bulk of this power is transmitted for use in that city. The stock of the largest plant is controlled by the Province of Ontario through the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario for the benefit of the municipalities of the Province, the power being transmitted by the Province to the municipalities at cost of power plus the cost of transmission, and distributed in turn by each municipality to the consumers for all purposes at the delivered cost of power plus the municipal investment and operation.

There is now under construction a fourth plant on the Canadian side. This development is being made by the Province for the benefit of the municipalities, and the initial development will be 300,000 H.P. By means of a canal the water from above the Falls is carried to the top of the cliff at the foot of the rapids below the Falls, so that in this development advantage will be taken not only of the drop at the Falls, but the equivalent drop through the rapids. The plant will operate at a 305 feet effective head as compared with the head of 152 feet at the present developments.

All of the municipalities supplied with power by the Province have a standard system of rates for the sale of power for all purposes, the system being the same but the rates in use varying with the local cost of power, largely a matter of distance of transmission from the power development. This system of rates consists of a service charge or a readiness to serve charge determined by the demand of each power consumer, and a consumption charge which varies with the load factor. As an example, in the city of St Catharines a service charge is made of 75c. per H.P. per month, with a consumption charge of 1.2c. per k.w.h. for that quantity equivalent to 50 hours use per month of the demand. For the consumption equivalent to the next 50 hours use per month of the demand the rate is 8/10c., and for all remaining consumption 12/100c.

A factory with 100 H.P. demand operating with a 50 per cent. load factor over a ten-hour day, 26 days in the month—that is, having an average load equivalent to 50 per cent. of the maximum demand—would have a monthly account made up as follows:—

100 h.p. at 75c.	$75.00
50 hours×74.6 k.w.=3,730 k.w.h. at 1.2c.	44.76
50 hours×74.6 k.w.=3,730 k.w.h. at .8c.	29.84
50% of 260 hours =130 hours. Remaining 30 hours×74.6 k.w.=2,238 k.w.h. at 12c.	2.69
130 hours (50% of 260 hours) =9,698 k.w.h.	$152.29
10% discount for payment within ten days ...	15.23
	$137.06
10% discount for restricting use of power to ten hours per day	13.71
	$123.35

The total net cost is therefore 1.27c., or approximately one and one-quarter cents per k.w.h.

A consumer of 100 H.P., or any multiple, taking power at 12,000 volts, operating at 90 per cent. load factor, 24 hours per day, 30 days to the month, for electro-chemical or electric furnace work, would receive a monthly account as follows:

100 h.p. at 75c.	$75.00
50 hours×74.6 k.w.= 3,730 k.w.h. at 1.2c.	44.76
50 hours×74.6 k.w.= 3,730 k.w.h. at .8c.	29.84
90% of 720 hours =648 hours. Remaining 548 hours×74.6 k.w.=40,881 k.w.h. at .12c.	49.06
648 hours (90% of 720 hours) =48,341 k.w.h.	$198.66
10% discount for payment within ten days ...	19.87
	$178.79
10% discount for 12,000-volt power	17.88
	$160.91

The total net cost per k.w.h. in this instance is 33/100 of a cent.

Approximating a penny as an equivalent to two cents, this makes the cost per unit in the one case 63/100 of a penny, and in the second case, 17/100 of a penny.

With the growth and consequent reduction of cost per unit it is anticipated that these rates will continue to be reduced in the future as they have been in the past.

These costs of electricity per unit should be interesting to the large consumers of power in England, faced at the present time as they are with a six shilling increase in the cost of coal. It should also awaken in the minds of investors and manufacturers in England the immense possibilities of international trade made possible by the very low costs of electric power in the district adjacent to the world famous Niagara Falls.

* *

BANKING AND FINANCE.

Forest Mills of B.C.'s Improved Outlook. Whilst the report for 1918 of the Forest Mills of British Columbia is not exactly a cheerful document, the scarcity of timber following the devastating ravages of the war on European supplies warrants the view that this, as well as other Canadian lumber companies, should be able to make a much better showing during the next few years, and this is the hope held out by Mr. Anstie, the managing director, who in a letter, extracts from which accompany the report, refers to the steady improvement in the demand for lumber, accompanied by a rapid advance in prices. He adds that at that date—April 21—he was not forcing sales, as he believed that by June 1 prices would be restored to the level of last summer, and that the company would materially benefit by holding lumber for a few months. He was "confident that the lumber business would be good for the latter half of this year," and that there was ahead "a period of prosperity in the industry for many years to come." This view is justified by the cable received a few weeks ago by the London Committee of the Debenture-holders to the following effect: "Good demand for lumber at the highest prices. Labour conditions greatly improved." This change in the position possibly explains the increasing business in the issues of this company, which have been recorded in our security prices record. Certainly we should not sell them at present. No doubt the company needs further capital, but with the independent report on the company's assets and prospects secured by the Prior Lien Debenture-holders, which, we understand, in the main confirms Mr. Anstie's views, it should not be difficult to come to a decision on this vital subject, especially if Mr. Anstie on his forthcoming visit to this country is able to convince the Debenture-holders that the provision of further capital will enable the company to emerge triumphant from the period of depression through which it has passed.

* * *

Important to Dominion Trust Depositors. That ill-starred concern, the Dominion Trust Company, is still in the throes of liquidation. Delay in the conclusion of its demise seems to be in the main attributable to the tardy response of the unfortunate depositors to the communication from the liquidator with reference to the proposal made by him for a compromise of their claims. This may be judged from the fact that replies to letters to over 6,000 depositors have only been received from about 1,400 depositors, over 1,600 being returned through the Dead Letter Office. Apparently the remaining 3,000 have not taken the trouble to reply to the liquidator, which shows a very regrettable lack of self-interest, and may, indeed, imperil a settlement, as we understand that the liquidator does not intend to make any application to the Courts unless he receives assents from a large majority in number and value of the depositors. For the latter's guidance it may be noted that the assents received represent over one-fourth in value—nearly $260,000—of the total amount involved, the dissentients so far being only eight, aggregating the small sum of $5,000. We strongly counsel depositors in this country in their own interests to comply at once with the request of the liquidator for a decision as to their intentions. At the same time we would offer to the liquidator the advice that so far as depositors in this country are concerned, the most efficacious way of doing so would be to insert notices in half a dozen of the leading papers in this country, who would no doubt assist this appeal by a reference in their editorial columns. To us 1,600 out of 6,000 seems a very large proportion of letters to fail to reach the addressees, as usually people can be traced by the Post Office for quite a long period. In justice to such a large number of depositors it is obviously necessary that some such measure as that we have advocated should be resorted to as a final effort to secure the majority opinion that the liquidator needs before he feels justified in seeking the assent of the Courts to the ratification of the proposed settlement.

* *

The Australian Imperial Force hold effects or estate for 385 Pte. H. Wilson, 22nd M.G. Coy., which they are unable to dispose of on account of the address of the next-of-kin having been registered only as "Canada." Enquiries should be addressed "O.C. A.I.F., Kit Store, 110, Greyhound Road, Hammersmith, London, W.6."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

G. P. W. (Worcester).—Officers on retirement do not receive any clothing allowance.

JUMBO (Oldham).—(1) No; you waived your claim for repatriation at time of discharge. (2) Officially, no; but you can try.

R. M (WINCHESTER).—In 1918 Quebec Province produced 7,732,000 lbs. of tobacco. and Ontario 6.500.000 lbs. The yield per acre was between 1.000 and 1.100 lbs.

G. J. W. (Edinburgh).—(1) Winnipeg was incorporated as a city on November 8, 1873: Vancouver on April 6. 1886; Regina on June 19. 1903

CALEDONIA (Hythe).—The shares seem to have no marketable value now. The syndicate appears to be dormant, having no funds to proceed with.

I. C. (Putney).—(1) Euston to Liverpool, 24s. 9d.: Liverpool to Montreal, £8. extra to the third class transportation; Montreal to Vancouver. £7 18s. 9d. extra. Half these rates for child under 12. The sleeping berth would be £3 10s. in addition.

R. P. (WARWICK).—These bonds were issued in London and are quoted in the Stock Exchange official list; latest quotation 97¾. They are not quoted in Montreal or Toronto, but we believe there are occasional transactions in them in Philadelphia, U.S.

J. T. (Liverpool).—(1) There are suggestions (by the G.W.V.A. and other bodies) that the gratuity should be increased, but no official action has been taken. (2) The land grant and loan by the Dominion Government is open to every Canadian and Allied soldier. (3) The Khaki College has been closed.

G. J. T. (GRIMSBY).—The sea fisheries products of Canada were valued at $17.891,452 in 1900. and $26.063.710 in 1910; the canned and cured fish products at $13.147.834 in 1900. and $18.345.933 in 1910; the total fisheries, including the lake and inland fisheries, at $19,768,449 in 1900, and $29.965.433 in 1910.

J. H. (Edinburgh).—(1 and 2) Yes; you can obtain copy of same at the agents of the steamship companies in Edinburgh (see advertisements). (3) No restrictions if a suitable person, physically and mentally. (4) No. (5) The value now varies from day to day; watch the Exchange quotations; present rate $4.25 to the pound sterling; normal rate $4.87 to £

H. M. (Lochinver).—Application for repatriation to Canada by Canadians who had served in the Imperials should have been in the hands of the Officer i/c Repatriation, Winchester, before September 1. The claims of officers and men discharged or demobilised six months, and who have not made application, will not now be considered unless urgent reason why the application was not made within this period is forthcoming.

COMPANY.—Your letter covers the situation as we understand it. The company has done very well for several years past, and there seems every reason why it should continue to do so. Thus the present rate of dividend seems fairly safe, and the possibility of an increased rate lends some attraction to the investment which, however, is undeniably of a somewhat speculative character. At the current quotation the income yield is rather over 7½ per cent. per annum.

TEXTILE.—The meeting held on August 25 in Montreal ratified the proposed issue of $15,000,000 6 per cent. bonds. The bonds are to be used partly for the retirement and replacement of the various issues of the company's 6 per cent. bonds at present outstanding, and to cover the recent purchase of Montreal Spinning Mills bonds. The balance of the new bonds—$5.125.000—will be available for new extensions and enterprises, but the new bonds may only be applicable for new works to the extent of 75 per cent. of the cost of the latter.

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* *

C.P.O.S. WAR WORK.

The Repatriation of Canadians.

The special work which called for the establishment at Liverpool of a Canadian Embarkation Office, under Major B. S. Courtney (with Major D. Drummond and Capt. R. A. C. Young as assistants), is now drawing to a close. Major Courtney has returned to Canada, his duties having been taken over by Major Drummond, with Capt. Young as assistant.

Before leaving, Major Courtney was tendered a luncheon on board the C.P.O.S. liner *Minnedosa*. Mr. J. A. Martin (manager) presided over a company, which included Capt. J. V. Forster, O.B.E., R.N.R. (assistant manager), Mr. E. T. Stebbing (passenger manager), Mr. Wm. Baird (general passenger agent), Mr. E. L. Meystre (victualling superintendent), and Mr. F. W. Kerr (Canadian Government agent at Liverpool).

Since the outbreak of war, the chairman said, the C.P.O.S. had carried over a million troops and passengers up to the time of the Armistice, in addition to nearly four million tons of cargo. Since the Armistice, the company had transported about 120,000 passengers and troops. He spoke with enthusiasm of the heartiest co-operation, courtesy, and assistance given at all times by the Canadian Embarkation Office.

Major Courtney, in reply, said the work had been a question of co-operation, and co-operation was the thing that the C.P.O.S. gave to the Embarkation Office staff at all times. Mr. Martin and all the officials right down to the stokehold had played the game with his officers and boys.

* *

Mr. John Aird, eldest son of Sir John Aird, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has been promoted to be assistant superintendent of the Imperial Bank

The Board of Trade at Prince Rupert, B.C., of which Mr. P. McCaffery is president, and Mr. G. P. Tinker secretary, has commenced issuing a monthly journal summarising the news and prospects in the vicinity. It is edited by Mr. J. D. McAuley, the local commercial agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA, FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1953.

The UNION BANK OF CANADA, London, E.C.2, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Stock will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the Warrants for the half-yearly interest due 1st October, 1919

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 714. Sept. 13, 1919.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted, or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

DONATIONS WANTED.

SOCIETY FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF LADIES IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES.—AN URGENT APPEAL TO OUR FRIENDS IN INDIA, THE COLONIES. AMERICA, AND TO ALL OUR ALLIES.—I PLEAD most EARNESTLY to our Brothers and Sisters and Friends in other lands for DONATIONS for my poor Ladies. Some are very old and feeble, and some are chronic invalids. All are suffering from the high prices of food and fuel, and I dread the winter for them. Will friends kindly get up Concerts, etc., and send me the proceeds? I should be grateful if they would do so. £10. £20, or £30 would be of untold value.—EDITH SMALLWOOD, Lancaster House, Malvern, Worcestershire. England.

PARTNERSHIPS, INVESTMENTS, &c.

NEW METHOD OF LAND IRRIGATION.—Gentleman, with engineering knowledge preferred, WANTED to FINANCE and assist advertiser in carrying out invention (patented) for watering the crops, etc. (during drought), and also for manuring and fertilising the land, by an entirely new method.—R. J. B. SUTHERLAND, Willow Gap, Haydon Bridge-on-Tyne.

FOR SALE.

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.—For SALE, Level and Arable Estate of 132 Acres; comprises 743 building lots, with 66ft. streets, and several factory sites and reservations; two miles from centre of city; 10 minutes' walk from street cars; water and light available. Price reasonable; greater part on mortgage; annual income pays interest and taxes. References given, or inspection arranged. — Apply Box 509. "CANADA" Office, Craven House, 113, Kingsway, London. W.C.2.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Toronto or London, England

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ORDE, POWELL LYLE & SNOWDON, Solicitors, &c., 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc

REGINA, SASK.—

ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA" when the name of a good firm will be supplied

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TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors and Trustees Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto Cable address "Wilco Toronto." Reference Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street

NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION.

Canadian Banker Advocates Co-operation

Mr. F. W. S. Crispo, assistant general manager of the Union Bank of Canada, addressing the Ontario branch managers at Toronto, said: "With direct representation now in every Province of the Dominion, we, as a bank, are doing our utmost towards developing a truly national spirit so that Canada's progress, both industrially and agriculturally, may go forward hand in hand with mutual goodwill and understanding. In this connection you branch managers of Eastern Canada have a unique opportunity for helping to bring about a better understanding between the manufacturers of the East and the farmers of the Prairie Provinces. You should at all times encourage the development of a true spirit of national co-operation. That is what Canada needs to-day for her further upbuilding."

The potentialities of the Western Provinces were dwelt upon by Mr. Wm. Chandler, Western Superintendent, who also discussed some of the problems of this period of reconstruction. "Canada to-day," he said, "is facing new conditions and problems, and no country can be prosperous unless it is progressive. We cannot stand still. We must either progress or go backward. There will always, however, be periods of depression, periods of prosperity, and intermediate periods. I have no fear as to the direction in which this country will go, and I am satisfied that our institution will be no minor factor in its future development."

* *

WHITE STAR LINE JUBILEE.

The White Star Line celebrated its fiftieth birthday last week, the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company having been registered on September 6, 1869. Before that date the familiar house flag—a red swallow tail with a five-pointed star in its centre—had flown at the masthead of many an Australian clipper. In 1867 the late Mr. Thomas Henry Ismay took over the flag from the then owners, and shortly afterwards substituted iron ships for the wooden vessels previously employed. [illegible] Mr. Ismay induced some friends to support him in the formation of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, the [illegible] capital of which [illegible] in shares of £1[illegible] each. In the following year Mr. Ismay was joined in partnership by the late Mr. William Imrie, and Messrs. Ismay, Imrie & Co. became managers of the White Star Line, continuing to act in that capacity until 1913. The progressive shipbuilding policy of the company is traced in a historical statement issued in connection with the Jubilee statement, the company building larger and larger ships of improved construction.

A notable year in the financial history of the company was 1902, when the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company was affiliated with other leading steamship companies in the North Atlantic trade—namely, the British and North Atlantic Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., International Navigation Company, Atlantic Transport Company, Société Anonyme de Navigation Belge-Americaine (Red Star Line), and Frederick Leyland & Co., Ltd., in the formation of the International Mercantile Marine Company, of New Jersey. The account referred to [illegible] the statement that "Many are the changes of a progressive nature that have taken place in the company's operations during the first fifty years of its career, and under its present control the future may be faced with confidence, and the White Star Line will doubtless continue to add to its laurels as one of the foremost of British steamship companies."

AMERICAN PLATELESS DENTISTRY

44, Waterloo Road, London, S.E.1.

Substantial Discount allowed for Readers of "Canada."

SATISFACTION AND PUNCTUALITY GUARANTEED.

SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES

During the war the leading British magazines became much more widely known and appreciated among Canadians, and the publishers, we trust, will not lose any opportunity of preserving the readers who have now gone back to Canada, and through them building up a larger reading public in the Dominion, as it is of great importance that the best periodical literature in the Mother Country should compete with the publications of the United States in Canada. The question was so well presented in *Canada* (August 2) by Mr. Charles W. Stokes, of Montreal, that we will not pursue the subject at this juncture, save to recapitulate the view points held by our contributor, namely, that (1) at the present time the Dominion is in a peculiarly susceptible and receptive state for British intellectual and social influence; and (2) that second rate publications must not be dumped into Canada under the impression that anything will please Canadian readers.

The *Royal Magazine* (17, Henrietta Street, London, W.C.2) is of the type of British magazine that will "make good" anywhere within the Empire. The September issue has stories and illustrations to appeal to all tastes, the selection being of a wide character. Some of the principal contributors are G. B. Lancaster, H. Mortimer Batten, Christine Jope-Slade, H. Bedford Jones and Maurice G. Kiddy. The annual rate of subscription to Canada is 10s. 6d., post free.

The Englishwoman (11, Haymarket, London, S.W.1), published monthly at 1s. net, deserves to have a wide vogue in Canada. In the September issue H. Glynn-Ward tells of "Berry-Growing for Women on Vancouver Island"—a well-thought-out, sensibly written article on the possibilities and actualities of an interesting phase of the small-fruit industry. Pointing the royal road to success, this writer urges newcomers to start modestly and minimise the chance of failure. "Far better to start" (she says) "with *one* currant bush and *one* strawberry plant, and feel your way into acres of them! That way success lies in British Columbia." "The Future of the V.A.D.," by E. Chivers Davies, will hold the interest of many Canadian women who during the war did voluntary aid work.

The Nineteenth Century (Price 4s.: 1, New Street Square, London, E.C.4), is the type of British monthly which should be on every club and library table of the Dominion. Its contents cover a very wide field of interest, and consequently it is not under that handicap of insularity of thought and expression which certain British magazines discover to their cost when attempting to enlarge their circulation in the Oversea Dominions. The September issue of the journal is so packed with good reading matter that it is difficult to give details of these. Mr. Moreton Frewen, dealing with "Canada's Fertile Northland," is certain to be followed with interest by everyone with a stake in the country. Mr. Frewen's article is an admirable answer to an attack on Western Canadian land values which appeared in the *Economist* on May 31. Lt.-Col. R. F. Cottrell writes on "A Plea for National Defence," and Lt.-Col. Sir Samuel Hoare and Aylmer Maude on "The Russian Problem."

In view of the Prince of Wales's tour in Canada, it is appropriate that the September issue of *Overseas* (the journal of the Overseas Club and Patriotic League) should contain a character-sketch of the Prince. This article is from the pen of Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, a writer who is well qualified to write of members of the British Royal Family.

The contents of the September *Anglo-French Review* are as varied as ever. The prose and poetry, in English and French, will appeal to readers on both sides of the Atlantic. They include "Demain," by Emile Boutroux; "Un Voyageur Français à Londres en 1685," by Georges Roth; "The Old Countries and the New," by Lord Charnwood; "Joachim du Bellay," by H. E. Butler; "National Education and Internationalism," Foster Watson; "The Union of South Africa," Maurice Magre.

SALE BY AUCTION.

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250 combination single bedsteads, 200 mattresses, 250 feather pillows, 600 new large blankets, 600 single blankets, 140 under blankets, 260 [illegible] blankets,

1,550 COTTON SHEETS,

620 pillow cases, 520 new towels, 940 towels, 228 new pyjamas, 580 pyjamas,

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Messrs.
GEERING & COLYER

are instructed to SELL the above, by AUCTION, on the Premises, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, 16th, 17th, and 18th September, 1919, commencing at 11 a.m. each day.

On view Monday, 15th September, from 10 to 5.

Catalogues may be had at 13, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W., and of the Auctioneers, Ashford, Kent, and Rye, Sussex.

AGRICULTURE IN QUEBEC.

According to the Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture for Quebec, the crops of the Province will be among the best in the last four or five years, apart from some small sections, where there has been too much rain or it has been too dry, but the reports from all around are very favourable. "A noticeable fact," said Mr. Caron, "is that culture this year has been made on a very scientific basis, and the results attained are much better than ever.

"The dairy industry has taken a big jump, and, due to the presevering efforts of those interested in agriculture, the Produce of Quebec, as usual, will occupy a very high position in the percentage of production in the country."

* *

British Overseas Bank.—A statutory meeting was held last week, when the resolution changing one of the Articles of Association, referred to in the prospectus, was passed unanimously. It was announced by the chairman (Mr. A. C. D. Gairdner) that the bank would open to the public for general business on the 15th inst.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

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Emigration Office.—Commissioner of Emigration, LIEUT.-COL. J. OBED SMITH, 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 286.)

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NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The HON. SIR EDGAR R. BOWRING, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

A

Anderson, Lt.-Col. Peter (Syren Force) Edmonton—22, Ryder Street, St. James's.

B

Barber, James Niagara Falls—45, Tavistock Square.

Bell, Norah E., Winnipeg—34, Nevern Square, S.W.5.

Biden, Frances A., Winnipeg—Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington.

Bishop, Lt.-Col. W. A. (V.C.), Toronto—Carlton Hotel.

Bonter, C. C., Montreal—Ritz Hotel.

Brasier, Mrs. F. S., Victoria—118, Southlands Road, Bickley.

Brens, J. M., Leaside, Ont.—care of High Commissioner for Canada.

C

Carrothers, Capt. W. A., Winnipeg—Care of Canadian Emigration Office, Charing Cross.

Casgrain, J. P. B., Montreal—Ritz Hotel.

Champain, F., Baynes Lake, B.C.—Golden Cross Hotel.

Clark, R.Q.M.S. Joe, The Pas, Man.—Norfolk Hotel.

Cockburn, Colin A., and Mrs., Toronto—35, Milk Street, Cheapside, E.C.

Cohen, L/Cpl. S., Montreal—Mornhill Camp. Winchester

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Colville, T. B., Vancouver—31, Bedford Place.

Cooper, Capt. W. W., North Battleford, Sask.—8, Kedale Road, Seaford.

D

De Dombasle, Lt.-Col. G. C., Regina—R.A.F. Cadet Wing, Cranwell, Lincs.

Doherty, C.S.M. E. J., Moncton—Syren Party, Witley.

E

Edmond, Major C. H., Vancouver—Feltham House, Golding Hill, Loughton.

F

Flanagan, S. J., Port Arthur—Sea View, Warrenpoint, Ireland.

Follett, H., Regina—83, Marylands Road. Paddington.

G

Good, B. G., White Rock, B.C.—21, St. James's Square, S.W.

Graham, Forester, Victoria—22, Grosvenor Gardens, East Sheen.

Green, S. R., Duncans, B.C.—5, Manilla Road, Clifton

H

Haase, Charles P., Montreal — Tavistock Hotel.

Harman, N., Montreal—2, Lillington Street. S.W

Hazen, Major D. King (Syren Party), St. John—Meadow View, Imber Park Road Esher.

Henry, Wm. A. (K.C.), Halifax—22, Ryder Street, St. James's.

J

James, E., Winnipeg—Care of Dr. Jansen, 71, Harley Street, W.

L

Leckie, Col. J. E. (Syren Force), Vancouver—22, Ryder Street, St. James's.

Le Page, Edward, Vancouver—38, Albany Street, Edinburgh.

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McConnell, H. A., Edmonton—Kincraig Maybob, Ayrshire.

McGowan, Lt. J. T., St. John—Care of New Brunswick Office

McLaren, Lt. E. Bruce, Montreal—Shoreham

M

Mackie, Esther, Winnipeg—Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington.

Main, L. C., Moncton—221, Green Street, Forest Gate.

Manley, Major R. H. (R.A.), Balfour, B.C.—50, Charleville Road, West Kensington

Maxwell, Bessie B., Westville, N.S.—Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington.

Merrill, Anne, Edmonton—1, Ponsonby Road, Roehampton.

Morrisey, H. F. (R.N.V.R.), St. John—Automobile Club.

P

Pattinson, Capt. P. H., Vancouver—25, Delaware Mansions, Maida Vale.

Picher, Lt. C. O., Montreal—Royal Automobile Club.

Piers, Lady, Vancouver—19, Langham Mansions, W.

Plunkett, Mrs. Osborne, Vancouver—118 Gloucester Place, W.

Potter, C. G., Toronto—33, Harley Street, W.

R

Ricardo, Capt. D. Crawley, Victoria—Kenilworth Hotel

Robertson, Capt A. Murray, Montreal—60, Coningham Road, Golder's Green.

Rochfort, Lt. H. D., Victoria—" M " Wing, Witley.

Rogers, Lt. R. C. (R.A.F.), Tillsonburg, Ont.—Horton War Hospital, Epsom.

Ross, Beatrice M., Ottawa—South Lodge, Emsworth, Hants.

Ross, Edyth S. M., Montreal—South Lodge Emsworth, Hants.

S

Secord, Lena, Edmonton—Inverness Lodge, Roehampton.

Seddon, Lt. R. H., Halifax—Royal Automobile Club.

Shearer, J. G., Toronto—Care of High Commissioner for Canada.

Squire, Rev. F. W., Ottawa—Care of High Commission for Canada.

Stupart, Sir Frederick, Toronto—Jermyn Court Hotel.

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* *

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Friday, October 3.—*Minnedosa.*
Thursday, October 9.—*Scandinavian.*
Friday, October 10.—*Metagama.*
Friday, October 17.—*Melita.*

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Saturday, October 4.—*Scotian.*
Tuesday, October 14.—*Corsican.*

Bristol to Montreal.

Saturday, September 23.—*Pretorian.*
Tuesday, September 30.—*Sicilian.*
Tuesday, October 23.—*Pretorian.*

London to Montreal.

Friday, September 19.—*Tunisian.*

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Saturday, September 20.—*Carmania.*

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, September 20.—*Royal George.*
Saturday, September 20.—*Mauretania.*

London to New York.

Friday, September 12.—*Caronia.*
Saturday, September 27.—*Saxonia*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Southampton to New York.

Tuesday, September 16.—*Lapland.*
Wednesday, October 8.—*Adriatic.*

Liverpool to New York.

Friday, September 19.—*Baltic.*

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Friday, September 12.—*Megantic.*

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* *

PROGRESS OF WORK ON TRENT CANAL.

Approximately 300 miles of the work on the Trent Canal is now in operation, and work on the remainder is well advanced. The Trenton-Rice Lake section of the Ontario-Rice Lake Division will be opened for traffic early next season.

The route of this unique waterway as now in operation and under construction lies between Trenton, on the Bay of Quinté, where direct connection is made with Lake Ontario, and Honey Harbour, on Georgian bay, from which port the water of the upper great lakes are at once accessible. The portion of the canal now under construction lies between Lake Couchiching and Georgian Bay.

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For Advertisement Rates see page ii.

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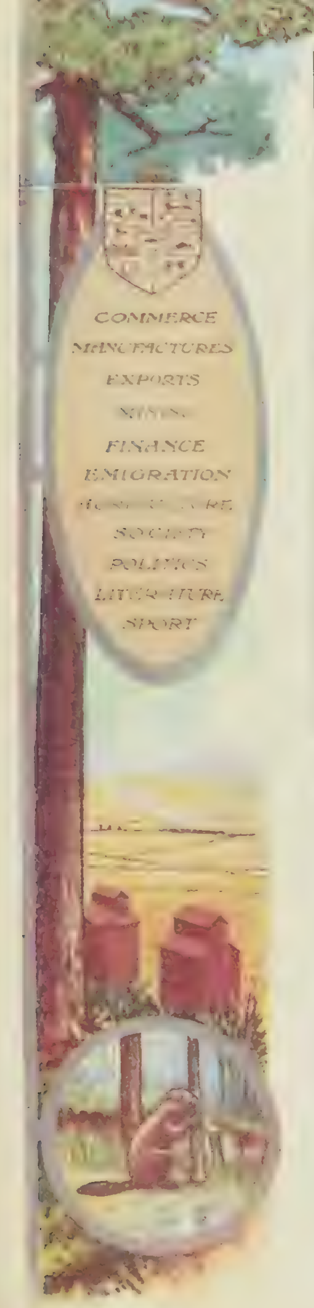

EDITED BY WALTER J. M. LEFROY.

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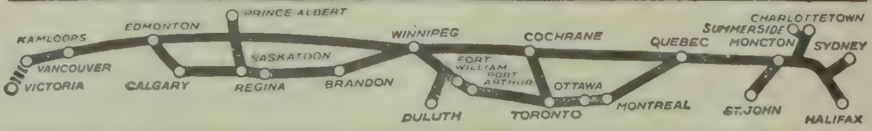

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CANADA

No 715 SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1919. Vol. LV

9D WEEKLY

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THRESHING FROM THE STOOK.

GRAIN ON THE WAY TO THE ELEVATOR.

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CANADA AND THE PEACE TREATY.

It will be necessary to wait for the complete text of the speeches in Hansard to understand exactly what was in the mind of the Opposition at Ottawa when introducing its amendment to the resolution to ratify the Treaty of Peace with Germany. The wording of Mr. Fielding's resolution, which ran as follows:—

> That, in giving such approval, the House in no way assents to any impairment of the existing autonomous authority of the Dominion, but that the question what part, if any, Canada shall take in any war, actual or threatened, is one to be determined at all times, when occasion may require, by the people of Canada through their representatives in Parliament,

was carefully drafted to appeal to the national sentiment of the members of the House, but it was disingenuous to the extent that it was not called for by the occasion. No doubt the full report of the reply of the Government will show that this fact was made plain, which accounted for the defeat of the resolution by a substantial majority.

According to the *Times* report, Mr. Fielding, in support of his amendment, adopted an attitude which was described by Mr. Doherty, the Minister of Justice, as "colonial" and which might almost as truly have been described as "parochial." The statement made by Mr. Fielding, one of the oldest and most responsible Liberal leaders in Canada, might not have caused surprise in 1914, but so much has occurred since then which has broadened the outlook and increased the national consciousness of Canada that it seems strangely reactionary in 1919. According to this old pillar of the Liberal party, Canada should not have been represented at the Peace Conference—to ask the Parliament at Ottawa to ratify the Peace "was all humbug"—the Canadian Ministers were only wasting their time at Paris—he regretted that Canada was a member of the League of Nations, as the United States objected to it. "The State of New York," he is reported to have said, "was as much entitled to representation as Canada."

If this report accurately represents the views expressed by Mr. Fielding as a considered statement of the attitude of his party on Canada's international status, it must be recognised that an important section of public opinion in Canada has not travelled as far, in national growth and consciousness since 1914, as the rest of the Empire and their Allies have believed. The Dominion of her own free will entered the war and pledged her last man and her last dollar to its successful conclusion. The Government and people of Canada played a great part in the war on the Western Front, and made greater sacrifices and achieved military successes greater by far than many of the smaller European nations. But this apparently did not entitle Canada—according to Mr. Fielding—to have any individual views in the settlement of Peace, nor, according to him, did this entitle Canada to a place among the Nations.

The modesty and self-depreciation of the British have notoriously been an enigma and a stumbling-block to the foreigner. This confusing characteristic of the insular Briton has not previously been so openly apparent in the Briton overseas, but this reversion to type, so obviously exhibited at Ottawa, will interest, if it does not astonish, our foreign friends. If, in Mr. Fielding's opinion, the wide Dominion of Canada is only entitled to the same status and influence in international affairs as one of the States of the American Republic, it would appear either that Canada must have lost a portion of its birthright, or else Mr. Fielding has lost faith in his native country. It was while his party was in power and he himself was Minister of Finance that the Government at Ottawa levied a sur-tax on German goods, thereby openly proclaiming to the nations the fiscal independence of the Dominion. We have never heard that any State in the American Union could arrogate such powers to itself, or have such claims admitted by a first-class Power.

* *

WHY $2,000?

It has been known, of course, for some time that the G.W.V.A. in Canada had sympathetically regarded the proposal that it should demand, on behalf of Canada's citizen soldiers, an additional war gratuity of $2,000, but it was hoped by those who have the best interests of Canada at heart that wiser councils would prevail to prevent the Association making any such demand on the people of Canada.

No one would say that $2,000 was too large a sum to give to the men who, answering the call of duty and conscience, risked their lives in the defence of freedom—but why $2,000? $20,000 would not be too great a reward for the fortitude and uncomplaining heroism shown by so many of Canada's best manhood during those terrific years of warfare in France and Flanders. But is it possible or desirable to appraise such services by monetary reward? The mere idea is surely unworthy of the spirit and the sacrifice of Canada's citizen army. There are some 50,000 crosses covering Canadian graves in foreign soil. Is not each one entitled to a jewelled cenotaph? To our mind the demand put forward by the G.W.V.A. is fundamentally wrong.

The people of Canada have great responsibilities towards those who have returned from the battlefields and to the dependents of those who lie there at rest. These responsibilities have been fully recognised, and it cannot be gainsaid that in regard to the care for civil re-establishment, for vocational training, for the settlement of soldiers on the land, for medical supervision and attention to those returning with wounds or impaired health, the measures taken by the Canadian Government are more generous and better devised than any hitherto formulated by any other Government. This being the case, what grounds are there for demanding from the people of Canada many hundreds of millions of dollars in addition to the great liabilities which the Government, on behalf of the people, has willingly undertaken?

We have much sympathy with the grievance felt by men of the First Contingent, that their full length of service (and service in the early months, when conditions on the fighting front entailed greater hardships and dangers) was not recognised in the award of the War gratuity. It is also open to question whether the amount of the gratuity paid to the later troops to arrive in England did not unnecessarily err on the side of generosity. But the idea of the authorities in the payment of the War gratuity was to prevent hardship and supply all men who had donned khaki with a sufficient sum of money to tide them over the interval of their return to civil employment. The idea of a monetary reward for patriotic services was not in the minds of the Government, and it is much to be regretted that it should have been seriously entertained by a responsible body.

—* *—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Canada's New Status. Canada's new status at the Peace Conference has already provided fuel for controversy, and it looks as though all its phases had not yet been discussed. The logical sequel to the recognition of Canada's nationhood is the raising of the status of its representatives in the capitals of other countries. It is understood that effect is shortly to be given to the arrangement come to before the war that the Dominion should have a resident Minister in London. The position, however, of Canada's representative at Washington is still unsettled. A few years ago it was decided to appoint a Commissioner, and the position was offered to the Hon. J. D. Hazen. He, however, did not accept, and the post was never actually established.

The whole subject has been raised by the *Manitoba Free Press*, which urges that Canada cannot afford to have at Washington any representative until he is assured of a status which would vest him with authority and entitle him to respect. Under present conditions, it points out, while Canada is the greatest power in the New World, after the United States and Brazil, its representative at Washington would take a position of inferior rank and dignity to Ministers from every little Central American or Southern American republic. We agree with our contemporary that no appointment to Washington is likely to be satisfactory unless its status is so raised as to be in keeping with Canada's position among the League of Nations.

* * *

Friends and Comrades. The friendly relations between Canada and the United States have frequently been pointed to as an example of the way in which nations should dwell together in amity. The four thousand miles of their common boundary-line are without fortifications, and these are forbidden by treaty. Mr. Daniels, the Secretary of the American Navy, once more spoke approvingly of this condition of affairs the other day during his visit to Victoria. More than this, he expressed the belief that in it is to be found a message of the day of full fruition of the League of Nations, when other countries will feel sufficient security in international justice to abolish powerful armies and discontinue building navies.

Canada's friendship with the United States has been strengthened during the last few years by their comradeship in a great cause. The regret that active comradeship did not begin earlier is shared by many on both sides of the boundary-line. The experience embraces all the English-speaking peoples. Admiral Rodman, speaking on the same occasion of his co-operation with the British Fleet in the North Sea, said: "I can think of no occasion on which there was the slightest friction or misunderstanding. Our acquaintanceship soon ripened into friendship and the strongest comradeship that could exist on God's earth."

* * *

Prairie Cities. In default of the personal impressions of the Prince of Wales himself, we have to content ourselves with those of the special correspondents accompanying him. Some of the things they have to say about the West are particularly interesting, as regards both the prairies and the prairie cities.

Winnipeg is described as "a wide, swinging town, standing on the threshold of the great grain plains of the North West, the Queen City in the kingdom of baker's flour, and mightily conscious of its high office. One can see the spirit of the old, spacious days in the streets, which are long and straight, as though sweeping forward to limits of immense plains, and broad as though men had been conscious there was no need to pinch the side-walk with all the prairie back of them." The unfinished Manitoba Parliament Buildings are pronounced as promising to be "the most impressive structure in Canada."

* * *

The Eager West. Of Saskatoon it is said that it is "only now beginning its own history, and is sorting itself out from the rough prairie, which still shows bleak and green in the heart of the growing town." It is further described as "a characteristic town on the uplift, thrusting back the flat and naked plain with elevators and sky-climbing office blocks." Edmonton is spoken of as "a fine, lusty place that has not yet put off its coltish air. It is a Winnipeg just leaving school, and it has the wonderful precocity of these cities of the eager West. It is running almost before it has learnt to walk."

If the correspondents have had difficulty in finding language to describe their impressions, the people of these favoured cities were at no loss in finding ways to vent their enthusiasm for the Prince. Everywhere he was greeted with the wildest demonstrations of delight. There can be no question as to the success of his visit in the West, any more than in the East, whether from a personal or an Imperial point of view.

* * *

The Hospitality of the Motherland. The presentation to the Duchess of Norfolk by the members of the Royal Club of Ladies from Beyond Seas is another reminder of the wide and whole-hearted hospitality shown by so many of the leading families of Great Britain to their fellow citizens from overseas. Not only did they give up their great town houses for clubs or homes for nurses, but at their country seats they welcomed the convalescent or entertained the Dominion soldiers on leave. Many thousands of humble homes throughout the Kingdom gave welcome to their overseas kinsmen in khaki and provided a temporary, but very real home, for them during all the years of War.

This is not forgotten by Canadians, and much as this friendly hospitality was appreciated at the time, the memory of it for years to come will maintain a warmth of sentiment with the Old Country, not alone on the part of the recipients themselves, but of their friends, which will bear good fruit.

* * *

Canada's Water Power. In his presidential address to the members of the British Association at Bournemouth last week, Sir Charles Parsons, the inventor of the turbine, urged scientists to devote serious attention to the whole question of the future resources of the Empire. It should, he declared, be attacked in a comprehensive manner, and with that insistence which has been so notable in connection with the efforts of British investigations in the past. One passage in his address makes the call a direct one to Canadian scientists, who have already done notable work during the war.

Speaking of the fuel problem, the President pointed out how very small is the amount of available water-power in the British Isles as compared with the total in other countries. According to the latest estimates, the total in the British Isles is under 1½ million horse-power, whereas Canada alone possesses over 20 millions, of which over two millions have already been harnessed. In the rest of the British Empire there are upwards of 30 millions, and in the remainder of the world at least 150 millions; so that England itself possesses less than one per cent. of the water-power of the world. This comparison is suggestive of the great industrial and scientific potentialities of Canada, if they are fully and systematically developed. An article in last week's *Canada* indicated how the chemical industry of the Dominion has grown during the last few years, thanks largely to taking advantage of hydro-electric power. Sir Charles Parsons' appeal should be noted not only by Canadian scientists, but also by the Commission of Conservation, which has done much to call attention to the value of the country's rich natural resources.

* * *

Stimulating Trade. An important step towards the stimulation of British trade with Canada was taken in Toronto last week by the organisation of a Canadian Association of British Manufacturers. By means of this new body it should be possible to do much towards both improving methods and developing new business. An important feature is the undertaking on the part of members to do their utmost to push the sale of British goods in Canada in preference to all foreign manufactures.

The other side of the question, the organising of Canada's overseas trade, is taken up in the current issue of *The Canadian Export Pioneer*, published this week. Already Canadian export trade has been set upon a sound foundation, and its further building up is only a question of energy and foresight. The fact cannot be overlooked that the Canadian manufacturer has failed to organise himself for foreign trade. The evident need of the situation, *The Pioneer* urges, is an *ad hoc* body for overseas trade affairs, on which every interest concerned with export trade should be represented. The existence of such a body would make possible the development of many a line of enterprise too costly for the individual firm, and there are many other advantages which will readily suggest themselves. It is to be hoped the suggestion of *The Pioneer* will be promptly taken up and carried into effect.

* * *

Paper Makers' Refund. A judgment has been given by the Paper Control Tribunal at Ottawa, allowing the appeal of the newspaper owners against the price fixed by the Paper Controller, which gave the paper makers the right to charge $69 per ton for ordinary newsprint. The Tribunal has reduced this to $66 and the refund, which dates back from July 1 to November 30, 1918, will amount to about $150,000. The manufacturers argued for a price of $80 per ton, which is equivalent to 2d. per lb., but received an award instead of $69, which is now reduced on appeal to $66.

These prices paid in Canada for the raw material of newspapers during the war will strike British newspaper owners with envy and admiration of the just and competent manner in which the Government protected the consumer. In England the Paper Control lent itself to gross profiteering and merely played into the hands of the big interests. As against 1¾d. per lb. paid by the Canadian consumer to the manufacturer, four and five times that amount was levied by the British mills, with the connivance and support of the authorities, who consoled themselves for this public extortion by the hope that the Government would take the larger share of the abnormal gains.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

COTTERILL.—On September 5, at Cragganmore, Wawota, Sask., Lilian M. (*née* Waddell), the wife of Godfrey B. N. Cotterill, of a son.

MURRAY.—At Port William, Ontario, on September 6, to Mr. and Mrs. Dougald Murray (*née* Annie Macniven)—a son; both well.

MARRIAGES.

FIELD—NICHOLSON.—On September 10, at St. John's, Caterham Valley, by the Rev. Fergus Wood, M.A., the Rev. Arthur C. Field, of Yukon, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Kingsford Field, of Weybridge, to Florence Isabel, eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs Thomas Nicholson, of Eastville, Lincolnshire.

MEEK—PEARSON.—On August 21, at St. John's Church, Salmon Arm, by the Rev. M. West, Gertrude Mary, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pearson, Salmon Arm, B.C., to Lieut.-Comr. Alexander David Meek, R.N.R.

DEATHS.

COURSOL.—On August 12, at Ottawa, after long illness, Georgina (B.), widow of Capt. Coursol, elder and only surviving daughter of the late Capt. Walter Pearce Serocold and Mrs. Pearce Serocold, now of Ottawa. R.I.P.

IRONSIDE.—At 94, Lake Front, Kew Beach, Toronto, suddenly, on September 2, Ella Bonyun, beloved wife of Thomas A. S. Ironside, late of 20, Warrender Park Road, Edinburgh.

JACK.—On September 13, at Allanton, Carlton Road, Southampton, Jessie, wife of John W. Jack, and daughter of the late James Allan, Millport, Buteshire.

SKELTON.—On September 11, at Rhysland, Crofton, B.C., Lieut.-Col. John Skelton, formerly of the 2nd West India Regiment, son of the late George Hougham Skelton.

In Memoriam notices can be prepaid at the following rates:—A minimum of three lines, or 36 words, $5 for five years. Each additional word, 10 cents for the period. Rates for prepayment for longer periods or perpetuity will be quoted on application.

* *

LORD MILNER ON THE DOMINIONS.

Viscount Milner, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a statement appearing in *The Future*, a Government publication, says:—

"The United Kingdom and the Dominions are partner nations; not yet, indeed, of equal power, but for good and all of equal status. A time may come when one or more of these Dominions will equal or even surpass the United Kingdom in wealth and population, as they already surpass it in geographical extent. It is the paramount duty of British statesmanship to see to it that the free union between them and us, which has been so gloriously maintained during the war, shall be continued and strengthened in the years to come"

* *

GOVERNMENT AND EX-SOLDIERS.

The Hon. N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council, announced in the Dominion House of Commons on Friday of last week that a special Committee of the House would be appointed to consider the question of the re-establishment of soldiers in civil life. Mr. Rowell read a statement explaining why the Government could not consider the G.W.V.A. proposal for $2,000 additional gratuity, and why they refuse a Commission to investigate its feasibility. They were willing to refer the Bill before the Commons forming a Department of Re-establishment to a special Committee to consider all suggestions as to the best methods of assisting soldiers. Mr. Rowell stated (says a *Times* cablegram) that Canada had already given its soldiers the most generous gratuity of any country.

* *

LABOUR CONFERENCE IN CANADA.

Two hundred delegates, representing employers and employed, are attending the National Industrial Conference, which was opened in Ottawa on Monday.

In a message to the conference Sir Robert Borden, referring to the ideals embodied in the Covenant of the League of Nations, says:—"It behoves every member of the League to find within its own body political means of composing industrial differences otherwise than by industrial war."

The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, addressing the conference, said:—"The industrial problem is so great that no words can serve to exaggerate it. To attempt to make political capital out of a condition fraught with so great a reality to multitudes of men and women," he added, "would be comparable only to profiteering in human necessities or playing with high explosives."

* *

CANADA AND BROTHERHOOD.

A number of Canadian delegates are attending the International Brotherhood Congress, which is being held in London this week.

At the opening meeting the Rev. R. B. Whyte read a letter from Sir Robert Borden, in which he said: "The purpose and endeavour of the conference are of the deepest significance, and I trust its deliberations will be attended with every success. Every effort to establish and maintain a truer understanding, and thus promote goodwill between the nations, must aid in laying the firm foundations of a permanent peace."

In the discussion on "Brotherhood Among the Nations" on Monday, the Rev. Dr. J. G. Shearer and Mr. T. B. Macaulay spoke of the movement in Canada, where, they said, every church was an integral part of the Christian Men's Federation.

At a reception at the Mansion House on Monday evening, the resolution of thanks to the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress was seconded by the Rev. T. Morris, of London, Ont.

* *

TIME-LIMIT FOR SOLDIERS' DEPENDENTS' FREE PASSAGES.

As foreshadowed in last week's *Canada*, a time-limit has now been fixed for the repatriation privileges hitherto extended to the wives and children (under 18 years of age) of Canadian officers and men.

It is announced by the Canadian Government that free transportation for such dependents will only be granted to those who leave Great Britain on or before December 31 next. After that date, free repatriation will not be granted except under very exceptional circumstances. It is therefore necessary that all those claiming free repatriation to Canada must complete their applications for same immediately. Such applications must be made to Lt.-Col. J. Obed Smith, Canadian Government Emigration Department, 11-12, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1, on or before October 31 next.

AN OPEN LETTER

To the Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, C.M.G

SIR, It is always pleasing to be able to begin an address with congratulations and felicitations. Such an exordium necessarily places one *en rapport* with its object, and I am convinced it is wise, even though one's subsequent remarks may induce a doubt whether the kindly expressions were not mere camouflage.

Be not apprehensive. I am not about to develop any insidious or invidious theory which may prove of interest chiefly to your opponents. This somewhat ambiguous introduction is merely intended to cover some uncertainty as to the propriety of congratulating you on sharing with Mr. Asquith a peculiar distinction. You and he are Liberal leaders without seats in the Legislatures which your followers adorn, if they do not dominate, as you and he, of course, think they should. Neither of you can be blamed for the semi-detached position in which you find yourselves. It is all due to the folly of voters who, in an atmosphere of political miasma, dropped other men's names with the magic crosses next them into the ballot boxes. There is this difference between your two cases. He was Liberal leader when he was rejected, and his fall was that of the once politically mighty. You, on the contrary, were sent into the political wilderness, the youngest colleague of a great leader, and have been brought back from your wanderings to assume the *rôle* of generalissimo.

Few readers of the political horoscope in 1917 would have had the courage to declare that within two years the mantle of Sir Wilfrid Laurier would fall to you, should it unhappily become vacant. Some people in North York, Ont., who did not vote for you, must within the past few weeks have knitted their brows in annoyance that they were so shortsighted as not to spot the ultimate winner. They cannot now claim they were among the men who foresaw your preferment. That the party has made a most excellent choice I have no sort of doubt, and with the profoundest of after-the-event wisdom I should say that the only surprising thing about your election was the surprise it occasioned in certain directions. My admiration for Mr. Fielding is unbounded, but how could he carry on the Laurier tradition? And if I read Canada aright, the alternatives are the Laurier and the Borden policies. Mr. D. D. Mackenzie has deserved well of his party, and—there are others.

Obviously no one was so fully equipped for the part as yourself, so long and so intimately associated with Sir Wilfrid as you were. Here in London, I am told that you are an untried man. In actual leadership that may be true, but in other respects it is wholly untrue, and if there ever was a time when to be untried was a recommendation, it is surely the present. Forces have been called into play in the last five years which cannot best be handled by men with the old shibboleths ever on their lips. We want new men for a new age.

In saying this I know I lay myself open to a reminder of my recent letter in these columns to Sir Robert Borden. But Sir Robert Borden's surpassing merits, and, in my opinion, surpassing services to Canada, do not blind me to the fact that before many moons have lightened darkness you may be Prime Minister of the Dominion, with all the opportunities for good or ill which that proud position among your fellows will place at your command. Moreover, on this point of my consistency, I would ask you not to overlook my eponymous privilege. Every question for me has at least two sides, and I am prepared to accord to no man a monopoly of the virtues, though, if we might take half we hear for gospel, there are monopolists of the vices. A few of them are reported to have made a home in Canada! To eliminate them is the avowed mission of the party you are to lead.

That way only will you achieve the ideals so finely set forth in that master study of yours, "Industry and Humanity." Since Adam Smith astonished the world with the simple economic truths embodied in "The Wealth of Nations," no book, in my opinion, has appeared which more distinctly marks a stage in social, economic, and political evolution. Economics, after all, whatever may be advanced to the contrary, resolve themselves into a cash nexus. You think that the progress made in the education and general uplift of the masses has now reached a point where economics can no longer be allowed to determine the relations of classes. Maine showed how the manual labourer had moved from contract to status. The status, in your view, has so far improved that Labour must no longer be approached in terms of service to Capital, but in terms of service to the Community, and economics must give place to considerations of Humanity, spelt with a capital H. Otherwise you predict a war of classes beside which the great world conflict just ended will appear in history as a minor tragedy.

Admittedly the times are seriously out of joint, but I have sadly misunderstood my history if they ever were anything else. What you say to-day is very much what Carlyle was preaching in the hungry Forties. "To what extent Democracy has now reached," said Carlyle, "how it advances irresistible with ominous ever-increasing speed, he that will open his eyes on any province of human affairs may discern. Democracy is everywhere the inexorable demand of these ages, swiftly fulfilling itself." Democracy is still fulfilling itself, and those of us who live in the atmosphere of its realisation, now, as always, are inclined to see the red light. The times are the reverse of *Punch*, which is never as good as it used to be, and, as the wit said, "never was." The times, we are told, are worse than they ever were, and one might quite reasonably answer, "They always were." The real danger is not that Capital will not do the right thing, but that Labour, as confident in its brute strength and organisation as was Germany, may follow the same course and court the same fate, involving the same penalties to both victor and vanquished. To prevent appeal to "the Law of Blood and of Death," and to substitute for it "the Law of Peace, Work, and Health" is the end you have in view.

Though there are planks in your platform to which I personally could not subscribe, I commend your purpose with all my heart. When in response to the command of Sir Wilfrid Laurier you prepared the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, you showed that you were no mere theorist, but a practical-minded humanitarian. If the principle of that measure could be applied to States, as we may hope, though we doubt, the League of Nations will succeed in applying it, then there is a chance that nations may escape the scourge of war in the future. Cannot the lessons of the war be applied to peace problems? "If," you ask, "men of different origins have been able, with consummate skill amidst the fury of war, to organise and direct mighty physical and intellectual forces to serve the ends of Death, are the same men not equally capable of so organising identical forces that Life instead of being destroyed may be conserved, and that Life's possibilities may be realised, instead of being for ever extinguished? Does Science exist only that Death may triumph? Rather, is it not the supreme aim of Science, 'by obeying the law of Humanity to extend the frontiers of Life?'" Only one answer should be possible to such a question, and that answer you supply.

What especially attracts me in studying your career is the level-headedness which stamps your views and your efforts to translate them into practical politics. Your grandfather was just as convinced there was only one hope of peace for Canada in the 'thirties, as you are that there is only one hope of peace for the industrial world, but he adopted a course which even so large-hearted a student as Sir Charles Lucas describes as the behaviour of a lunatic. You do not find all sweetness embodied in the so-called labouring classes and all unreason embodied in Capital. Trade Unionism has done great things for Labour, but it has too often shown that it can be as tyrannous as the forces it seeks to supersede. You quite frankly recognise that you cannot remedy one monopoly by creating another. In seeking the ideals of Humanity human nature has to be reckoned with. Human nature is the rock on which every Socialist experiment has split.

As Minister of Labour and as Investigator on behalf of the Rockefeller Foundation you discovered many things that will, I trust, not be forgotten in the political conflicts ahead. In one respect, at least, you enjoy advantage over any Liberal leader in the Old Country. Canada, like Australia and New Zealand, can be turned into the laboratory of social experiment without destroying the very tap-root of the constitutional tree. I cannot refrain from saying that I wish you had seen your way to join Sir Robert Borden in forming a really national party, but I quite recognise that you could hardly do that in view of the line you took over Conscription. Of this, however, I am assured,—you and he, from your different standpoints, desire only to serve Canada to the best of your abilities, and you will, in my humble opinion, both advance her interests, politically divided though you be, if you will work towards the common goal in the spirit which I find in your "Industry and Humanity."

I am, Sir.
Yours obediently,
CARNEADES, Junr.

[*Open letters to the Prince of Wales and Sir Robert Borden appeared in the issues of* CANADA *for August* 9 *and August* 30.]

* *

RED CROSS SUPPLIES FOR CANADIAN HOSPITALS.

In a huge building, over 600 ft. long and 60 ft. wide, which is one of the edifices of the Canadian Aeroplanes, Ltd., recently used for the manufacture of airplanes, on Dufferin Street, Toronto, many thousands of dollars' worth of Red Cross supplies are stored, waiting for distribution later on to hospitals throughout the Dominion (says the *Mail and Empire*). These Red Cross supplies, consisting of thousands of cots, blankets, pillows, mattresses, hospital wheel-chairs, stretcher tables, gymnasium outfits, massage equipments, and case after case of surgical instruments, etc., form the first three shipments which have arrived from England of the equipment of five hospitals, given by the people of Canada, and returned to them by the Canadian Red Cross to be used in their own hospitals.

"They could have been sold," Col. Noel Marshall stated, "but they were given by the people of Canada, and it seemed to me a nice thing for them to get them back again, where they can be of the greatest use." Col. Marshall said he believed that the Red Cross Council will adopt the policy of distributing these supplies to all hospitals throughout the Dominion, where they are needed.

* *

OBITUARY.

At Kentville, N.S., Mr. Peter Innes (50), formerly general manager, Dominion Atlantic Railway. At Moncton, Mr. John P. Weir (61). At St. John, Mr. William A. Ewing, K.C. (59). At Montreal, Mr. Alexander Gordon Macpherson (61); Mr J. B. Gouin (59), a prominent French-Canadian. At Toronto, Mr. J. R. Cartwright, for 28 years Deputy Attorney-General of Ontario; Mr. M. J. Malone (71). At Hamilton, Mr. Philip Read Bradely (55), stockbroker. At Guelph, Mr. Samuel Broadfoot (66). At St. Thomas, Ont., Mr. Albert Hamilton Backus (68), barrister. At Jarvis, Ont., Mr. William Lindsay (95), who resided on his farm near Hagersville for 72 years. At Collingwood, Mr Charles E. Stephens (73).

Col. H. W. Blaylock, C.B.E., has received a cable from Ottawa announcing the death there of his mother-in-law, Mrs. James Mills, wife of Dr. James Mills, formerly chairman of the Dominion Railway Commission. The funeral took place at Kingston on September 11. Dr. and Mrs. Mills celebrated their golden wedding on July 7 last.

* *

A PREHISTORIC NIAGARA.

What is thought to have been a second cataract of Niagara has been discovered at Thorold, Ont. (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*.) The contractors on the New Welland Ship Canal, after excavating through 20 ft. of solid clay, found a rock bed, smooth, and with a series of steps running for a distance of 400 ft.

The first fall is in the form of steps for a distance of 30 ft., with a total drop of 25 ft. in depth. The depth of the next fall is not determined, but the excavation shows a perpendicular fall for an unknown distance.

There are indications of an immense river, which connected Lake Erie and Lake Ontario thousands of years ago.

* *

An official list of Military Cemeteries in France and Belgium (with map references), issued this week as a booklet by the War Office, contains 86 distinctively Canadian cemeteries. Copies of the booklet may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office.

THE CANADIAN WEST.

Settlers Wanted for its Development.

Mr. J. S. Dennis, C.M.G., Chief Commissioner of the Department of Development of the Canadian Pacific Railway, delivered one of the leading addresses before the recent Industrial Congress at Calgary.

"In the matter of land available and suitable for successful agriculture, with all its allied interests of horticulture and animal industry," he pointed out. "Nature has been very bountiful to the four Western Provinces. Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia comprise an area of about 711,000,000 acres. Of this vast area it is estimated that at least 225,000,000 acres are available for immediate settlement and cultivation. At present not more than 50,000,000 acres of this area are occupied and cultivated, leaving 195,000,000 acres of good land available for further extension of our agricultural activities. The total population of these four Western Provinces does not exceed 2,200,000, and when it is realised that this small population occupies this vast area in such a manner as to provide an average of only 1.88 people per square mile, one can get some conception of the possible density of population and the enormous value of agricultural products which will be produced so soon as the remaining 195,000,000 acres are occupied and made productive. For comparison, it may be noted that, were the Western Provinces occupied on the same basis of distribution of population per square mile as the small Province of Prince Edward Island, in the Eastern portion of the Dominion, the four Western Provinces of Canada would to-day have a population of 20,000,000.

"Our greatest problem in Western Canada to-day in connection with the development of our natural resources is that of securing settlers of the right kind to take up and cultivate unoccupied acreage which only awaits the intelligent effort of the agriculturist to produce vast quantities of food."

* *

RESULTS OF IRRIGATION.

C.P.R.'s Great System in Southern Alberta.

Mr. Randolph Bruce, of Windermere, B.C., on his return from a tour of inspection of the C.P.R. irrigation system in Southern Alberta, said to a representative of the *Calgary Herald* :—

"I have taken only a layman's interest in this irrigation project up to the present time, but my trip through Southern Alberta has converted me to a firm belief in the gospel of irrigation. For seven days I have wandered over the section around Strathmore, Gleichen and Brooks and marvelled at the marked change that has taken place in this locality since the irrigation system was put into operation.

"I went over the ground in 1912, before the water had started to run from the great dam at Bassano, when the attitude of most of the farmers towards the plans of the C.P.R. was a doubting one. I was at once struck with the tremendous change that has taken place since that time. I drove for miles along a good road running between model farms, neatly fenced with hedgerows and lovely gardens surrounding modern and well-built farm-houses. Adjoining these homestead plots were thriving alfalfa fields, acre after acre of full-headed wheat—such crops as would astonish the Eastern farmer—ripening pumpkins, squash and melons, as well as cucumbers and tomatoes, planted and growing luxuriantly in the open. What was more surprising to me was to see spruce and pine trees actually growing on the bald prairie.

"The magnitude of the irrigation scheme was brought home forcibly to me when I went down to see a great artificial lake which supplies the canals, and is twelve miles long and a mile across. The massive concrete system is built to last indefinitely. I never realised until now what the project meant to the country until I went over the 1,600 miles of No. 1 system and the 8,000 miles incorporated in No. 2 system, a mileage as great as that between Montreal and Vancouver, and I would urge everyone who has at heart the interests of this country to make this trip for themselves."

* *

HOSTEL FOR YPRES VISITORS.

The Gold Fish Chateau, well known to most people who have been in the Ypres Salient, is almost the only building left in the district, and it is being repaired, to be opened shortly by the Church Army as a hostel for widows and others visiting the graves of their relatives. This work is a result of a visit to the Salient by Prebendary Carlile, Head of the Church Army. The charges at the hostel will be low.

The Prebendary, who has just returned from Ypres and Cologne, where he has been inspecting Church Army hostels for the troops, also inspected in the Salient the site for the proposed permanent memorial chapel and hostel which the Church Army has been requested to organise.

THE PRINCE ON THE PRAIRIES.

Visits to Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton, and Calgary.

WINNIPEG'S wide streets were inadequate to contain the enormous crowd which gathered to honour the Prince of Wales on his arrival there on Tuesday of last week (says the special correspondent of the Press Association). The greatest difficulty was found in getting the procession through the cheering mass of people opposite the City Hall, where a civic address was presented to the Royal visitor, and there he turned on Winnipeg's new water supply.

Afterwards, at the new Parliament Buildings, similar scenes occurred. The central-domed Court was a mass of flowers, and the applause broke like thunder when the Prince, on concluding his reply to the Premier's speech, sat down in the chair occupied by his grandfather.

In the course of his reply to the Provincial address the Prince said:--

THE PRINCE OF WALES TALKING TO A WOUNDED SOLDIER AT ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

Photograph: Canadian Pacific Railway.

Now I stand for the first time on the threshold of the Great West, and I look forward eagerly to the rest of my journey to the Pacific Coast. I beg you to convey to all the people of the Province of Manitoba how truly honoured I feel by the terms of the greeting given me in their name.

This Province has a great rôle before it as a part of the Dominion, and also as a part of the British Commonwealth. I am sure that it will always keep loyalty to both in the forefront of its aims. I wish it progress and prosperity in the future as remarkable as in the past.

Another enormous gathering surrounded the green Campus enclosure of Manitoba University, where the large central space was packed with ordered ranks in khaki and a block of returned soldiers, cadets, scouts, guides, and reserves, including veterans of the Red River expedition and the South African War. After his Royal Highness had inspected these men he presented a number of decorations, himself receiving a beaver robe from the fine corps of the 100th Winnipeg Grenadiers. The Prince also shook hands with a piteously long line of widows and mothers of fallen soldiers, presenting four D.S.O.s and 24 M.C.s.

On behalf of the ladies of the Red Cross, the Prince opened a new Red Cross Hut, and visited and conversed with a number of convalescent wounded, who cheered him enthusiastically in every ward.

From the hospital the Prince's procession, now reinforced by an incredible number of motor-cars, proceeded to the Labour Hall, where the Manitoba Branch of the Canadian League, which sent a large number of recruits to the British Navy during the war, accorded him another rousing welcome, Mr. William Allen reading an address.

Later the Prince proceeded to the Tuxedo Military Hospital, where an address was read by Mrs. Plumtree.

In the afternoon the Prince underwent an X-ray examination of his right hand, which, as the result of the fatigue caused by shaking hands with thousands of loyal subjects in the East, has been giving some trouble. The result of the examination was very satisfactory, but an appeal was issued to the public not to subject the Prince to a recurrence of his former experiences.

The guard of honour of "Little Black Devils" mounted at the station on the Prince's arrival included two V.C.s, Sergts. Brereton and Coppins.

The welcome accorded to him at the luncheon in his honour by the Canadian Club on Wednesday exceeded in cordiality even the previous reception.

The Development of the West.

Replying in the course of a happy speech to the toast proposed by Mr. Craig, the president, the Prince of Wales said:—

Now that the great war is over, the great world struggle from which the Empire and Canada have emerged victoriously, reconstruction can begin, and this word means much hard work. The development of the great West must not be delayed, for the land in your keeping is full of the primary necessities of mankind, and Western Canada is primarily the granary of the Empire. A good many of you here have served in the Canadian Corps, and consequently know that steadiness is one of the qualities for which it is famous. Now that we are returning to peace time conditions, steadiness is as necessary as on active service.

Canada's war records are magnificent. To live up to these records in the future needs the co-operation of all the Provinces, both in the East and the West, of all classes and of all parties, each pursuing its legitimate individual aims and interests, but all united in the common cause of Canada and the British Commonwealth, a cause greater than all the individual aims and interests.

I have been much impressed by finding a naval detachment on parade in Winnipeg, and by the evidences of the strong naval spirit that exists here. Considering that Winnipeg is almost equi-distant from both oceans and in the very heart of the continent, this is a wonderful fact, but it is very right and proper. Just as the great trans-continental railways have linked together the Provinces of this Dominion, so the sea links up the nations of the British Commonwealth. Without sea power the marvellous resources which you command here could never have been made available in the great struggle in which we have just conquered, and I feel that you will all join me in paying tribute here to the greatness of the Royal Navy, which played so decisive a part in the great war.

Visit to Grain Exchange.

The Prince of Wales drove through streets lined with cheering crowds to visit the Grain Exchange. Mr. Fred Anderson, the president, introduced the Prince to the members, who gave him a vociferous welcome. The Prince then visited the pit of the Exchange, where (says Reuter's correspondent) the babel of shouting offers and bids gave place to tremendous cheers as his Royal Highness bought and then sold, through the president, 50,000 bushels of No. 2 white October oats at the price of the day. Afterwards he visited the sample room, where Mr. George Serls, the chief grain inspector of the Dominion Government, showed him white October oats and explained the processes of the Exchange. The Prince received another ovation on his departure.

Later the Prince took part in a great public reception in the grounds of Government House, where he acknowledged salutes, bows, and courtesies of an endless line of Winnipeg men, women, and children, who waited in orderly ranks from an early hour, dressed in their best, and determined to pass before him. A deputation of a dozen leading men from Minnesota, North Dakota, and other American border States came specially to greet him on behalf of their country, and to press him to make a more extensive American tour, which, as he explained to them, has been necessarily limited, on account of considerations of time, to Washington and New York.

During the reception thousands of women and children sang the National Anthem and other patriotic songs, a wave of affection for the Old Country sweeping over the entire multitude, of which the size and enthusiasm alike (says the Press Association correspondent) are utterly unparalleled in this hard-headed capital of the Great West.

Across the Prairies.

Describing the journey across the prairies, on the way to Saskatoon, the *Times* correspondent says:—

"For practically the whole 850 miles, as far, say, as from Durham to Nice, or nearly twice the length of the whole Western Front from the Channel to Switzerland, right away to the distant horizon, nothing is visible on either side of the line but the interminable grey-green of the prairie. Here towards Saskatoon it is slightly rolling in an endless series of shallow dips and gentle rises, but farther back towards Winnipeg for hours and hours on end it is as flat, as far as eye can see, as the page of a book. For a hundred miles it is a grey-green plain, and is dotted with the yellow stooks of the golden corn in long curving lines waiting for the wagon. Sometimes the green is enriched with copses of low trees and scrubby bushes, or a huge pasture grazed by big herds of cattle and horses. Here and there there are little white farmhouses and broad patches of black where the rich loamy soil has been newly turned, and more rarely, in striking contrast with the country east of Winnipeg, are shining stretches of blue lakes.

"Travelling last night under the mysterious beams of a glorious full moon, with the faint searchlights of the Aurora Borealis stretching in the clear nothern sky and the white mist rising in the hollows, was more like a voyage across a still, limitless, and barren sea than an overland journey. But this morning by the clear light of day, with the blue sky arching overhead to meet the vast circle of the level sunny plain, what one sees and realises is the tremendous land of wealth that the Empire possesses in this huge tract with its cattle and wheat-bearing soil, bigger and far more productive than the whole area of the British Isles. More and more one feels that this is the country of wide spaces and vast possibilities only waiting for more men and women to make them an accomplished fact."

In Saskatoon.

Saskatoon presented a wonderful spectacle on Thursday on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit (says the Press Association corespondent). Its 30,000 inhabitants, reinforced by the people of the entire countryside around, formed a living procession along the route. Motor-cars made a solid block along the entire way, while the City Park, where the Mayor, Mr. Macmillan, read the civic address of welcome, and Sir Frederick Haultain the University address, was one mass of cheering humanity. Later the Prince inspected the fine new University, which has sent 300 students to the front, 60 of whom were killed.

THE OBSERVATION CAR (LORD SHAUGHNESSY'S "KILLARNEY") WHICH THE PRINCE IS USING WHILE CROSSING THE PRAIRIES.

Photograph: Canadian Pacific Railway.

Thence the Prince proceeded through decorated streets to an exhibition of cowboy riding and steer roping, the competitors being in some cases big local ranchers. Here the Prince received an extraordinary welcome from some 10,000 spectators, 5,000 of whom had paid for seats in the grand-stand to witness the proceedings. Amid the lusty cheers of Western cowboys, the Prince of Wales rode a broncho, to the great delight of the spectators, up the arena and back.

In Edmonton.

Despite rain, the people of Edmonton gave the Prince a warm reception on Friday. The broad Jasper Avenue was a-flutter with bunting and crowded for two miles of its length, while the throng around the Parliament Buildings was at one time difficult to control, so eager was everyone to get nearer and cheer the Prince. Here the Premier of the Province of Alberta, Mr. Stewart, read the Provincial address, and the Mayor of Edmonton, Mr. Clarke, read the civic address, which was wrapped in a white prairie wolf-skin.

One of the most picturesque scenes of the tour was enacted in the marble reception hall of the Parliament Buildings, where, standing in front of the flower-decked fountain at the foot of the great white staircase, the Prince, in Guards' uniform, stood for an hour bowing to an endless stream of smiling faces of the people of Edmonton.

The Prince said: "I am conscious of the closest kinship with the spirit of freedom and enterprise which breathes so strongly throughout the West, and I see around me evidence of that spirit in its most vigorous form. Your great war services have proved, Mr. Premier, that this activity, wonderful as it is, is not self-centred, but truly conscious of its obligations to Canada and the world-wide Commonwealth of which Canada is a part."

An enormous and orderly gathering, many of whom had driven hundreds of miles from their homesteads in the interior in order to be present, gave the Prince a very cordial welcome on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of the Veterans' Memorial Hall. The Prince, after performing the ceremony, presented various decorations for war services to a number of returned soldiers.

The Prince of Wales received an ovation at the official lunch given in his honour. In the course of a speech his Royal Highness said he was doing his best to become a Westerner. "When I crossed the threshold of the West at Winnipeg," he continued, "I was sure not to be disappointed in all that I expected of this great land, and my expectations have been more than realised. The prairies gave me an intense feeling of freedom, and I realise the great possibilities of this region and its wonderful future."

In the course of his reply at a civic luncheon given in his honour on Saturday, the Prince said:—

> It is something over twenty years since the railway was run to Edmonton, and when I think of this I am amazed and filled with admiration at the wonderful progress and growth which this city has made, though, knowing the value of the men you sent overseas, I am not surprised that you have made it a very fine city, which immediately became the capital of the Province of Alberta when that Province was created fourteen years ago. I have been most impressed by what I have seen here—the Parliament Buildings, the University, the railway bridge, and the fine streets which I have traversed during the last two days. I told the Provincial Government yesterday that I regarded Western Canada as the land of youth, on account of its great possibilities and its obvious and wonderful future. I would call Edmonton the city of youth, and I find all around me here the spirit which has brought about the growth and development already attained, and which is going to make the future still more wonderful.

In golden Albertan autumn sunshine, one of the prettiest functions of the Prince's tour took place when the Edmonton University conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon the Prince, amidst the cheers of the assembled students. The speeches of the Chancellor and the President told how this University, although it had only been founded for 11 years, had worthily maintained the traditions of loyalty to the British Crown inherited from the ancient seats of learning in the Old Country by sending to the war 500 of its members, of whom 60 had fallen.

In his reply the Prince said that he hoped this visit would not be a solitary incident, but one of many future visits which he looked forward to paying to the Dominion.

After leaving the University the Prince spent the remainder of the morning in the two large military hospitals, visiting the disabled and convalescent soldiers, who were delighted at his remembrance of them.

In the afternoon his Royal Highness pitched the ball in a baseball game between the Calgary Hustlers and the Edmonton Veterans, playing for the Alberta Amateur Championship.

In the course of the day the Prince received a deputation of Stony Indians.

In Calgary.

On arrival at Calgary on Sunday, the Prince went to morning service in the Pro-Cathedral, where he unveiled a screen in memory of the Calgary men who fell in the war: and in the afternoon he went for a short walk after lunching at the Country Club, where a large crowd collected to meet him, besides lining the road between it and the city. In the evening he attended an informal dinner at the Ranchmen's Club, some members of which (says the *Times* correspondent) gave a representation of their famous camp-fire "stunt" before the Prince left. The cheering was renewed again and again during and after dinner.

At the official assembly on Monday a crowd of at least 30,000 out of a population of between 70,000 and 80,000 listened to the reading of addresses and took part in the now familiar outburst of enthusiasm with which he was welcomed. Then the Prince visited the hospital and technical school assigned for the training of returned and specially disabled soldiers in vocations such as shoemaking, harness work, telegraphing, the use of motor and electrical machines and of steam and gas engines, wood-working, book-keeping, and other trades within their powers, and he was keenly interested in the whole of the well-organised scheme for their benefit.

At a civic luncheon given at the Hotel Palliser the Prince expressed, to the great delight of his audience, the fascination he has found in the prairie country. "I have caught," he said, "the pioneer enthusiasm of the gallant men who first explored these vast tracts of plain and mountain and who claimed them for British civilisation, and I can never forget this wonderful experience." Continuing, he said:—

> Calgary has always been a great railway centre, and I am impressed by the great importance of the Trans-Continental railways to the progress of Canada. From my travels I realise what the railways have done in bridging the rough, impenetrable country east of the prairies, and now I have had my first glimpse of the Rockies it brings home to me still more the marvellous achievements of linking our Atlantic to our Pacific coast and the stupendous labour this involved.

At High River, on his way to Mr. George Lane's ranch, which is situated 30 miles from Calgary, the Prince had a very warm reception. Farmers, with their wives and families, arrived from places hundreds of miles away in motor-cars to welcome him. The proceedings included a tree-planting ceremony, after which the spade employed was sold by auction for $75 for the benefit of local charities.

CANADA APPROVES PEACE TREATY.

Defeat of Mr. Fielding's "Reservation" Amendment

AT 2 a.m. on Friday, September 12 following an all day debate, the Dominion Parliament approved the Peace Treaty. After an amendment of reservation moved by the Hon. W. S. Fielding, had been defeated by a vote of 102 to 70, the resolution approving the Treaty was carried without a division.

Mr. Fielding's amendment was as follows:

That, in giving such approval, the House in no way assents to any impairment of the existing autonomous authority of the Dominion, but declares that the question of what part, if any, the forces of Canada shall take in any war, actual or threatened, is one to be determined at all times as the occasion may require by the people of Canada through their representatives in Parliament.

In moving his amendment, Mr. Fielding said (according to the *Times* report) that, in the main, it was a good Treaty, and having regard to the vastness of the problems, he was surprised that the statesmen of the Conference had been able to reach an agreement. The League of Nations was open to criticism and reservation, but it was a noble effort to put an end to the horrors of war and give to a distressed world the blessings of peace. Mr. Fielding strongly took the ground that there was no necessity of Canada being represented at the Conference, because it had no particular interests, and he described the proposed ratification of the peace by the Canadian Parliament as all humbug. Canada had only remote interests in common with the citizens of Fiji at the Peace Conference, and Canadian Ministers were only wasting time in being present at Paris. He said they would have been much better employed looking after serious Canadian domestic problems.

Col. Peck, V.C., interrupting, asked if the sacrifices Canada had made on the field and the loss of 60,000 men did not entitle Canada to a say in the conditions of peace. Mr. Fielding replied that if there were any Canadian interests they had a right to be present, but it was only making one's self ridiculous to claim that there were.

Mr. Fielding's Fear.

Mr. Fielding (continuing) regretted the demand for recognition on the part of Canada. He feared it was the beginning of the break-up of the British Empire. When no Canadian business or interest was affected it was unwise to insist on representation. He ridiculed the part played by Canadian Ministers at Paris, and said they did futile work on committees in which Canada had not the slightest interest. He feared that the recognition of Canada as a member of the League would cause trouble in the future, and already the United States was objecting. As a matter of cold logic he believed that the American Senate was right when it objected to the British Empire having six representatives to their one. The State of New York was as much entitled to representation as Canada. When all was said and done, Canada was not a nation, but only a Dependency of the British Crown. As for the procedure of having the Canadian Parliament approve the Treaty, it was merely humbug and tomfoolery.

The Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, spoke on behalf of the Government in reply to Mr. Fielding, and expressed surprise at the "Colonial" attitude taken by Mr. Fielding as to the position of Canada. His attitude that Canada should not have been represented at the Peace Conference was one which belittled the country. Regarding the claim that Canada was not a nation, he said, "Canada went into the struggle as a nation and played a nation's part. We did not run to cover as a Colony and ask the Mother Country to do our fighting. We sprang to the front as a nation among the world's nations. Canada took her place at the side of other nations and did her share in winning the victory. Nationhood is a matter of fact, not a question of what is written on the Statute-book."

Mr. Doherty announced that the Government could not accept the amendment. Dealing with the argument that Canadian Ministers should not have been at Paris, he said he was not lacking in respect for the statesmen of Great Britain, but if Canadian affairs dealing with the outside world were to be carried on along democratic principles, then Canada's participation must be through representatives who held authority from the people of Canada. Continuing, he said the Opposition's fear of Canada signing away any Parliamentary control over their military forces through becoming a signatory of the League was groundless. The Council of the League could only exercise an advisory function and was unable to order any nation. The Council had no power to interfere between a Government and its citizens, or to order a single soldier from Canadian shores without the consent of Parliament. He pointed out that the Covenant would be amended later if the present plan was unsatisfactory.

* *

CANADA'S WAR PICTURES.

Design for Permanent Galleries.

In the third annual report of the Canadian War Records Office is included that of the Executive Committee (Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook) of the Canadian War Memorials Fund. Speaking of the collection of historical paintings, the Committee state:

"We feel that in any event this collection will have to be housed in a suitable manner, so that it may be an enduring possession for the people of the Dominion. To this end we commissioned Mr. E. A. Rickards, the architect of the Central Hall, Westminster, to plan a building whose designs conform to the character of the objects it is to hold. These designs will form part of the gift to Canada, and it is to be hoped that they may be duly considered and carried out in collaboration with their author if the building is to be entrusted to a Canadian architect. Mr. Rickards' design contemplates a domed building in a plain monumental style, symmetrical in its conception, so as to present the same aspect from all four points of the compass. It is to be surrounded with a garden with terraces and water to relieve the severe simplicity of the building itself. The pictorial decoration will dominate a vast interior or series of halls, which will be so arranged in its vistas and communications as to open one into another. The great picture conceived by Augustus John is to close the vista facing the entrance, and round the central hall will be ranged the principal events of this epic story."

At August 31 last there was a deficit of £8,521 in the accounts of the fund.

Photographs] [*Canadian Pacific Railway.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES GREETS NURSES AND WOUNDED OFFICERS AT TORONTO HOSPITALS.

DEVELOPMENTS IN ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The "Canada Arm" Said to be the Most Useful Yet Invented.

At an important conference recently held in New York City, and attended by representatives of many countries, including Canada, the consensus of opinion was that appliances in the form of hooks had, up to this time, proved the most beneficial and practicable substitutes for the human hand. The most practical of these, the "Canada arm," has been used by a great number of returned soldiers, and has been pronounced by orthopædic experts as the most useful of any so far invented

This arm has been specially designed for amputation cases above the elbow, and the main feature is a special elbow joint which can be positively locked in various positions, controlled by a shrug of the shoulders. It combines in one appliance the working arm and the dress arm, which removes from the wearer the old trouble of changing the limb to meet various needs. The metal parts of the working arm have been made especially strong. It is provided with a snap hook having several positions, and with its various adjustments a man can perform many duties. Turned to one angle it is possible for the wearer to wield a heavy hammer, the grasp of the tool being such that the heaviest swinging blow will not dislodge the hold.

Men wearing this type of hand-hook have been able to saw wood, drive in nails, and turn machinery, as well as manage all kinds of lifting. An excellent feature of the grip is that, although it is so vice-like for the purpose of handling tools, when necessary, in the case of an accident, it is equally easy for the wearer to loosen the tension.

The foregoing proves that the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment (of Canada), which instituted the Orthopædic and Surgical Appliances Branch to keep abreast of every improvement in the manufacture of artificial limbs, is maintaining its excellent record in looking after the interests of the disabled soldiers of Canada.

The Canadian Government has arranged to keep in repair and to renew all artificial limbs and other orthopædic appliances furnished to a disabled soldier for the remainder of his natural life.

G.W.V.A. Official in England on Important Mission.

Mr. Arthur Haselden, president of the Calgary Branch of the G.W.V.A. of Canada, and an ex-signalling sergeant of the 29th Bn., is now in England on a mission of great importance to all Canadian ex-soldiers in this country who have lost a limb.

He is here for the purpose of making a comparison between the artificial limbs manufactured and supplied in Canada and those supplied to ex-soldiers of Great Britain, France, and Belgium. With this aim in view he will visit the principal manufacturers of artificial limbs in the various centres of the countries named.

Mr. Haselden, who can be found (by appointment) at the office of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, 6, Hanover Square, London, W., will be glad to see any Canadian ex-soldier who is an amputation case. Mr. Haselden himself lost a leg during the war. He will be in England until the end of September.

Major W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., Overseas Representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, is at all times pleased to give to all members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or any persons interested in Canada, any information dealing with Demobilisation, Re-Settlement, and Re-Establishment of soldiers in civil life, either by letter or by personal interview at his office, 6, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

CANADIAN PILOT IN SCHNEIDER TROPHY RACE.

One of the three British seaplanes which competed for the Jacques Schneider trophy at Bournemouth last week was the "Super-marine," piloted by Squadron-Commander Basil D. Hobbs, D.S.O., D.S.C., of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Misfortune befell the three British entrants, Hobbs' machine, on taking the water during the first lap, coming down badly and breaking a strut. The winner (an Italian) finished the course alone, and made a speed of over two miles a minute.

* *

Mr. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy, accompanied by Admiral Rodman, commanding the Pacific Fleet, has been visiting Victoria.

Activity in preparation for the elections in Newfoundland in the autumn is becoming pronounced (says the Canadian Press correspondent). A new party, to be known as the Liberal Reform Party, has been formed to oppose the present Government. Mr. R. A. Squires has been chosen as leader of the party. Whether this will supplant the present Opposition party or whether there will be a three-cornered contest has not yet been determined. The Fishermen's Union, representing a large element of the population and active in political matters, will be an important factor in the campaign.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

The Prince as a Canadian.

"The Prince's statement, that he regards himself as a Canadian, and wishes to be considered as such, is no idle compliment or empty figure of speech. The heir to the British Throne is, in reality, as much a citizen of one of the Nations of the British Commonwealth as of another. The accident of his birth in England in no sense limits his nationality. Had he first seen the light in Scotland, as he might quite conceivably and properly have done, that would not have constituted him exclusively a Scotsman. Had he been born in Canada, as might also conceivably and properly have happened, he would have been no more a Canadian than he now feels and declares himself to be. He is a Briton, and, as such, a citizen of every part of the British Commonwealth over which, we all fondly hope, he is destined some day to reign."—*Halifax Chronicle.*

The German Colonies

"President Wilson has done a service to the British Empire by explaining to his people the terms on which the German Colonies have been handed over to the control of Great Britain and of the British Dominions. Hitherto the assumption has been only too general on this continent that Britain and the Dominions get these Colonies as the spoils of war and are free to do as they like with them. Mr. Wilson shows that the truth is that the British nations do not own these territories at all; they have been given no title to them, but have merely been accorded provisionally by the Allied and Associated Powers a trusteeship carrying with it certain duties and stipulations. The ultimate disposition of the former German Colonies inheres in the League of Nations, which presumably has the right to revoke a trusteeship in case of failure to live up to its implied conditions. If Britain and France were the 'Imperialistic' nations avid for territory and power which some perfervid critics on this side of the ocean assert, they would not have agreed to any such plan as this. They would have divided up Germany's possessions amongst themselves as Germany, when she got the chance, divided up those of her enemies."—*Vancouver World.*

Dealing with Agitators.

"The British citizen by birth, who has come to Canada from other British Dominions is, under the law, liable to deportation under the judgment of an Immigration Board. It was reported, perhaps inaccurately, when the British-born Radicals now awaiting trial were arrested that they would be brought before such a Board and their deportation sought; but if this was the intention it was abandoned, and they were brought before the Courts in the ordinary way, on a criminal charge. In practice this doubtless sets an important precedent: British-born agitators, however much they may disturb the public peace, will be deported only as the result of the finding of a regular Court; whatever the law may be they will not be liable to summary deportation by the order of a Departmental Board. We undoubtedly owe this to the comity of relations which should exist between the British nations. The law might well be modified to take cognisance of this fact." —*Manitoba Free Press.*

A Clear Stand.

"There has always been more hypocrisy in Ontario politics than in those of other Provinces, and more hypocrisy on prohibition issues than on any other. The people naturally doubt the declarations of their public men. One of the surprises the Whitney administration gave the Province was when Sir James Whitney gave to a temperance delegation a plain and direct reply to a request made to him, incurring the wrath of some of the delegates, but gaining the respect of men generally throughout the Province. Sir William Hearst's views are not those of Sir James Whitney; but they are expressed clearly, and enemies as well as friends can respect him for the attitude he has taken. If they do not bring him support it will only be another case of prohibitionist failure to support words with work."—*Montreal Gazette.*

Canada's Oil Industry.

"In Canada the development work of oil companies and the explorations by Government geologists are being carried on at top speed, with a view to putting this country among the large oil producers of the world. Much has been hoped from the rich oil-laden sands of the Mackenzie River country, and the work of the experts there during the next few months will be of the greatest importance in establishing the position of this country in relation to the oil industry. It is not enough that a number of large refineries operate in Eastern Canada, using crude oil largely imported from the United States and countries farther south. If oil is to be one of the great props of the world's industry its existence in this country should be proved, and the raw material made use of as a protection against foreign discrimination at any time and a support for home industry."—*Toronto Globe.*

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

It is announced (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Morning Post*) that Sir George H. Perley is returning to London to resume his duties as High Commissioner, pending further arrangements. Sir George Perley has expressed the desire to relinquish this office in order that he may give his attention to business interests in Canada, but he is returning temporarily with Sir Robert Borden.

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On Wednesday of last week, at Versailles, Sir Edward Kemp affixed his signature to the Treaty of Peace with Austria as representing the Dominion of Canada.

* *

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland left for Canada last week.

* *

Sir Frank Barnard, Lt.-Governor of British Columbia, and Lady Barnard are leaving for Europe in October on a tour, during which they will spend some time on the Continent visiting the devastated areas and battlefields.

* *

Sir Frank Bowden, Bart., of Nottingham, and Lady Bowden have been spending a holiday among the Thousand Islands, on the River St. Lawrence.

* *

Sir John and Lady Aird and Mr. F. B. Francis, accompanied by Mr. C. W. Cambie, are spending this week in France and Belgium.

* *

Sir Herbert Holt, President of the Royal Bank of Canada, returned to Montreal by the C.P.O.S. *Melita* on Wednesday.

* *

Mr. J. A. Richardson, of Kingston, Ont., left by the *Lapland* on Tuesday.

* *

Mr. Stephen Jones, manager in London of the Dominion Bank, is expected back from Canada by the Cunard R.M.S *Orduna* on October 1.

* *

Mr. W. W. Near, President of the Page-Hersey Iron, Tube, and Lead Co., and a director of the Dominion Bank, leaves Marseilles for Japan this week, and will return to Toronto *via* Yokohama and Vancouver.

* *

Mr. H. B. Shaw, general manager of the Union Bank of Canada, and Mr. Holder, President of the Park-Union Bank, are expected to arrive by the *Mauretania* early next month.

* *

Mrs. W. G. Trethewey, of Holmsted Place, Cuckfield, Sussex, and her daughter, Miss Ruth Trethewey, are visiting Toronto.

* *

Sir Charles Hanson, Major J. E. Molson, Mr. A. McKay, and Mr. C. Stanton, of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, are expected to arrive by the R.M.S *Aquitania*, which left New York on September 18.

* *

The arrivals by the C.P.O.S. *Tunisian* last week included Maj.-Gen. Sir F. W. Loomis, Col. Hansford, Lt.-Col. F. L. Vaux, and Mr. C. F. Just.

Sir Fr[illegible] and Lady Williams-Taylor, accompanied by Mr. Frank Duff Frazier, returned to Montreal on August 29 from a five weeks' visit to the Canadian West, San Francisco, intermediate points, and Chica[illegible]

THE HON. HONORÉ MERCIER, M.P.P.,
Quebec's new Minister of Lands and Forests.

Mr. H. Maitland Kersey was among the departures by the R.M.S. *Aquitania* last week.

* *

Lt.-Col. Tom Gibson, who was for some time Assistant to the Deputy Minister, O.M.F.C., at Grosvenor Street, returned to Canada last week. Col. Gibson was one of the most popular officers on the Headquarters Staff in London, and he saw much active service with the 15th Bn. before he was called to London, where his sound legal knowledge, joined with his military experience, proved of great value to the Ministry. The Militia Department [illegible] very much and more than [illegible] perhaps generally realised to the [illegible] valuable services performed by Col. [illegible] Col. Harrington, and Lt.-Col. Gibson.

THE HON. M. A. GALIPEAULT, M.P.P.,
Quebec's new Minister of Public Works and Labour

* *

Lt.-Col. Struan Robertson, O.B.E., O.C. Estates Branch, O.M.F.C. [illegible] tends to live in the Mother Country. [illegible] gone to Scotland.

* *

Brig.-General J. H. MacI[illegible]

* *

The Right Rev. Archimandrite A[illegible] Philipovsky, of Winnipeg, [illegible] pointed to succeed Bishop Alexander [illegible] the Russian Orthodox [illegible] Church in Canada by the Church [illegible] held at Mundare, Alberta. His jurisdiction extends over 200,000 [illegible] Canada, one-quarter of whom are in [illegible] West.

* *

Capt. W. A. Carrothers, D.F.C., 44th Bn. and R.A.F., of Winnipeg, is among the Canadian students taking the course in Economics at Edinburgh University. At the time of his enlistment he was senior student at Wesley College, University of Manitoba. He is making a special study of emigration.

* *

Miss Gladys E. Vaughan, of Wolfville, N.S., who has for a year past been doing American Y.M.C.A. work in London, is now in Paris on the way to Bielostock, in Poland, to engage in American Red Cross relief work.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The marriage has taken place of Miss Beatrice Marian Hall, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hall, East Sherbrooke, Que., to M. Arthur Farr, of Sherbrooke, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Farr, also of Sherbrooke.

* *

At Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, on September 1, Aimee Katherine Stanger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Stanger, was married to Lt.-Col. W. G. Turner, M.C., M.D., son of the late Hon. Richard Turner and Mrs. Turner, of Quebec. Lt.-Gen. Sir Richard and Lady Turner were among the guests.

* *

The marriage of Dorothy Vivian, second daughter of Lt.-Col. and Mrs. W. H. Bruce, to Mr. Verschoyle Philip Cronyn, second son of Major and Mrs. Hume Cronyn, of London, Ont., took place on August 21.

* *

The marriage took place in Victoria, B.C., on August 20, of Capt. Arthur Cuthbert Futcher, M.C., youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Futcher, Fowl Bay Road, to Winnifred Emilie Goodwin, youngest daughter of Mrs. W. F. Goodwin, of New York, late of Victoria.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. William I. Crombie, of Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter, Josephine Dean, to Harold Slade Leckie, formerly Lieutenant, R.N.V.R., son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Leckie, of Vancouver, B.C.

* *

The marriage took place in Victoria, B.C., on August 16, at Christ Church Cathedral, of Miss Frances Moule to Ca[illegible] George B. Sharpe, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Sharpe, of Salmon Arm, B.C., who recently returned from service overseas. Before going to British Columbia in 1909, the bride, who is a graduate of McGill University, was secretary of the Y.W.C.A. at Toronto.

FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The capital extended a warm greeting to the 550 officers and men of H.M.S. *Renown* and other ships. The chief event in connection with their visit was their inspection by Sir Robert Borden, on Parliament Hill. The party was welcomed and entertained *en route* at Quebec and Montreal.

——The enlarged Sparks Street branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia, located in the Canada Life Building, is attracting attention and has a fine appearance. Mr. R. G. Wallace is the manager.

——A record in construction work has been made on the Hunter block, the new million-dollar Government building on Queen Street. The Public Works, Civil Service Commission, Naval Department and Marine Services have already moved into the new building, which was only commenced in June, 1918.

TORONTO.—As a result of prohibition, the city has reduced its Police Force from 685 to 519 members. The Police Force was larger in 1911, with a population of 374,000, than it is now with 500,000. In 1915, before prohibition came into force, there was one policeman for every 693 of the population. Now there is one for every 963 people.

——The rumour that the north-west corner of King and Yonge Streets had been sold by the King Street Realty Co. is now confirmed, the Imperial Bank of Canada being the purchasers. It is the intention of the bank to erect a new modern building which will be one of the finest banking houses in Canada. On March 6, 1875, the bank first opened its doors for business in the Masonic Hall Building, Toronto Street.

——Toronto is favoured in having a number of fine hostels for the accommodation of the public, among the latest and best being the Hôtel Mossop, No. 58, Yonge Street.

——Major G. H. Basher has been appointed Governor of the Toronto Jail. In August, 1914, he enlisted as a private in the 3rd Bn., at that time being a member of the Toronto Police Force.

HAMILTON.—For a figure in excess of $50,000, it is said, the Dominion Canners, Ltd., have purchased the old Bell Telephone building on Hughson Street South, for head office purposes. The building is now occupied by the Canada Business College and a number of physicians and surgeons.

——The Board of Education has decided to appoint Mr. J. B. Turner Principal of the Hamilton Collegiate Institute, succeeding the late Dr. R. A. Thompson.

LONDON.—Statistics prepared by the Assessment Department give London a population exceeding 60,000 within the Corporation limits, or more than 65,000 if the adjoining suburban areas are counted. During the past two years London has made a net gain of 5,000. The newly-revised assessment shows that realty is now valued at $44,111,915, an increase of $2,404,000 over last year.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—At the annual meeting of the Fox Breeders' Association here it was stated by Mr. Chester McLure, manager of the Fur Sales Board, that there are 4,000 pairs of foxes in Island ranches, capitalised at $16,000,000, with an annual revenue from foxes and furs of $1,000,000. The Island will produce 6,000 pelts this season, or two-thirds of the output of the ranches in Canada and the United States.

— At the 54th annual prize meeting of the Provincial Rifle Association, Sergt. A. McCabe secured the Governor-General's silver medal for the highest aggregate. Mr. G. Russell Beer won the bronze medal. The Moore and McLeod match was won by a returned veteran, L. H. Coles, of Milton. He also won the Tyro Aggregate.

SOURIS. The contract for building the breakwater here has been let to Phillips & Mutch, of Charlottetown, at $53,750.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—Building in this city is active. During the first six months of 1919 building permits totalling $908,134 were issued, against $724,829 up to June 30, 1918.

——Mr. Philippe Dufour, M.L.A. for Charlevoix, has been awarded the gold medal of the Provincial Department of Agriculture for the best-kept farm in the Province.

——After being closed for over six months, the Dominion Alcohol Co. has re-opened its plant at Wotton, Wolfe Co. The firm manufactures charcoal and wood alcohol.

——On August 29 the Quebec Provincial Exhibition was officially opened by Mayor Lavigueur. Mr. L. A. Cannon, M.L.A., chairman of the Exhibition Commission, in welcoming the Mayor, spoke of the superior number and quality of the exhibits of all kinds and the unmistakable signs of renewed activity in agricultural and commercial pursuits.

SHERBROOKE.—General Sir Arthur Currie was a guest at the opening of the Exhibition here, on August 27. Other guests were:—The Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture, and Hon. Walter Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer, who were met by Mr. E. Winn Farwell, president of the Eastern Townships Agricultural Association. The Exhibition has been an unparalleled success

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN.—The St. John Town Planning Scheme, dealing with over 20,000 acres, has been approved by the Councils of the city and the county municipalities. The scheme has been prepared by the City Planning Commission in consultation with the Town Planning Branch of the Commission of Conservation. The Housing Act of New Brunswick is now on the statute books and a scheme has been prepared by the Province and approved by the Federal Government.

Capt. R. F. Armstrong, M.C., of St. John, N.B., has been appointed town manager of Woodstock, the first town in New Brunswick to adopt the town manager plan.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The Provincial Government has brought into effect the Act passed at the last session of the Legislature respecting the development of electrical energy from water power and other sources. This Act gave a Commission a certain authority over the water powers of the Province, and is intended to enable the people of Nova Scotia to get cheaper power for manufacturing and any other purposes. The Commission named is as follows:—Hon. E. H. Armstrong, of Halifax, Commissioner of Public Works and Mines; Mr. Frank C. Whitman, of Annapolis Royal; Mr. Robert H. McKay, of New Glasgow.

——On September 1—Labour Day—this city had its biggest procession, and the first since 1913. The Mayor rode with Mr. R. H. Eisner, president of the Trades and Labour Council.

——Mr. W. B. MacCoy, K.C., Director of Housing for Nova Scotia, states that the Dominion of Canada will lend money to the Government of Nova Scotia for a period of twenty years with interest at 5 per cent. for the purpose of promoting the erection of dwelling-houses. The idea is to put within the reach of all persons of moderate means, and particularly returned soldiers, the opportunity to acquire homes of their own at actual cost.

SYDNEY.—As an experiment, the local Furness-Withy office recently shipped 3,000 tons of coal by the steamer *Bratland*, a Norwegian ship, to Norway, and the local office has an order for another 10,000 tons.

FROM EAST TO WEST

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG. Speaking on the development of the natural resources of Manitoba, the Hon. Edward Brown pointed out that there were 73,000 square miles all spruce. Next to Sweden the Province possessed probably greater timber resources than any other country in the world. Then their water power was unlimited, and the country was rich in copper and gold. It was in consequence of this that the Minister saw great development ahead of Manitoba.

——Col. Charles Sowton, Commissioner of the Salvation Army, with headquarters here, has been selected for work of the Army in Sweden.

The Allen enterprises have been granted a permit for the construction of a new theatre on Donald Street: cost estimated at $200,000. Building permits for the year totalled over $1,301,000 up to August 31.

——An announcement made at the Law Courts states that there are more than 1,100 applications for divorce filed for hearing before the Court of King's Bench. In the majority of cases, the divorce applications are being made by returned soldiers. The cost of obtaining a divorce is from $200 upwards.

——Mr. H. A. Bowman, Assistant Deputy Minister of Public Works, has been selected as head of a new Department which will have charge of all reclamation work carried on by the Provincial Government, including drainage work. A recent investigation showed that there are 2,000,000 acres of swamp land in South-Eastern Manitoba, and there are at least 5,000,000 acres in the new portion. Much of this, it is believed, can be reclaimed.

——Over 1,000 miles of roads have been constructed throughout Manitoba during the summer of 1919, at a cost of $1,000,000, states Mr. A. McGillivray, the Highway Commissioner. The roads have been erected in 50 municipalities.

——St. Boniface Council has fixed the tax rate at 44.96 mills. This is higher than last year, but the assessment is $2,000,000 less.

BRANDON.—In the Methodist Church at Carroll, a bronze tablet, bearing the names of the 33 soldiers from the district who went overseas, was unveiled. The tablet was presented by the Devonshire Chapter Imperial Order Daughters of Empire of Carroll. The Rev. A. Willis, a returned soldier, gave a short address.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—Last year only 325 horses were exported out of a total of a little more than 1,000,000 in the Province. Out of a total of 1,279,331 cattle, however, 166,856 were shipped out, netting a total of $12,514,200. The total value of garden produce raised was $1,500,000. In his report, the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture says:—In 1880 the Province of Ontario was producing 84 per cent. of the wheat crops of the Dominion; in 1890 this proportion had been reduced to one-half by the development of wheat growing in Manitoba, where 38 per cent. of the wheat was grown. By 1910, however, Saskatchewan had forged ahead and become the premier wheat-growing Province of Canada, with a production record of 57 per cent. of the total crop (Canada, 393,542,600 bushels; Saskatchewan, 224,312,000).

——The contract for the new Government office building in Regina has been let to the Poole Construction Co. here for $149,962. A separate contract for the plumbing and heating was awarded at the same time to the Regina Plumbing Co. for $14,532.

——Brig.-General Alex. Ross, C.M.G., D.S.O., will command Military District 12, succeeding Col. J. O. Cross, D.S.O., who will resume law practice here.

* * *

For valuable services in connection with the transport of troops during the war, Capt. Bertram Fox Hayes, R.N.R., commander of the *Olympic*, has been made a K.C.M.G.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON. Furs from the North arrived here last month by the Alberta and Great Waterways Line, which represent years of work of thousands of trappers and of hundreds of collecting and trading posts in the Far North. Some are consigned to the Hudson's Bay Co. and J. H. Bryan of this city: 222 bales of 23,921 lbs. to the former, and 101 bales of 9,418 lbs. to the latter. In addition, there are numerous smaller shipments, the total value being about $500,000. These furs are now on their way to their final destination, and many of them will have travelled by ocean, lake, river, dog-team, and by packs over trails on snowshoes when their journey is done.

——The demand for Grande Prairie farm lands continues strong, and a great influx of settlers from Southern Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Western States is taking place. Numerous purchases of farm lands are being made, the prices ranging from $15 to $30 per acre.

——Very satisfactory accounts of conditions in the Peace River country are given by some of the returned veterans who recently went there to locate on land in the neighbourhood of Grouard.

CALGARY.—Mr. G. R. Dolan, of this city, has received the appointment of Principal of the Regina Collegiate School, to succeed Dr. Norman F. Black. Mr. Dolan has recently been engaged as Inspector of Schools in Alberta, and has been connected with educational work for 15 years or more.

——Mr. A. C. Lipsett has been made city passenger and ticket agent for the Grand Trunk Pacific here. He succeeds Mr. R. H. Merritt, who has been transferred to Seattle. Mr. Lipsett entered the service of the G.T.P. as train agent at Winnipeg, June 1, 1912.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VANCOUVER.—Further additions will be made to the Hôtel Vancouver. The north-west corner of the building is the portion destined to be remodelled to provide increased accommodation.

——Machinery is being removed from the plants of the old Vancouver Breweries Co., on Seventh Avenue, and the Union Brewing Co., of Nanaimo, to be shipped immediately to Japan. The new company in Japan, known as the Anglo-Japanese Brewing Co., has been organised with a paid-up capital of $1,000,000. Mr. George Reifle, son of Mr. Henry Reifle, head of the British Columbia Breweries, formed the concern after a year's residence at Tokyo.

This city is to have a woollen mill to manufacture tweeds, yarns, blankets and similar products. A group of local business men have interested themselves in the matter, headed by Mr. Gordon Jonah, of the Jonah-Pratt Co., who is provisional president. The site is already secured, with trackage and wharfage.

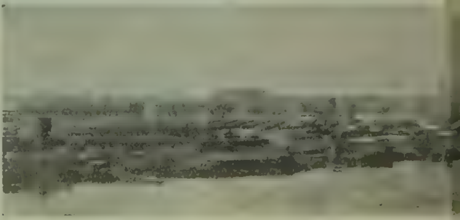
Mr. M. J. Crehan, Municipal Accountant, after a business visit to the Okanagan Valley, reports that returned soldiers are making good in that district. At Penticton the assistant city clerk is a returned man: at Summerland and at Armstrong the city clerks are returned men: at Vernon the city accountant is a veteran, while on the Coldstream estate from the assistant manager down practically all the employees are veterans. The Okanagan United Fruit Growers' and the Armstrong Growers' Association also employ returned men in important positions, and are entirely satisfied. Mr. Crehan also visited many soldier-settlers in the Valley, who have taken up land under the Federal Land Settlement Scheme. In every case he found them happily settled.

* *

About forty ex-officers met on Tuesday at the Criterion Restaurant, London, W., and were selected by Brig.-General A. C. Critchley to proceed to Mexico and there found a British colony on an estate of a million acres.

WITH THE PRINCE OF W

THE MANITOBA PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT BUILDING, WINNIPEG.



WINNIPEG. FR

SASKATOON, FROM ACROSS

MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG,
Showing the Canadian Bank of Commerce on the extreme right.

THE BUSINESS SEC

A GENERAL

S IN WESTERN CANADA.

[illegible] RIVER

THE ALBERTA PROVINCIAL PA[illegible]

ASKATCHEWAN RIVER

NTON

FIRST STREET, EDMONTON,
Showing the Board of Trade Office and King Edward Hotel.

LGARY

$2,000,000 FROM AUCTION SALES.

O.M.F.C. Surplus Material and Equipment.

In previous wars the sales of surplus material and equipment have realised a mere song, but nowadays a different story can be told.

Since the date of the Armistice, less than a year ago, the Canadian military authorities in Great Britain have held twenty-six auction sales, in addition to the disposal of 1,577 horses, and, as a result of these, a sum approximating $2,000,000 will find its way back into the pockets of the Canadian taxpayers.

Immediately after the Armistice was concluded, the Minister of the Overseas Forces (Sir Edward Kemp) sanctioned the disposal of all surplus stores that were available for sale. The Overseas Disposal Board and the Salvage Department of the Quartermaster-General's Department were subsequently amalgamated with the functions of the Overseas Purchasing Committee, which has supervision over all expenditures made on behalf of the O.M.F.C., and which directs the operations in the disposal of all surplus Army stores.

The following personnel of the Overseas Purchasing Committee was appointed:—Lt.-Col. T. Gibson, C.M.G., D.S.O., Toronto (chairman); Col. W. R. Ward, C.B.E., Accountant-General, Ottawa; Major P. D. Saylor, C.A.M.C.; and Capt. D. E. Dewar, Ordnance Corps, Toronto (secretary). The duties of the Director of Sales were amalgamated with those of the Director of Contracts, this important position being filled by Lt.-Col. W. J. Simpson, C.A.S.C., of Winnipeg.

Since the date of the Armistice, the following sales have been held:—Stationery and typewriters, 6; dental supplies and equipment, 3; Ordnance stores, 10; and mechanical transport vehicles and spare parts, 7.

A Ready Market for Surplus Stores.

The policy of the Disposals Board has been to offer the surplus stores for sale by auction immediately following the evacuation of an area by the troops. It was considered advisable to dispose of the stores with as little delay as possible, not only because the personnel employed were released from duty, and were thus available for repatriation, but also because it had been realised that the purchasing public would bid more for the supplies at the present time than could be obtained at a later date, when the manufacturers were able to supply the public with new goods.

This policy has been amply justified by the results of the sales, and it is reported that all commodities of general utility, such as textiles (including towels, sheets, blankets, and part-worn clothing), typewriters and stationery supplies, and Ordnance stores, suitable for household use, have in many instances realised prices greater than the original cost of the articles.

Commodities of a purely military character, and which are not suitable for use in their present form, such as leather machine-gun cases, which the purchaser must cut up and sell as half-sole-leather for boots, have naturally only realised the price of raw material. Tools, hardware, and ironmongery have been in exceptional demand, and have sold at good prices. The sale of surplus dental equipment attracted a very large number of buyers, who bid liberally for the supplies offered.

With regard to medical stores and surgical supplies, the policy of the Department has been to ship the greater quantity to Canada, as the great bulk of such stores can be utilised immediately in hospitals at home.

Forthcoming Auction Sales.

At the present time (a *Canada* representative was told) the Director of Contracts has arranged for a sale of typewriters on September 24, at 38, Pulteney Street; a sale of mechanical transport spare parts on September 29 and 30, at 138, Oxford Street; and for a further sale of motor cars and spare parts during the period October 13-18 inclusive.

A sale of surplus Ordnance stores will be held at Liphook for five days commencing October 20. Present indications are that these sales will complete the work of the Disposals Board, and wind up the operations of the Canadian Forces in so far as the Department is concerned.

The well-known auctioneering firm of Messrs. Geering and Colyer, of Ashford, Kent, have conducted the sales on behalf of the Canadian Government, and it is understood that their work in this connection has been of the most satisfactory character.

* *

After 26 days' imprisonment on charges of seditious conspiracy, Chief Justice Mathers last week released eight Winnipeg strike leaders on bail of $4,000 each and two sureties of $2,000 each. The Judge held the Court not to be justified in refusing bail for the sole reason that the public safety might be endangered by permitting the accused to be at large. Judges Macdonald and Metcalfe concurred in Chief Justice Mathers's judgment. As the strike leaders left gaol (says the *Times* correspondent) they were cheered by a crowd of 15,000 [illegible]

Smart and Fashionable
Tea Frocks
at Special Prices.

All our tea frocks are our exclusive designs, and are made by our own skilled workers from high-grade materials. The cut, shape and finish are invariably excellent.

PRACTICAL TEA FROCK (as sketch) in rich quality velvet, simple design with fulness at sides to form pannier effect, trimmed fur and finished with straight belt of velvet. In black and a variety of shades.

PRICE
6½ Gns.

Also in rich quality satin beaute in a variety of fashionable shades at the same price.

FURS AT SUMMER PRICES. During September all Furs will be marked at Special Summer Prices.
Fur renovations and re modelling should be put in hand now. The new Winter models are all in stock and can be copied

Debenham & Freebody
Wigmore Street.
(Cavendish Square) London W.

THE BEYOND SEAS ASSOCIATION.

Presentation to the Duchess of Norfolk.

In acknowledgment of their services in connection with the Beyond Seas Association, the Duchess of Norfolk and Sir Ernest Hatch were last week, at Norfolk House, St. James's Square, made the recipients of presentations from members of the Royal Club for Ladies from Beyond the Seas.

Lord Morris, who presided and made the presentation, said their object had been to make the Dominion ladies as happy as possible. It seemed such an opportunity would never occur again to show them something of English home life. In this they could never have succeeded had it not been for the untiring interest of the Duchess of Norfolk and to the assistance given by Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll and Princess Marie-Louise.

The other speakers included Lady Drummond, representing Canada; Sir Frederick Young, representing Australia; and General Sir Henry Lukin, representing South Africa.

Norfolk House, with its fine furniture, valuable paintings, and fine tapestries, was lent to the Association by the Duchess of Norfolk as it stood, no restrictions whatever being imposed. Canadian ladies, among others, thus obtained not only the privilege of seeing the interior of one of the finest ducal residences in London, but enjoyed the unique privilege of making it their temporary home. The Duchess having expressed her willingness to continue the loan of Norfolk House, the Club will continue to be kept going for the next six months.

* *

Brigadier-General R. Manley Sims, Agent-General for Ontario, has made a present of 600 cases of Ontario peaches to military hospitals in the London area. These peaches are surplus stores left behind after the Canadians had left England, and were the gift of the women of Ontario to the soldiers

Mr. Thomas Gelley, Assistant Commissioner of Immigration and Colonisation at Winnipeg, has been promoted to be Commissioner. Mr. Gelley has been acting as Commissioner since April last, following upon the appointment of Mr. J. Bruce Walker to take charge of publicity in the West for the Immigration Department. The new Commissioner, who was born at St. Levis, Quebec, in 1860, has lived in Manitoba for 37 years. He was engaged in farming for a number of years at St. Norbert, and from 1886 to 1892 was a member of the Manitoba Legislature.

DEEDS THAT WON THE D.C.M.

Gallantry of N.C.O.s and Men in the "Last Hundred Days."

"London Gazette" Supplement, September (Continued.)

57889 Sgt. W. B. Mackie, 20th Bn.

From Feb. 25 to Sept. 16, 1918, for eminent devotion to duty and conspicuous gallantry in action. During the recent advance in front of Amiens, with admirable disregard for his own safety, he faithfully carried out his own important duties, and then pressed forward, and was an inspiring example of courage and confidence to all about him. In the front line he has rendered notable service in inflicting punishment upon the enemy and capturing prisoners.

24278 Sgt. J. F. MacLean, 13th Bn.

At La Chavatte, on Aug. 17, 1918, two Lewis guns of the assaulting company were put out of action, and under heavy shell fire he repaired and got one gun into action in time for the attack and took part in the operation, using his gun with such deadly precision that he inflicted many casualties on the enemy, and later completely repulsed a movement by a hostile battle patrol to outflank our troops. His marked initiative and personal courage were undoubtedly a great factor in the success of the attack.

90929 Bdr. V. G. Mew, 2nd Div. T.M. Bty.

From Jan., 1916, to Sept., 1918, for continuous gallantry and marked efficiency, particularly during the Amiens and Arras operations. He was in charge of a trench-mortar gun crew, and during the Amiens battle was able to bring his gun into action, and on several occasions knocked out the hostile machine guns. During the Arras battle, Sept. 2, he went over with the infantry and did excellent work. Though wounded he continued to fire a captured machine gun on the enemy until ammunition was exhausted.

5494 B.Q.M.S. (Actg. B.S.M.) P. J. Murphy, R.C.H.A.

His cool courage and great keenness under the most dangerous conditions have on several occasions helped greatly to keep up the morale of his battery during the operations. On the Somme, from March 21 to April 5, 1918, he kept up the supply of ammunition to his battery under the heaviest shell and machine-gun fire. On Aug. 8, 1918, at Beaucourt, his great coolness under heavy machine-gun fire had a great effect in steadying and encouraging the drivers in the wagon line.

222686 Sgt. J. R. Murray, 85th Bn.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the "Llandovery Castle" operations in front of Amiens on Aug. 10, 1918. He led his platoon in the face of heavy enemy machine-gun fire to their objective after several hours of hard, steady fighting. Throughout the battle he was constantly among the men, encouraging them onward, and their success was largely due to his direction. At the consolidation he proved of great value to his company commander.

408641 Cpl. J. Myles, 1st Div. T.M. By.

He arrived in France in March, 1916, and has served continuously with his battery since that date. He has taken part in every operation, in the majority of cases acting as a No. 1 of a gun crew. His services have always been of the best, and the example of fearlessness and initiative which he has always set has inspired all ranks.

877630 Sgt. A. Nauffts, 25th Bn.

For conspicuous courage and initiative during the period from Feb. 25, 1918, to Sept. 16, 1918. He took part in two raids on the enemy lines in front of Neuville Vitasse on May 21 and June 13, and did excellent work. Early in the attack east of Arras, on Aug. 27, his platoon officer becoming a casualty, he took over command of the platoon, and it was due entirely to his personal skill that the platoon arrived at the final objective with a minimum of casualties. His work throughout the whole period under review was of the highest order.

115037 L.-Cpl. G. W. O'Reilly, Fort Garry Horse.

On Aug. 10, 1918, he made a most daring reconnaissance under heavy shell fire in the vicinity of Damery and brought back valuable information. He again went into action with the charge on Z Wood. During the charge his horse was shot from under him. Not being able to continue, he returned over open country swept by heavy machine-gun fire to obtain stretchers for the wounded. He went back with them and rendered great assistance while under heavy fire. This man has shown great gallantry and devotion to duty at all times.

435785 Sgt. J. C. Parish, 50th Bn.

He has at all times performed his duties as transport sergeant in the most praiseworthy manner, setting a very fine example to all in the transport section. He displayed an utter disregard for his personal safety in bringing forward rations, ammunition and supplies to the battalion when in the line very often under heavy shell fire. Throughout the operations his work was excellent.

210962 C.S.M. W. G. Powers, 58th Bn.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the attack on enemy lines on Aug. 8, 1918. During this attack he showed great coolness in directing a number of men of his company to outflank an enemy position, while he himself led a section through heavy fire, and succeeded in capturing the enemy post. Previous to and since this action he has rendered invaluable service with the battalion, and his work in many operations has been most commendable.

843 Armr. S. Sgt. H. Ruddick, 1st M.G. Bn.

During the Amiens and Arras operations in Aug. and Sept. 1918, he was in charge of an emergency lorry containing armourer's shop, spare guns and emergency material. He pushed his lorry forward fearlessly under heavy fire, keeping in close touch with the batteries in action. During the course of the operations he renewed and repaired guns under difficult conditions, keeping batteries complete in guns and spare parts at all times.

85805 Sgt. H. Russell, 6th Bde., C.F.A.

For consistent good work and devotion to duty since the arrival of the 2nd C.D.A. in France. He has lately been acting sergeant-major at the guns, and has at all times shown great initiative and ability in carrying out his work. Recently under heavy shell fire he rescued one of the personnel of a gun crew who was wounded. This is only one of the many occasions when he has set a fine example of courage and devotion to duty.

79603 Sgt. J. B. Rust, 2nd M.G. Bn.

East of Amiens, Aug. 8-16. East of Arras, Aug. 26-28, 1918. During an attack near Amiens he assumed command of a section of four machine-guns owing to officer casualties. The advance was held up by enemy machine-gun fire. With the greatest boldness he first made a most difficult reconnaissance, and then brought forward his section to a favourable position, from which he directed fire upon the enemy's machine-guns, and effectively silenced them. He has invariably shown courage under fire.

42374 Sgt. J. Rycroft, M.M., 3rd Bde., C.F.A.

For gallant services rendered when acting as battery sergeant-major at the guns throughout the Amiens and Arras battles. On one occasion during the latter battle his battery was in close support of the attacking infantry, and subjected to heavy machine-gun fire, as well as shell fire. The casualties were heavy. Although twice wounded by splinters, he showed marked coolness and initiative in assisting the unwounded officers to reorganise the gun crews and keep the guns firing continuously.

1261668 Armr. S.-Sgt. H. L. Scott, C.O.C., attd. 7th Sge. Bty., C.G.A.

For continuous good service during period Feb. 25 to Sept. 16, 1918. His expert knowledge and close attention to duty has resulted in the guns of his battery being kept continually in action, with exception of cases which could not possibly be handled out of ordnance workshops. He has performed the most arduous duties under very trying circumstances and very heavy shell fire and was once wounded in the performance of his duty.

148640 C.S.M. F. C. Sims, 78th Bn.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the period from Feb. 25 to Sept. 16-17, 1918. During periods of trench holding this N.C.O. performed his arduous duties with courage and cheerfulness under all conditions. During the "Llandovery Castle" operations in front of Amiens—Aug. 18—and the attack on "Drocourt-Queant" line—September—his fine example under the most trying conditions was a great incentive to the men of his company.

749150 Pte. A. B. Smith, 14th Bn.

For most conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an attack in the Amiens Sector on Aug. 8-9, 1918. Whilst employed as a linesman operating under heavy machine-gun and snipers' fire he was responsible for the successful establishment of communication. Encountering several enemy, he rushed forward and disposed of them with his bayonet. Later, when the final objective was reached and the enemy was massing for a counter-attack, he stood up under heavy fire and sent an important message by flag for assistance. He has consistently shown great courage.

11051 Sgt. B. B. Smith, 4th Bn.

For continuous good work and devotion to duty since he came to France with his battalion in February, 1915, as a private, and he has served continuously in both all ordinary trench tours, and also practically every operation taken part in by his battalion. At Mount Sorrel he gained promotion to corporal for his coolness and ability as a leader under heavy fire. His work during the Somme offensive in 1916 was of the same reliable quality, and as a platoon sergeant at Vimy and Fresnoy his gallantry was most conspicuous.

45210 R.S.M. W. Smylie, H.Q., 1st Bde., Engrs.

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of the brigade transport during the battles east of Amiens, Aug., 1918, and east of Arras, Sept., 1918. On several occasions in the forward area, when the transport was being heavily shelled and bombed, both on the roads and when parked, he encouraged his men by his fine example, working unceasingly in the open, attending to both men and horses, and by his determination and quick action only two horses were killed throughout both these battles.

333891 Sgt. F. A. Southcott, 8th A. Bde., C.F.A.

During the period Feb. 25, 1918, to Sept. 16, 1918, he constantly showed great initiative and devotion to duty. On the night of Aug. 13-14 the battery was going into action through the town of Rouvroy, and he was in charge of gun team. The enemy suddenly put an intense fire of high explosives on the cross roads. He, displaying great courage, pulled his gun team together and moved them to a flank. He then returned to the shelled area, had wounded dressed and despatched to a dressing station, and cleared the road of dead horses.

57286 Cpl. A. E. Speare, 20th Bn.
As N.C.O. in charge of his company signalling section he has on many occasions rendered outstanding service. He has served with his company since its formation, and has taken a most prominent part in practically every operation in which the battalion has been engaged. With splendid organising ability, and with utter disregard for personal safety, he has frequently maintained communication between his company and battalion headquarters under heavy enemy fire

792 C S.M. C. Spurgeon, P.P.C.L.I.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty from Dec., 1914, to Sept., 1918. He has served with his battalion in several engagements, and has on all occasions conducted himself in a most praiseworthy manner. On different occasions when officers have become casualties he has taken their places and has rallied the men, and led them in a most gallant and capable manner. Particularly was this noticeable at Parvillers on Aug. 14, 1918, when he saved his company, which was in a most critical situation.

300819 B.S.M. P. H. Stanley, 10th Bde., C.F.A.
During the period Feb. 25 to Sept. 16, 1918, the conduct of this man has been admirable. On two occasions, Aug. 12 and 14, when the wagon lines were heavily bombed, he took charge, and displayed splendid judgment and coolness in moving the horse lines, and undoubtedly was responsible for keeping the casualties at a minimum.

500584 Sgt. F. Stock, 3rd Pontoon Bde., T.U., Engrs.
For gallantry and devotion to duty many times when in charge of horse transport. On one occasion on the Arras-Cambrai road, near Vis-en-Artois, on Aug. 27, 1918, when carrying material forward under very heavy shelling and many casualties occurred, he gathered together the remainder and continued work, materially helping in the success of the operations.

1518 R.Q.M.S. S. G. Stoddart, 8th Bn.
During the period from Feb. 25 until Sept. 5, 1918, he was a C.Q.M.S. He has never missed a day in carefully supervising the transportation and distribution of his company's rations, etc., to the men in and out of the line under all conditions. On the night of July 21-22, 1918, while accompanying rations, he was wounded in the face by enemy shrapnel, but remained at duty. During the battles near Amiens and Arras in August his conduct was conspicuously gallant, and his devotion to duty very marked.

86981 B.S.M. P. Studdert, 4th Bde., C.F.A.
During the recent operations he proved himself to be thoroughly reliable in every way. On many occasions he had to act on his own initiative when there were no officers available, and his judgment and knack in getting things done has solved many difficult situations, especially in regard to ammunition supply. On several occasions in the Arras operations, when the wagon lines were shelled, by his coolness and ability the lives of men and horses were saved.

89068 Sgt. L. B. Taylor, "E" By., A.A., C.F.A.
For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on several occasions since Feb. 25, 1918, particularly on Aug. 29, 1918. He was in charge of one gun of an anti-aircraft section which was heavily shelled by guns of large calibre, both guns were set on fire and unable to move, and, in spite of the heavy shelling and bursting of shell in the ammunition racks, he proceeded to put out the fire by throwing shovelfuls of sand on the racks. His gallant conduct was chiefly responsible for saving the guns from destruction.

86863 B.S.M. P. Thorne, M.M., 2nd D.A.C., C.F.A.
He has proved his ability and efficiency in France since Sept., 1915, as sergeant, and since June, 1916, as B.S.M. During the operations on the Amiens and Arras fronts his work in charge of ammunition details has been uniformly good. On occasions when his lines have been shelled his conduct has been such as to set a very fine example to the men of his section.

161126 Cpl. H. Tomlinson 2nd C.M.R. (B.C.)
For consistent fearless devotion to duty as a battalion scout and observer. He has shown great ability and initiative in his work, and on numerous occasions has obtained valuable information when on patrol and forward observation posts.

5767 C.Q.M.S. J. G. Waterfield, 1st Div. Sig. Coy.
He has seen service in France since Feb., 1915, and has continuously shown very marked devotion to duty, more especially during the period from March till Sept. 15, 1918, when during both the Amiens operation and the Drocourt-Queant operations he worked unceasingly in keeping both supplies and technical stores moved up to the forward sections, himself going up under shell fire to insure the carrying out of all arrangements, thereby enabling communication being kept through during both operations.

460664 Sgt. J. C. Wherrett, M.M., 44th Bn.
For marked gallantry and devotion to duty throughout operations east of Amiens, August, and at Dury, Sept., 1918. He acted as special runner with battalion headquarters, and repeatedly carried out tasks under heavy enemy fire with invariable success. He has been of great value during attacks in ascertaining the position of forward troops, and has displayed fine personal initiative in assisting to reorganise stragglers and to guide parties.

107607 Sgt. J. C. Wilson, 2nd C.M.R. (B.C.).
As battalion pioneer sergeant during the past three years he has done splendid work and shown great devotion to duty. He has at all times shown great initiative and untiring energy under shell fire in the handling of dumps and bringing up of material.

19480 Cpl. J. Winters, Sig. Trp., Engrs., Cav. Bde.
On Aug. 10, 1918, he carried despatches to and fro on the Roye road under heavy machine gun and artillery fire. He worked continuously for two hours, showing great devotion to duty and an utter disregard to his personal safety. Previous to this he worked for several days in March, 1918, within a hundred yards of the enemy, carrying despatches and scouting for the advanced troops, many times being far in advance of our own troops. His machine was finally destroyed by shell fire.

INEXPENSIVE JUMPERS.

THESE Jumpers have been designed to meet the demand for new and inexpensive garments and which at the same time foreshadow the mode for Autumn both in line and fabric. They are made in our own workrooms from exclusive materials unsurpassed for quality.

NEW JUMPER in good quality crepe de chine with three new rouleaux bands open at sides, short sleeves with bands to correspond, narrow belt of crepe de chine in all delicate colourings and black and white.

PRICE
49/6

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET
LONDON W.1

192978 Sgt. G. A. Young, 72nd Bn
He has served in practically all the engagements in which the battalion has taken part since coming to France in August, 1916. On April 9, 1917, in the battle of Vimy Ridge, he showed marked courage and determination under the most trying circumstances, having led his platoon through a very heavy barrage to attack the enemy. At Passchendaele, during the attack on Crest Farm on Oct. 30, 1917, he again showed great gallantry and initiative. With two men he captured 14 enemy within five minutes of zero.

NEWFOUNDLAND FORCE.

974 A/C.Q.M.S. W. Haynes, 1st Bn.
He has shown conspicuous gallantry and powers of leading as a platoon commander, and his services have been very noteworthy. On one occasion in April, south of Neuve-Eglise, when the enemy were attacking in force and had broken through on the left flank of the battalion, he grasped the situation at once, and under heavy fire led his platoon forward and counter-attacked. He drove the enemy back, reorganised the line, and held it against further attack. He has previously shown great capacity as a platoon commander.

CANADIANS IN IMPERIAL FORCES.

S/10160 Sgt. G. Hilton, 5th Bn., Cam. Highrs. (Toronto).
As transport sergeant he has throughout performed his duties with exceptional ability. On many occasions he has been exposed to heavy shelling while bringing up convoys to the line. At such times he has always shown marked resource and courage. He is an exceptionally hard-working and conscientious N.C.O., and the high standard and general good turnout of the transport in this battalion owes much to his influence.

* *

The Canadian Pay Office (Millbank, S.W.) announce that applications for War Service Gratuity under the amended Order-in-Council, extending the provisions of the scheme to men who served in Great Britain but not in France, are now being dealt with.

Two hundred Canadian patients left the Ontario Military Hospital, Orpington, last week in order to proceed on their way back to Canada. In the crowd of relatives and friends who saw the troops away was the wife of a sergeant. She saw her husband off, but just after the train had gone she was taken to the hospital, where she gave birth to a boy

COMMISSIONS &c., FOR CANADIANS. From the "London Gazette."

Commands and Staff.—The undermentioned relinqu[illegible]

Personal Staff.—A.D.C.: Temp. Lt. G. W. Beveridge, Ca[illegible] Temp. Lt. J. McG. Humphrey, M.C., Que. Regt.

General Staff.—G.S.Os. 1st Grade: Temp. Lt.-Col. R. O. Alexander, D.S.O., Que. Regt. 2nd Grade: T. Maj. (now T./Lt.-Col.) N. D. Perry, D.S.O., 1st C. Ont. Regt. 3rd Grade: Temp. Capt. W. C. Merston, M.C., D.C.M., B. Col. Regt.

A.G.'s and Q.M.G.'s Staff.—A.A.G.: Temp. Maj. H. Bla[illegible] Gen. List. D.A.A.G.: Temp. Maj. A. E. Duncanson, Engrs.

Special Appointments.—Temp. Lt.-Col. C. A. Corrigan, D.S.O., C.A.S.C., ceases to be graded for purposes of pay under S.P. Cl. [illegible] Temp. Lt.-Col. A. W. Pryce-Jones, Sask. Regt., ceases to be graded for pay as a Staff Lt., 1st Cl., and remains secd. Temp. Col. J. L. R. Parsons, C.M.G., D.S.O., Sask. Regt., ceases to be graded for pay under S.P., Cl. 5.

Attached to Headquarter Units.—Brig. Majs.: Temp. Maj. S. D. Armour, Br. Col. Regt. Temp. Maj. F. M. Bressey, M.C., Man. Regt. Staff Capts.: Temp. Maj. W. T. Daniel, Sask. Regt. Temp. Capt. P. S. Conroy, Sask. Regt.; Temp. Capt. W. J. Finney, Art.; Temp. Capt. D'A. C. Higgins, Art.; Temp. Capt. H. D. Ives, Que. Regt.; Temp. Capt. J. C. Hunter, Man. Regt.; Temp. Maj. E. M. Thomson, Sask. Regt.; Temp. Lt. F. M. Stanton, Art., and relinquishes act. rank Capt.; Temp. Capt. M. O'Halloran, M.C., Art.; Temp. Lt. D. B. Weldon, M.C., Ont. Regt. Staff Lt.: Temp. Lt. D. W. Ferrier, M.C., Art.

ONE OF THE DOMINION EXPRESS COMPANY'S NEW FIVE-TON THORNEYCROFT LORRIES.

The company have recently experienced such a remarkable increase of traffic to and from Canada that they have had to supplement their fleet of lorries in London and Liverpool with this heavier type of vehicle.

Headquarters of Administrative Services and Departments.—A.D.M.S.: Temp. Lt.-Col. G. J. Boyce, D.S.O., C.A.M.C. D.A.D.M.S.: Temp. Maj. S. Ellis, C.A.M.C.

Memoranda.—The undermentioned relinquish their appts. as Orderly Officers: Temp. Lt. W. J. Hyde, Art.; Temp. Lt. C. D. Craig, Que. R.; Temp. Lt. C. J. Allan, Art.; Temp. Lt. E. A. Burns, 1st Cen. Ont. Regt.; Temp. Lt. F. H. Easterbrook, M.C., Alberta Regt.; Temp. Lt. J. Craig, D.C.M., Engrs.; Temp. Lt. C. R. Smith, Art. Temp. Brig.-Gen. J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., to be temp. Maj.-Gen.

Cavalry.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) F. H. M. Codville, M.C., to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) J. B. Trotter, M.C., to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.: H. A. Judd, J. W. Barnard, M.C., R. A. Blaydon.

Artillery.—Temp. Majs. (act. Lt.-Cols.) to be temp. Lt.-Cols.: G. G. Blackstock, M.C., A. A. Durkee. Temp. Capts. (act. Majs.) to be temp. Majs.: G. M. Carrie, C. P. Fee, L. M. Hughes. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.: P. H. Mills, J. B. Denby, A. B. Mortimer, B. E. K. Weldie, J. C. Murchie, D. B. Webster.

Engineers.—Temp. Lt. (act. Maj.) N. C. Qua to be temp. Capt. (Aug. 28, 1918), Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) N. C. Qua to be temp. Maj. (Feb. 28, 1919). Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.: H. S. Cooper, C. J. Fox, M.C. Temp. Lt. (act. Hon. Capt. and Qr.-Mr.) J. Keyes to be Hon. Capt. and Qr.-Mr.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.: J. Keltie, G. C. McElhinney.

New Brunswick Regiment.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) C. G. Porter to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) C. F. Leonard, D.S.O., to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.: A. L. Philps, W. H. Carling, M.C., J. R. Calkin, R. H. Arnold, C. W. Pickard, R. A. Sellwood.

Quebec Regiment.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) H. Molson, M.C., to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) S. M. Bosworth to be temp. Lt.-Col. (Mar. 12, 1919). Temp. Capt. (act. Lt.-Col.) S. M. Bosworth to be temp. Maj. (Sept. 12, 1918). Temp. Capts. (act. Majs.) to be temp. Majs.: D. C. Skinner, O.B.E., B. G. Languedoc, V. E. Duclos, M.C. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.: J. Long, W. H. Chalmers, T. Hodgson, M.C., F. R. Richardson, D. R. Smith, H. McM. Scott, M.C., P. J. McLaughlin, J. B. T. Montgomery, M.M., A. W. Logie, M.C., R. M. Hebden, A. I. Howell, F. S. Stowell, M.C., [illegible] H. R. Blair. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) C. J. Tidm[illegible] the act. rank of Capt. and appt. as Adjt. Temp. Lt. S. Humphries to be act. Capt.

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Majs. (act. Lt.-Cols.) to be temp. Lt.-Cols.: R. F. Parkinson, D.S.O., A. S. English. Temp. Capts. (act. Majs.) to be temp. Majs.: G. C. Carvell, M.C., J. Scott, D.C.M. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.: I. A. McGibbon, J. H. W. Cobb, M.C., A. N. B. Mortimer, M.C., E. W. Edward.

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Capts. (act. Majs.) to be temp. Majs.: H. M. Harman, J. Annand, W. Maybin, M.C., M.M., B. R. Gale. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.: E. A. Thomas, J. B. Rigg, G. W. Chester, G. L. Lumsden, J. M. Knowles, J. I. Monteith, W. F. Hay, R. M. Hood, P. S. D. Harding, C. E. McRae, M.C., J. E. G. Robinson, E. Roberts, G. F. Hinckesman. Temp. Lt. (act. Hon. Capt. and Qr.-Mr.) C. I. Laing to be Hon. Capt. and Qr.-Mr.

2nd Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Majs. (act. Lt.-Cols.) to be temp. Lt.-Cols.: S. J. Huggins, O.B.E., E. J. W. Ryan, D.S.O. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.: J. R. Cockburn, M.C., G. W. Hall, W. Holland, E. E. Showler, F. A. N. Hau'tain, S. W. Davis. Temp. Lt. (act. Hon. Capt. and Qr.-Mr.) P. S. Foulds to be Hon. Capt. and Qr.-Mr.

Western Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Maj. S. M. Tate, O.B.E., to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Capts. (act. Majs.) to be temp. Majs.: F. G. Bargess, M.C., J. F. MacLaren, M.C. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.: K. D. McKay, G. S. Brooks, H. H. Riddell, G. Baldwin.

Manitoba Regiment.—Temp. Lt.-Col. (act. Col.) J. E. Leckie, C.M.G., D.S.O., to be temp. Col. (May 16, 1919). Temp. Majs. (act. Lt.-Cols.) to be temp. Lt.-Cols.: R. B. S. Burton, O.B.E., W. K. Chandler, D.S.O. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) T. Cooper to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.: G. L. Geddie, M.C., H. S. Hanson, D.S.O., M.C., C. D. Manson, W. C. H. Pinkham, A. F. Watts, H. Axford, D.F.C., J. P. MacKinnon, M.C., R. F. Macnaughton, D.S.O., F. Cox, T. A. Vipond, C. A. Hill.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) E. J. Clark, M.C., to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.: A. C. Clendenning, T. Kennedy, H. Roberston, D. Campbell, E. Ross, M.C., R. G. Marshall, E. Gibbs, A. I. Wilkinson, C. R. Gilpin, M.C., A. Rackham.

Alberta Regiment.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) W. H. Hewgill, O.B.E., to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.): J. M. Jephson, R. S. Tallack, H. P. R. Brown, P. W. Brown, E. D. Allen, W. Hunter, M.M., W. E. Hamilton, W. E. Roberts, M.C., W. H. Edwards.

British Columbia Regiment.—Temp. Majs. (act. Lt.-Cols.) to be temp. Lt.-Cols.: R. Bell-Irving, O.B.E., F. B. Wilson, O.B.E., R. MacGowan. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) J. W. Robson to be temp. Maj. (Aug. 8, 1919), Temp. Lt. (act. Maj.) J. W. Robson to be temp. Capt. (Sept. 1, 1918). Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.: F. Barkshire, F. E. Williams. Hon. Lt. (act. Hon. Capt.) S. B. W. d'Esterre to be Hon. Capt.

C.M.G.C.—Temp. Capts. (act. Majs.) to be temp. Majs.: F. W. Burnham, A. Eastham, D.S.O., M.C., W. J. Forbes-Mitchell, D.S.O. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.: W. A. Holloway, G. E. Harley, F. F. Hinds, J. E. Ritchie, A. G. Cockrill, A. E. Millward, A. T. Ganong.

Forestry Corps.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) J. S. Richards to be temp. Maj. Hon. Capt. (act. Maj.) J. Sutherland to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. R. H. Beaton to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lts. (act. Hon. Capts. and Qr.-Mrs.) to be Hon. Capts. and Qr.-Mrs.: H. O. Schryer, H. J. Thompson.

Corps Canadian Railway Troops.—Temp. Majs. (act. [illegible]) to be temp. Lt.-Cols.:—A. T. Le Fevre, D.S.O., K. A. Ramsay, D.S.O., E. A. W. Turbett, O.B.E. Temp. Lt. (act. Lt.-Col.) K. A. Ramsay, D.S.O., to be temp. Capt. (May 27, 1917). Temp. Capt. (act. Lt.-Col.) K. A. Ramsay, D.S.O., to be temp. Maj. (Nov. 27, 1917). Temp. Capt. (act. Lt.-Col.) E. A. W. Turbett, O.B.E., to be temp. Maj. (July 27, 1918). Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.: J. W. Pilcher, M.M., W. H. Smith, M.C., J. P. Gillies, M.C., W. D. Cavendish.

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Lt.-Cols. (act. Cols.) to be temp. Cols.: C. P. Templeton, D.S.O., E. L. Stone. Temp. Majs. (act. Lt.-Cols.) to be temp. Lt.-Cols.: J. S. Jenkins, D.S.O., C. Hunter, W. T. Lockhart, C. F. L. Haszard. Temp. Capts. (act. Majs.) t[illegible] temp. Majs.: H. W. Wadge, M.C., P. J. S. Bird, J. D. J[illegible] J. S. Fitzsimmons, J. W. Hunt, A. B. Wilkes. Hon. Lt. [illegible] Qr.-Mr. (act. Hon. Capt. and Qr.-Mr.) H. E. Law to be H[illegible] Capt. and Qr.-Mr.

Nursing Services.—Act. Matrons to be Matrons: G. Muld[illegible] R.R.C., J. Stronach, R.R.C., N. M. Wilson, E. McCafferty, J. McG. MacDonald, R.R.C., E. W. de Merrall, R.R.C., A. [illegible] Hogarth, A. Dickison, R.R.C., L. G. Squire, M. E. Blott, K. S[illegible] R.R.C.

Ordnance Corps.—Temp. Capts. (act. Majs.) to be temp. Majs.: H. A. T. Bennett, D. M. Mackay, G. A. Taylor, W. G. Ha[illegible]

Chaplain Services.—Hon. Majs. (act. Hon. Lt.-Cols.) t[illegible] Hon. Lt.-Cols.: F. L. French, A. H. McGreer, M.C., O.B.E. Hon. Capt. (act. Hon. Maj.) C. G. Hepburn, M.C., to be Hon. Maj.

Army Postal Corps.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. B. Walker to be temp. Capt.

General List.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) H. I. Hellmuth to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) C. H. F. Nesbit to be temp. Capt. Hon. Lts. (act. Hon. Capts.) to be Hon. Capts.: S. J. M. Smith, J. D. Vair, W. Douglas.

Artillery.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) W. C. Butler relinquishes the act. rank of Capt.

New Brunswick Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) M. W. Marsh to be temp. Capt.

Quebec Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) R. A. C. Young to be temp. Capt.

2nd Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.: A. G. Peace, N. K. McKechnie.

Western Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. A. du T. Bottomley to be act. Capt. while empld. as Wing Record Officer.

Manitoba Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) C. B. Hallwood relinquishes the act. rank of Capt.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Temp. Lt.-Col. A. W. Pryce-Jones ceases to be secd. for duty with the War Office.

Alberta Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) L. Mackay to be temp. Capt.

C.M.G.C.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. C. McDowell, M.M., to be temp. Capt. Temp. Lt. F. Hotrum ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F.

Corps Canadian Railway Troops.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) G. S. MacDonell to be temp. Maj.

Forestry Corps.—Temp. Capt. O. L. Leigh-Spencer to be temp. Maj.

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) relinquish the act. rank of Capt.: T. Telford, A. A. Walker.

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Capts. (act. Majs.) to be temp. Majs.: D. S. Lewis, S. Sprague, G. O. Scott.

C.A.P.C.—19472 act. Sgt. H. R. Gunning to be temp. Lt.

General List.—Temp. Capt. G. W. Morden ceases to be secd. for duty with the Ministry of Munitions.

Artillery.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) A. J. Brice relinquishes the act. rank of Maj.

Engineers.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) A. G. Aedy, M.M., relinquishes the act. rank of Capt.

Cavalry.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) B. Goodday relinquishes the act. rank of Lt.-Col.

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. D. Haswell, M.C., relinquishes the act. rank of Capt.

Western Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) C. S. Woodrow relinquishes the act. rank of Capt.

Alberta Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) J. Sproston relinquishes the act. rank of Capt., Hon. Lt. and Qr.-Mr. (act. Capt.) C. A. Walker relinquishes the act. rank of Capt.

C.M.G.C.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) W. J. A. Stewart relinquishes the act. rank of Capt.

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) C. Hudon relinquishes the act. rank of Capt.

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) E. F. Risdon relinquishes the act. rank of Maj.

Artillery.—Officers cease to be secd. for duty with W.O.: Temp. Maj. D. K. Hazen, Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) V. E. K. Weldie, temp. Maj. C. P. Fee.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Temp. Lt.-Col. L. H. MacKenzie, D.S.O., ceases to be secd. for duty with W.O. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) R. D. Graham, M.C., relinquishes act. rank Maj.

Quebec Regiment.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) C. F. Falkenberg, D.F.C., to be temp. Capt. Temp. Capt. C. F. Falkenberg, D.F.C., ceases to be secd. for duty with C.A.F. as Flight Comdr. Temp. Capt. J. K. Nesbitt ceases to be secd. for duty with W.O.

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Maj. G. Batchellor ceases to be secd. for duty with W.O. Temp. Lt. J. Baker is secd. for duty with W.O., Mar. 26 to Aug. 27.

Manitoba Regiment.—Temp. Maj. H. N. Gowans to be act. Lt.-Col. while comdg. Labour Group, Feb. 20 to July 26. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) C. B. Johnston to be temp. Maj. Officers ceased to be secd. for duty with W.O.: Temp. Maj. H. N. Gowans, temp. Col. J. E. Leckie, C.M.G., D.S.O., temp. Capt. I. G. Mitchell, temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) A. F. Watts.

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Officers cease to be secd. for duty with W.O.: Temp. Maj. A. T. Marshall, temp. Capt. E. H. Cope. Temp. Capt. W. G. Shearer placed on regtl. rates of pay, Dec. 10, 1917 to Aug. 5, 1918, and Aug. 21, 1918, to Feb. 12, 1919, and remain secd. Temp. Capt. H. Herbert placed on regtl. rates of pay, Dec. 7, 1917, to Mar. 19, 1919, and remain secd.

Alberta Regiment.—Officers cease to be secd. for duty with W.O.: Temp. Maj. T. C. Douglas, temp. Lt.-Col. P. Anderson, temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) W. Hunter, M.M., temp. Lt. W. W. Thornton secd. for duty with W.O. Mar. 26 to Aug. 27.

British Columbia Regiment.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) R. H. Lloyd relinquishes act. rank Maj., temp. Lt. P. W. Fox ceases to be secd. for duty with R.A.F.

C.M.G.C.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt. Col) J. G. Cline to be temp. Lt. Col.

Forestry Corps.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) H. J. Burden to be temp. Capt., temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) James Anderson relinquishes act. rank Capt.

Y.M.C.A.—Hon. Lt. H. C. Christopherson (without pay and allowances) relinquishes hon. commn., Hon. Capt. N. Rawson ceases to be secd. for duty with W.O.

General List.—Temp. Lt. S. W. Wilson secd. for duty with W.O., Mar. 26 to Aug. 27, hon. Lt. (act. hon. Capt.) J. H. Watkins, M.B.E., to be hon. Capt., hon. Capt. (act. hon. Capt.) J. H. Watkins, M.B.E., to be hon. Maj.

Retirements in Great Britain.—The following officers have retired in the British Isles:—T/Lt. H. W. Craig, Eng.; T/Capt. E. A. Burke, O.B.E., Que.; T/Lt. J. W. Peirce, 2nd C. Ont.; T/Lt. H. Birch, Corps Can. R.T.; T/Maj. N. G. Cooper and T/Capt. H. W. Bell, C.A.M.C.; T/Capt. A. G. Ashford and T/Lt. W. Salt, Eng.; H/Capt. and Q.M. S. L. Craft, M.B.E.; Que.; T/Lt. J. G. Milner, W. Ont.; T/Capt. W. A. Carrothers, D.F.C., and T/Lt. C. H. Barraud, Man.; T/Maj. A. H. Lawder, B.C.; T/Capt. B. Bethell, C.A.S.C.; T/Capt. G. S. Spindler, C.O.C.; T/Lt. J. F. Wharton, Gen. List; T/Lt. H. C. Pearson, M.M., Eng.; T/Lt.-Col. J. Handley, 1st C. Ont.; T/Maj. K. Eager, 2nd C. Ont.; T/Lt. E. J. S. Dudley, M.B.E., Sask.; T/Capt. W. Romeril, Alta.; T/Capt. L. J. Thomas and T/Lt. G. A. L. Ellis, B.C.; T/Lt. O. A. Brice, Corps C.R.T.; T/Capt. E. E. Locke, C.A.M.C.; H/Capt. and Chap. H. E. Pianet, Chap. Servs.

Royal Canadian Navy.

Lt. H. R. Tingley to the *Marazion*, to date Sept. 8; Sub-Lt. F. L. Houghton to the *Saumarez*, to date Sept. 8.

* *

COMING CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.

Free Passages for British ex-Service Women.

A special section of the Oversea Settlement Committee (59, Victoria Street, S.W.) has been organised to deal with the needs of the thousands of British ex-Service women who expect to emigrate to the Dominions next spring.

Six women delegates are now making a tour of the Dominions to investigate the possibilities there for prospective immigrants. One of the Canadian delegates is Miss Girdler, a former medical student of Toronto University, and her report may be expected shortly.

It is hoped that courses of instruction on subjects bearing on the new life to which they are going will be arranged for intending emigrants, in co-operation with the representatives of Dominions in London.

These classes will probably follow the lines of the Khaki University which the Canadian Government set up in Bedford Square, and to which the young English wives of Canadian soldiers went, in order that they might be taught about life in Canada.

A free passage for applicants who are approved by the representative of the Dominion in which they wish to settle is an essential part of the scheme.

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OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The desire for increased travel on the part of Britishers, engendered by the war, will call for additional and up-to-date information relative to the Oversea Dominions, Colonies, and Dependencies. Very timely, therefore, is the recent issue of "The South and East African Year Book and Guide for 1919," edited by A. Sampler Brown, F.R.M.S., and G. Gordon Brown, F.R.G.S., for the Union Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., and published by Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Ltd., London. The present edition is the 25th, and contains much condensed information relative to employment, cost of living, education, wages, agriculture and mining, and travel routes, and is replete with 24 coloured maps. The index, containing over 2,000 place names, allows of the book being used as a gazeteer.

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OIL EXPLORATION IN THE WEST.

The Big Programme of the Imperial Oil Company of Canada

ALL geological experts are agreed that the next five years will witness such a development of the natural resources of Western Canada as was undreamt of a decade ago. Oil and minerals, in particular [illegible] known to exist in the immense unexplored virgin lands of the northern portions of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta

The recent gold discoveries at Copper Lake, Man., and in Northern Ontario may quite easily be the immediate precursor of a new and sensational era in gold-mining development in Canada. At the same time, the investigations now being carried out over a wide area in the West by expert geologists with the finding of oil fields as their objective, may quite reasonably be expected to result in definite proof being obtained of the enormous potential value to Canada of her hidden fields of "liquid gold

Interviewed recently by the Calgary *Herald*, Mr. Charles E Taylor, Western manager of the Production department of the Imperial Oil Company of Canada, had some interesting statements to make on the subject of oil exploration. Development work in this connection is not a new thing, Mr. Taylor said. Between five and six million dollars have probably been spent in Western Canada during the past fifteen years in searching for oil. This money (Mr. Taylor was at pains to point out) represents legitimate experiments and research work by the Dominion Government and private companies and individuals, and has no connection with the so-called oil boom in Calgary early in 1914.

A DERRICK AND OIL GUSHER ON THE ATHABASKA RIVER.

The Earliest Experiments in Canada.

The earliest experiments of note took place at Pelican Rapids, on the Athabaska River, in 1897, and were carried on later by the Government at Athabaska Landing, and also on the Saskatchewan River. At present there are (1) a small oil field southwest of Calgary, with a total production of oil and gasolene of about 100 barrels a day; and (2) magnificent natural gas fields at Bow Island (supplying Calgary and other cities with gas), and at Viking, eighty miles south-east of Edmonton. This latter gas field is "capped," awaiting the construction of a gas line (expected to be completed next year) to Edmonton. The six or seven wells drilled in the Peace River district all show a production of oil, but insufficient at present to warrant the installation of pipe lines.

The investigation and development work of the Imperial Oil Company of Canada, on the Great Waterways Railway during 1917 and 1918 did not produce any tangible result, oil being found, but not in commercial quantities.

Investigations in Alberta.

The company's geologists are at the present time working in the country south of Cardston, on the Mackenzie River, and at every point between these places. There are two working south and west of Calgary, and one expert on the Brazeau, and another between the Athabaska River and the Big and Little Smoky River. Still another geologist and his staff are working in the Peace River block and north of the [illegible] and [illegible] parties are engaged on the plains in the eastern part of Alber[illegible] and the western part of Saskatchewan between the Sout[illegible] katchewan River and the Cold Lake region, nort[illegible] Edmonton

The work cannot be done fast, for each expert must per[illegible] go up creeks and rivers, and over hills, to examine [illegible] place and natural escarpment, to ascertain the age [illegible] creeks, and whether lying level, or the direction in which the dip. The details are the essential parts of the examination, and all the work is done on foot. Autos are provided where it is possible to use them, but pack trains and camping outfits are mainly in use, and in the north gasoline power boats form means of transportation

The work undertaken by the Imperial Oil Company [illegible] on Mr. Taylor, "is only really starting. The geologists, who have been in the field since the snow went off the ground have recommended that a certain number of localities be tested with the drill, and following this, six rigs have been installed, or are on their way, and the work of drilling will commence immediately

The geologists report that favourable structure is found parallel with the Rocky Mountains and at the eastern edge of the foothills, in many places between the International boundary line and the Peace River, and, while a large number of wells will be drilled along this strip during the next few years only two will be drilled this year, and these most likely on leases which were located by parties some years ago, and who have made arrangements with the Imperial Oil Company to do development work.'

Short Working Season Against Rapid Development.

"The development work," went on Mr. Taylor, "will naturally be slow. The areas covered are very great, and the geologists for the work few in number; and the twelve parties working this year can hope to cover only a small portion of the vast territory in the short summer season available for the work The men chosen, however, are all men of experience in American oil fields, and most of them have a thorough knowledge of cretaceous geology, which adapts them to the work in Alberta

"The geologists at all times are not responsible for the failure of a drill to strike oil, as in many cases the company has insisted on testing with the drill where the geologist said there was just the faintest hope of success, and the attitude of the Imperial Oil Company this year is that all the structures that offer even the least hope of success shall be drilled.

Large quantities of casing, drills, and all kinds of drilling appliances are being brought into the country by the company and stored, with the idea of saving time, and advantage is being taken of all information gained by those who have prospected in the past, and in several cases arrangements [illegible] been made to complete work which had been started by otl[illegible] parties and stopped—from either financial reasons or [illegible] causes.

"The programme as mapped out by the Imperial Oil Co. for the development of the oil resources will have to be extended over a number of years, owing to the tremendous area to be prospected, and to the short season favourable to the work in Western Canada, but no expense is being spared, or time lost, in an endeavour to push the work to a successful completion."

The Imperial Oil Company have bunkering stations at all the chief sea and lake ports in Canada, where full stocks of oil fuel are constantly maintained.

* *

CANADIAN OFFICER AS "TANK DEMOBILISER."

The distribution of Tanks to various towns in Great Britain in recognition of their *per capita* contributions to War Loans is in the hands of Capt. R. P. Forster, M.C., Tank Corps, under the direction of the National War Savings Committee

Capt. Forster last week "demobbed" Tanks at Doncaster and Grantham. Originally a student of the University of Alberta, at Edmonton, he joined the 32nd Bn. as a private, subsequently receiving his commission in the Tank Corps

—* *

Harvest help in Western Canada is being paid at the rate of $5 a day.

At the final meeting of the Trades and Labour Congress at Glasgow last week, the delegates to America elected were :—Mr. J. Jones (General Workers), Mr. J. W. Ogden (Weavers Amalgamation). The Canadian delegate is Mr. J. E. Davison (Iron Founders' Society).

Last Saturday was the 160th anniversary of the Battle of Quebec and the death of General Wolfe. To mark the event over a hundred members of the Association of Men of Kent and Kentishmen made a pilgrimage to Westerham, and placed a wreath at the foot of the statue of General Wolfe

UNION BANK OF CANADA
INCORPORATED 1865. Head Office—WINNIPEG.
Paid-up Capital - - $5,000,000. Rest and Undivided Profits - - $3,800,000.
Total Assets Exceed - - - - - $153,000,000.
The BANK has over 350 Branches in Canada, and AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN AMERICA.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques Issued, Available in all Parts of the World.
MONIES TRANSFERRED to and from Canada and the United States by CABLE, BANK DRAFTS, &c.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED at favourable rates, which may be ascertained on application to:—
LONDON OFFICES: 6, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2, and 26, HAYMARKET, S.W. 1.
NEW YORK AGENCY: 49, WALL STREET.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Canada.—C.P.Rly. 3½ p.c., 1938, 75½; 3½ p.c., 1938, Reg., 75; 4½ p.c., 1920-25, 95¼; 3½ p.c. Ins. Stk., 1909-34, 78¾; 3½ p.c. Ins. Stk., 1930-50, 70¼; 4 p.c. Ins. Stk., 1940-60, 78; 3 p.c., 1938, 70¼.

Alberta.—4 p.c., 1922, 101½; 4 p.c., 1938, 83½; 4½ p.c., 1924, 107; 4½ p.c. Reg., 83½.

British Columbia.—4½ p.c. Reg., 1941, 86¾; 3 p.c. Reg., 1941, 68.

Manitoba.—5 p.c., 1888, 98; 4 p.c. Reg., 1950, 79½

New Brunswick.—4 p.c., 76.

Newfoundland.—3½ p.c., 1941-51, 68; 3 p.c., 1941-51, 68; 4 p.c. Reg., 1913-38, 82; 4 p.c. Reg., 1895, 83½; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1910, 69.

Ontario.—3½ p.c. Reg., 72½; 4 p.c. Reg., 77½; 4½ p.c. Reg., 83.

Quebec.—4 p.c., 1934, 84½; 4 p.c., 1888, 87⅜; 3 p.c., 71.

Saskatchewan.—4 p.c., 1923, 102; 4½ p.c. Reg., 84½; 5¾ p.c., 1924, 106; 5¾ p.c., 1924, Reg., 100½.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 82.

Edmonton.—4½ p.c., 1918-51, 84; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 89; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 82½; 5 p.c., 1963, 83½.

Montreal.—3 p.c. Debs., 56; 4 p.c., 1932, 88½; 4 p.c. 1948-50, 77½; 4½ p.c., 1951-3, 87.

Maisonneuve.—5 p.c., 86½.

Moose Jaw.—5 p.c., 1951-3, 83½.

N. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1963, 72½.

Port Arthur.—5 p.c. Deb., 1932-43, 83½.

Prince Albert.—4½ p.c., 30; 5 p.c., 30.

Quebec.—3½ p.c., 67⅞; 4 p.c., 1961, 67⅞.

Regina.—5 p.c. Debs., 87½; 5 p.c., 1943-63, 85

Saskatoon.—5 p.c., 1941-61, 78.

S. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1962, 74½.

Toronto.—3½ p.c., 1929.—82½; 4 p.c., 1944-8, 75½: 4½ p.c., 83⅜.

Vancouver & Dist. Jt. Sewers.—4½ p.c., 79; 4 p.c., 1931, 80; 4 p.c., 1932, 78½; 4 p.c., 1947-49, 67½; 4 p.c., 1960-1-2, 68; 4½ p.c., 1953, 75½.

Victoria.—4½ p.c., 1962, 74½.

Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 80¾; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 84¾.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterway.—5 p.c. Bds., 84

Algoma Central & Hudson's Bay.- Bds., 37; Stamped, 36¾

Algoma Eastern.—5 p.c. Bds., 51.

Atlantic & N.-West.—5 p.c., 1937, 91½.

Atlantic & St. Lawrence.—6 p.c., 100.

Buffalo & Lake Huron.—5½ p.c. 2nd Perp. Bds., 88½

Calgary & Edmonton.—4 p.c. Debs., 71½.

Canada Atlantic.—4 p.c., 1955, 61.

Canadian Northern. - Ontario 4 p.c. Perp., 59½; 3½ p.c., 1961, 68½; Pac. 4 p.c., 1950, 76; Pac. 4½ p.c., 1960, 81¾; Que. 4 p.c., 69; Rly. 4 p.c. Perp. Debs., 61; 3 p.c., 1953, 59½; 4 p.c., 1930, 86½; 4 p.c. Land, 66; 4 p.c. Alta., 1939, 73; 4 p.c. Sask., 1939, 72½; 3½ p.c. Dom. 1958, 66¾; 4 p.c. Guar. Deb., 1934, 85; 5 p.c. Inc. Chrge., 40; 4 p.c. Man., 1930, 87; 5 p.c. Land, 1923, 91; 5 p.c. Sec. Notes, 1921, 99; West 4½ p.c., 1942, 86½.

Canadian Pacific 180½; London Reg., 179; 4 p.c. Pref., 66½; 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 74¾; Algoma 5 p.c., 1937, 91½; 6 p.c. Notes, 117½.

Central Ontario.—5 p.c., 1934, 89.

Grand Trunk Pacific.—4 p.c., 1939, 85; Alberta, 1939-42, 84½; 3 p.c., 1962, 64; 4 p.c., 1955 A., 53; 4 p.c., 1955 B., 51¾; Lake Superior 4 p.c., 1955, 61; 4 p.c. Debs., 52; 5 p.c. Notes, 1921, 90½.

Grand Trunk. 9⅞; 4 p.c. Guar. Stk., 48¾; 5 p.c. 1st Pref., 50; 5 p.c. 2nd Pref., 38; 4 p.c. 3rd Pref., 20½; Borrd. 5 p.c. Debs., 78; Perp. 4 p.c. Cons Deb., 63; Gt. West Borrd. 5 p.c., 78½; West. 4 p.c Gld. Bds., 61; 6 p.c. Notes, Jan., 1921, 96½, 6 p.c Notes, Oct., 1921, 96⅞.

Gt. Northern of Can. 4 p.c., 1934, 75

Ontario & Quebec. 5 p.c. Perm Debs., 91

Pac. Gt. Eastern. 4½ p.c., 1942, 82½

Qu'Appelle. 4 p.c., 1936, 66½.

Quebec & Lake St. John. 4 p.c., 60.

Quebec Central. 4 p.c. Debs., 69½; 5 p.c. 3rd Mt Bds., 85

St. John & Quebec. 4 p.c. Debs., 68½

Financial, Land and Investment.

Anglo-Canadian Finance. 8/3

Anglo Newfoundland. Deb., 94½

Bk. of Montreal.—47½.

Can. Bk. of Commerce.—44½.

Can. Land & Irrigation.—7/4½.

Hudson's Bay.—8 27-32; Pref., 90/-.

San Antonio Land.—6 p.c. Bds., 22½.

Trust & Loan of Canada.—8¾.

Western Canada Land.—1/6.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Can. Collieries.—Bds., 20½; Deposit Receipts, 20½.

Can. Steel.—6 p.c. Bds., 104.

Can. Vickers.—Debs., 101½.

Dom. Iron & Steel.—Bds., 87¾; 5 p.c. Mort. Bds., 100½.

Dom. Steel Corp.—80½; 6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 92½.

Lake Superior.—Cap., 26½; 5 p.c. Gld. Bds., 80: 5 p.c., Inc Bds., 81.

Electric Power, Traction, Etc.

Brazil Traction.—Ord., 59; Pref., 90½.

B.C. Elect.—Def., 39¾; Pref. Ord., 47½; 5 p.c. Cum Perp. Pref., 56; 4½ p.c. Perp. Debs., 55.

Cities Service.—Com., 568.

Elect. Dev. Ont.—Gld. Bds., 101¾.

Kaministiquia Power.—109½; 5 p.c. Bds., 100½.

Montreal Light, Heat & Power.—Cap. Stk., 102.

Shawinigan Water & Power.—139; 5 p.c. Bds., 115: 4½ p.c. Perp. Mort. Debs., 97½.

Toronto Power.—Debs., 81½.

Vancouver Power.—4½ p.c. Perp. Debs., 60¾

West Kootenay.—6 p.c. Bds., 104¾.

Mining.

Casey Cobalt.—1/10½.

Kirkland Lake.—33/9

Mining Corp. of Canada. 12/3.

Mond Nickel. Ord., 5½, 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 20/-, 7 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref. (F. Pd.), 20/-; 6 p.c. Red Deb., 101½.

Miscellaneous.

Ames-Holden.—6 p.c. Bds., 99.

Bells United Asbestos.—42/6.

Canada Cement.—Ord., 81; 7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 111; 6 p.c. Bds., 113¾.

Can. Car.—6 p.c. Mort. Bds., 106½.

Can. Cotton.—5 p.c. Bds., 93½.

Can. Western Lumber.—5 p.c. Debs., 35¾; 5 p.c. Inc. Debs., 9; Com., 1s.; Def. Int. Warrants, 10

Can. Natural Gas.—75.

Can. Fairbank.—6 p.c. Pref., 97½.

Cockshutt-Plow.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 90½.

Col. Westn. Lumber Yards.—6½ p.c. Pref., 9/-.

Dom. Canners.—6 p.c. Bds., 107.

Dom. Textile.—6 p.c. Bds. ("C"), 110½.

Forest Mills of B.C.—Debs., 25½; Ord., 1/1½.

Imp. Tobacco of Can.—Ord., 26/3; 6 p.c. Pref., 19/-.

Lake Superior Paper.—Bds., 99.

Marconi Canada.—15/-.

Penman's.—Bonds, 103.

Price Bros.—Bds., 92½.

Riordon Pulp.—7 p.c. Pref., 109; 6 p.c. Debs., 109¾.

Simpson (Robert). Pref., 91½.

Spanish River Pulp.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 124½; 6 p.c. Gld. Bds., 99½; 6 p.c. A Debs., 102½; Com., 50½.

Can. Steamship.—6 p.c. Debs., 86½; Com., 58½; (Voting), 67¾.

* *

The Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, speaking at Portage la Prairie on the subject of the fixed price of wheat, said under the present arrangement the profit went to the producer, and not the speculator, and a farmer was able to get on with his work instead of running about to sell his wheat

The Hon. F. S. Tolmie, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, speaking at Calgary, advocated that more attention should be given to mixed farming and the cattle industry. He emphasised the necessity of paying more attention to the British market and also to that across the Pacific

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—

A Canadian company, manufacturing toilet preparations and perfumes, are desirous of finding a market for them in the United Kingdom, and ask to be placed in touch with importers.

A Canadian company, manufacturing motor-cars, wish to purchase supplies of leather as used in the trimming of bodies, and would like to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers in a position to fill orders.

A Canadian manufacturer of artificial limbs, surgical splints, etc., from rawhide, by a patented process, is desirous of arranging for their manufacture in the United Kingdom.

The representative of an important Montreal importing and exporting company, who is at present in England, wishes to effect connections with United Kingdom manufacturers of all kinds wishing to develop trade with the Dominion, particularly textiles, groceries, hardware and engineering lines.

A Belgian company who are large and regular buyers of counter-veneered three-ply birchwood panels and other veneers, would be glad to negotiate with Canadian manufacturers who can supply what is required. Sample and specification available at the Department of Trade and Commerce.

A Glasgow company, who are purchasers of iron wire and bottling wire, wish to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers.

A London firm wish to effect connections with Canadian manufacturers of wire, who are not already represented in the United Kingdom.

A London drug company wish to obtain supplies of medicine bottles, and ask for the addresses of Canadian manufacturers.

A London company who are open to purchase mattress wire ask to be put in touch with Canadian manufacturers.

A Birmingham engineer and contractor wishes to represent, upon a commission basis, Canadian manufacturers of mild steel and cast steel wires for all purposes in rounds and sections and straight lengths, piano wire, aeroplane wires, armature binding wire, and silver steel, or if required, would buy outright.

A London firm of wholesale and manufacturing confectioners would be glad to receive offers of chocolates and other confectionery from Canadian manufacturers.

* *

Canadian chartered banks have opened 850 branches in the Dominion since the Armistice.

The Royal Bank of Canada has issued a useful booklet giving a digest of the Canadian Income War Tax Act, 1917, and the amending Acts of 1918 and 1919

The total value of building entered upon in 35 Canadian cities during June as indicated by building permits, was $6,470,215, comparing with $7,005,425 for May and $3,709,915 for May, 1918

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Pay Day, Wednesday, Oct. 1.

Ticket Day.	*Pay Day.*
Thurs., Sept. 25.	Fri., Sept. 26.

LONDON, Tuesday

Business on the Stock Exchange during the past week has been active in places, and some specialities have been strong, but the domestic sections have felt the damping influence of firm monetary conditions. There is a general feeling of relief at the conclusion of the Labour Congress without any immediate upheaval. The chief development among gilt-edged securities has been the commencement of dealing in the new Victory Bonds and the Funding Loan. Home Rails have sagged quietly. The foreign market has also ruled slow. Mines have been spottily good, and oils have developed strength from time to time. Rubbers so far have made little response to the higher level of the raw material. The industrial market has often showed cheerfulness.

Among Canadian securities business has been fairly brisk. Dollar descriptions have been inclined to fluctuate in sympathy with the uncertain movements of the dollar exchange. The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion have been maintained. The 4½ per Cents. hold at 95, and the Fours at 78. The 3½ per Cents. are steady around 71. Municipal bonds have not moved much, but Regina Fives at 84 are a point up.

Among railroad stocks Canadian Pacifics have risen to 182, and there has been a strong improvement among Grand Trunk issues on statements that the terms of Government purchase are to be submitted to arbitration. Junior stocks have risen 1½ to 2, while senior descriptions are 4 to 6 points higher. Hudson's Bays in the land group hold at 8⅔.

The industrial group has seesawed, but a forward tendency has predominated. Spanish River Pulp Pref. has further advanced 2 to 127. Cities Services have been hoisted another 7 to 568. Canadian General Electrics at 123 are 1 up, but Canada Cements have drooped to 79. Dominion Steels are quoted at 77 ex the dividend. There has been a rise of 1½ to 114½ in Canadian Car Pref. Shawinigan Water is back 2 to 139. Mining Corp. of Canada is about 6d. higher.

* *

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

August 30, 1919.

The Toronto market seems to be drifting out of the doldrums, and trading during the last week has become slightly more active. Conforming to the more optimistic spirit regarding affairs generally in financial New York, prices in the listed section of the local exchange show an upward tendency.

The most pronounced rise has been that of Maple Leaf, which is now selling at the new high level of 181, an advance of 3 points over a week ago. No definite information is available in explanation, but as the amount of stock offering seems to be rather small, and there are evidences of inside buying, the outlook for further advance seems fair.

Towards the week-end Dominion Steel has been in heavy demand. The present quotation of 66½ is 1½ higher than last week. Buying orders from outside of Canada are said to be responsible. An advance of 2 points in Rogers to 57 was another feature. It is believed that the company's prospects are now considerably better, inasmuch as silverware suffered rather severely during the war.

Other changes are as follows: *Advances:* Canada Cement, ½ to 68; Can. Steamships, 1 to 53; Mackay, ¼ to 78¼; Steel of Canada, 1½ to 67; Tooke Bros., ½ to 40½; Toronto Railway, 2¼ to 42½. *Declines:* Pacific Burt, 1 to 30. Other changes are only fractional.

In connection with Mackay it is interesting to note that this stock has held nearer to an equal level than possibly any other issue in the listed department. The fluctuations throughout the year to date have held between 71½ and 82. The range during last year was even more restricted, being confined between 72¼ and 79¾. The stock is now yielding in the neighbourhood of 7½ per cent.

Bank stocks are steady, and in the bond department there are no changes worthy of comment. In the War Loans 1925 5's are off ¼ to 97½ and 1931 5's are up a similar fraction to 98½. Victory issues were irregular and show small fractional changes both ways. In the unlisted department the Black Lake issues came a cropper, and suffered a severe reaction from the recent rapid rise. The bonds are now quoted at 34, a decline of 11 points from the price of a few weeks ago. The bid price of 14 for Black Lake Pref. compares with 29 at the mid-month.

The mining market reflects the general improvement, and prices have taken an up turn. In the silver stocks McKinley-Darragh is up 4 to 64. Beaver advanced 2 to 28; La Rose up 1 to 33; Nipissing up .25 to 10.50, and Tretheway up 2½ to 31. Gold stock changes show Dome Mines as up .80 to 13.80; Hollinger up .28 to 6.92; Moneta up 1 to 11; Porcupine Crown up 4¾ to 33½; Schumacher up ½ to 23½, and Teck-Hughes up 1½ to 22½. The big properties in the gold camp are all making good showings, according to advices received by your correspondent from Cobalt. Strikes in the silver camps are still responsible for a certain unrest.

The annual report of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., just issued, shows that the company has had the best year in its history. There has been a considerable increase in net revenue, and the company has profited by the prevailing conditions of the paper industry. The balance of consolidated profit and loss accounts carried forward from the previous year amount to $1,071,301, as compared with $993,726 at the end of 1918, and $699,621 at the end of 1917. The surplus carried forward in the statement just issued amounts to $2,368,222, which is more than double that of a year ago.

Sir Henry Drayton, Canada's new Minister of Finance, spent several days in Toronto during the week in assisting the organisation of the groups who will be working on the new Victory Loan.

* *

Articles in the *By-Water Magazine* (Montreal: Canada Steamship Lines; 15c.), include "Canada's National Exhibition," by Joseph B. Hay; "The British Navy's Salute to France," by Colin McKay; and "In the Shadow of Thunder Cape," by H. K. Wickstead.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Aladdin Cobalt, Ltd.—A meeting of creditors will be held at [illegible], Salisbury House, London, E.C., on September 24.

Royal Bank of Canada.—Three more branches are being opened in South America, bringing the total on that continent to 10.

Belding Paul Corticelli.—A dividend has been recommended of 3½ per cent. ($3½ per share), less tax, on preferred stock on account of arrears, payable forthwith.

Canada Landed and National Investment.—The directors have declared the usual dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum for the quarter to September 30.

Union Bank of Canada.—The London office of this bank announces that branches have been opened at Drake, Sask.; Duchess, Alta.; Kenogami, Que.; La Porte, Sask.; Sandy Lake, Man.; Winkler, Man.

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—Branches have been opened at Barnston, Quebec; Birch Cliff, and Yonge and Delisle Streets, Toronto; Dartmouth, Nova Scotia; and High Prairie, Alberta.

Grand Trunk Railway.—Transfer books as regards perpetual 4 per cent. cons. debenture stock will be closed from September 15 to October 13 inclusive. Warrants for the interest accrued to September 30 will be forwarded on October 13 to stockholders of register September 15.

National Bank of Scotland.—Sir John Ferguson, K.B.E., has resigned his appointment as manager at the London office of the National Bank of Scotland on becoming a general manager of Lloyds Bank Ltd., and Mr. Thomas Cockburn Riddell, Superintendent of Branches, has been appointed his successor.

Dominion Steel.—The directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 1½ per cent. on the common shares, payable October 1 to holders of record September 5. Holders of warrants to bearer are notified that Coupon No. 22 will be paid on and after October 1 on presentation at the Bank of Montreal, London, or in Montreal.

Canadian Northern Railway.—The numbers are published of the First Mortgage 4 per cent. Land Grant Bonds, which have been drawn for redemption, and will be paid off at 103 per cent. on January 1, 1920, when interest thereon will cease. The bonds and coupons attached are payable by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2, Lombard Street, London, E.C., or by Messrs. Lazard Bros. and Co., 40, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

Mining Corporation of Canada.—The Chairman of the London Advisory Committee of the Mining Corporation of Canada reports that information has been received from the head office in Toronto to the effect that a four years' lease has been obtained for the working of the Foster cobalt mine in the township of Coleman, Nipissing, the consideration being the payment of 10 per cent. of the net profits. This property, it is officially added, has been operated for several years, but there is still a considerable amount of low-grade ore available, and it is proposed to make adaptations in the mill to deal with this extra tonnage.

* *

Canadian bank clearings last week were 16 per cent. in excess of the total for the corresponding week last year.

Sir Adam Beck, Chairman of the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario, says that equipment is being installed at Chippewa Falls Development Scheme, Niagara, to develop 500,000 new horse-power.

Mr. J. W. Maine, who has for some time been acting agent for the Dominion Express Company of Canada in Manchester, has now been appointed agent, his office being at 1, Mount Street.

Mr. F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa, has been appointed as third member of the Board of Commerce without salary. It is understood that the appointment is a temporary one.

Sportsmen of all countries will find much to interest them in the August number of *Rod and Gun in Canada* (15 c.). Experts like Bonnycastle Dale and Robert Page Lincoln discourse in interesting fashion of the lure of rod and line.

5½ PER CENT. DEBENTURES.
TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY. (*Incorporated* 1885).
PAID-UP CAPITAL £205,479
RESERVE FUND 226,027
TOTAL ASSETS 837,162
This Company is at present receiving LOANS on Debenture at 6¼ per Cent. for One to Five Years.
FINLAYSON, AULD & MACKECHNIE, Writers,
Agents in Great Britain,
144, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA.
BRANCHES:
Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton.
Executor and Trustee.
Paid-up Capital - £308,219 3 7
Reserve Fund - £328,767 2 7
Assets under Administration £16,457,192.
Acts as Agent for clients and corporations and has exceptional facilities for investing British and Foreign Funds in carefully selected First Mortgages on Farms and Improved City properties in Canada.
Guaranteed Trust Investments.
Correspondence invited.
28 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.
A. L. NUNNS, London Representative.
Bankers:—
Bank of Scotland Canadian Bank of Commerce

INVESTMENT NOTES.

One of the most satisfactory developments in Canadian industrial finance of late has been the steady emergence of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Co. from its burden of embarrassments, which two or three years ago seemed so heavy as to be almost overwhelming. Favourable forecasts of the company's business during the past year have been justified by the figures now available. Net revenue for the year to June 30, 1919, was $2,757,964, or nearly 60 per cent. greater than that for the previous year. After deducting interest charges, $799,975, depreciation, $501,068—which, by the way, was nearly half as much again as the corresponding item in 1918—and allowing $160,000 for contingencies, the surplus available for dividend purposes was $1,296,921. Deducting from this a full year's dividend on the Preferred stock, the balance represents rather over 11 per cent. on the Common. With the addition of the surplus from 1918 the total surplus now shown is $2,368,222. Meanwhile the balance-sheet reveals a great strengthening of the company's financial position. Bank loans have been reduced from $2,000,000 to $500,000, accounts and bills payable from $1,429,852 to $793,331, and mortgages from $192,000 to $110,000, the net reduction in current liabilities being no less than $2,136,522. A comparison of the current assets with current liabilities shows the company to be in possession of working capital of $5,793,884, a position of affluence which must be as gratifying to those who have had the guidance of the company during the past few years as it should be encouraging to the shareholders. It is noteworthy, by the way, that, in his annual report, the president does not yet regard the earnings as an adequate return upon the company's very valuable resources, and looks forward to greater earnings in the future.

* * *

There seems to be some competition for the purchase of the talons representing the postponed interest coupons of the 6 per cent. bonds of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, the Ontario Pulp and Paper Co., and the Lake Superior Paper Co., and the 6 per cent. sterling notes of the first-named company. The Spanish River Co., which controls the others, has notified its intention to exercise its right to redeem these obligations at a discount of 6⅜ per cent. on February 1, 1920, and naturally this notification has opened an immediate market for those who wish to realise the talons without waiting until the date set. Offers vary somewhat widely, ranging from £12 10s. to £15 per £18 talon, with slight variations between the different talons. These offers take into consideration both discount and the Income-tax deduction, and it may be that the discrepancy between them represents differences in calculation of the latter deduction, though, as this should be at the rates applicable to the years in which the interest represented by the talons should have been paid, there should be no great difficulty. Meanwhile, it is interesting to note that the Spanish River bonds are quoted in London at 98¾ ex-talon, the quotation in Montreal towards the end of August being 105 cum talon. The higher price in London, of course, reflects the rate of exchange, to the effect of which in connection with security transactions we have alluded in this column recently.

* * *

The restoration of dividend payments, elimination of dividend arrears, and the placing of dividends on higher rates per annum has been so general in Canada during the past year or two that it is as unexpected as it is unpleasant to have to record an instance of an opposite character. The company in question is the Black Lake Asbestos and Chrome Co., whose directors have decided to pass payment of the bond coupon due September 1. It seems that under the trust deed, payment of bond interest depends upon the earnings in each six-monthly period. The directors state that "many changes in the company's operations, involving considerable expenditure of capital," have been made. It is understood that, though the company's earnings during the first half of this year were disappointing, current earnings are more satisfactory. The default occasions the more surprise as it had been generally believed that the company's business was satisfactory, which, indeed, seemed the more probable in view of the growing prosperity of the Asbestos Corporation of Canada.

* * *

Excluding the Algoma Central and H.B. Railway, net earnings of the Lake Superior Corporation's subsidiaries for the year to June 30, 1919, were $5,141,574, which compares with $6,551,495 for the previous year. In the annual report of the Lake Superior Corporation, which has now been issued in Canada, the president states that during the visit of a committee of directors to London in July, a tentative agreement was arrived at with the bond-holders' committee of the Algoma Central Railway, and Algoma Central Terminals, with a view to settling the obligations of the Lake Superior Corporation under its guarantee of principal and interest. Full interest is to be paid on the Corporation's income bonds. The net earnings of the Algoma Central and H.B. Railway for the year to June 30 last were $263,293. This decrease of $175,926 as compared with the previous year is stated to be due largely to the decline in the freight traffic, of munitions and war materials, since the Armistice. Additional revenue is looked for from the industrial development and settlement which is now proceeding along the line. In the case of the Algoma Eastern an improvement is shown, the deficit for the year being only $31,076, as compared with $130,615 the year before Improvement in the earnings is expected from the resumption of mineral production along the line.

* * *

The Algoma Steel Corporation, which is the mainstay of the Lake Superior Corporation, shows net earnings of $5,035,032 for the year, this being a decrease of $966,839 as compared with the previous year. The balance-sheet, however, shows an improvement, as while current assets, at $13,834,842, have increased by $2,687,583, current liabilities, at $2,449,790, have decreased by $610,036. The president anticipates that an improvement in output will accrue owing to orders for steel for repairs and replacements which have been deferred by war conditions, and he announces that plans will soon be submitted to the shareholders for financing the construction of structural mills; in the meantime the rail mill is being extended so as to turn out structural steel up to a certain size

* * *

For the month of July the gross and net earnings of the Southern Canada Power Co. and its subsidiaries were $47,175 and $21,283 respectively, being increases of $5,910 in gross and $3,171 in net. For the 10 months to end of July gross earnings totalled $487,847 and net $228,881, the increase in gross being $93,215 and in net $55,067.

* *

TRADE ITEMS.

A meeting for the organisation of a new Canadian Association of British Manufacturers was held in Toronto last week. Trade sections were formed representing the textile, metal, and leather goods, pottery, chemicals, and food products trades. Committees were also appointed on publicity, tariffs, and transportation. Mr. F. W. Field, British Trade Commissioner, announced that he was empowered to appoint expert arbitrators whenever a dispute arose between British and Canadian firms. The membership of the association includes 350 British firms (says the *Times* correspondent), and an attempt will be made to double the number. The attention of the organisation will be directed chiefly towards textile goods, steel, pottery, shoe-polishes, grocery, wools, and aluminium, but efforts will also be made to develop new business. A resolution was unanimously adopted that every member should do his utmost to push the sale of British goods in Canada in preference to all foreign manufactures.

Mr. George J. Hearn, traffic manager of the Canadian Mission in London, recently went to Paris to interview Roumanian representatives there in connection with the establishment of a permanent steamship service between Canada and that country. As a result it is announced that four vessels will probably be put on the route, and it is understood two of them have already been secured. So great a volume of commercial business has grown out of the Canadian contract for the supply of goods to Roumania under a Government credit of 25 million dollars that a permanent service will be necessary. The contract itself is now almost completed.

Mr. T. R. Arkell, manager of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Ltd., reports a strong demand for wool at prices within 15 per cent. of those received for the 1918 clip. The organisation expects to handle 5,000,000 lbs. before the year is out, this being an increase of a million pounds over last year's business. The company was organised in Toronto last year, and in its first year marketed nearly half of the total wool clip of Canada.

Mr. Justus Miller, Field Crop Specialist of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, reports there are 33 flax companies operating 50 mills in Ontario. Thirty of these, representing 47 mills, have made reports to the Department, in which it was stated that the average pulled was 10,003 acres, and 3,792 acres were cut. On 105 acres a complete failure of the crop was reported, while generally conditions ranged from fair to poor. Three Eastern Ontario companies report exceptionally good crops, although generally the flax yield has not been large. About a third of the output will go to the manufacture of Scotch tow and the remainder for fibre. The seed is reported as relatively better than the fibre. Besides providing for next year's seed requirements, about 70,000 bushels for sale is expected, of which between 50,000 and 60,000 will be shipped to Ireland. In the West, where oil flax is grown chiefly, a pronounced shortage is feared.

* *

203453 H. Travers, Royal Welsh Fusiliers (Halifax, N.S.), who was previously reported missing, is now reported killed.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, $15,000,000 (£3,082,192). Reserve Fund, $15,000,000 (£3,082,192).

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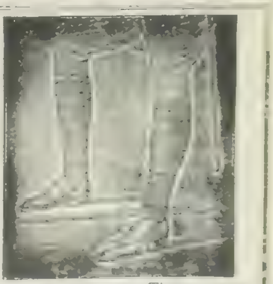

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London Agent: A. STRICKLAND, 38, Bow Lane, E.C.

[illegible] temp. Brig.-Gen.) H. C. Nanton, C.B., R.E., and Col. G. M. Duff, R.E., have been made Commanders of the Order of the Indian Empire for [illegible] services in connection with the war in India.

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817.

Paid-up Capital, $20,000,000. Reserve Fund, $20,000,000. Undivided Profits, $1,661,614.

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A. E. HOLT, ESQ., *Manager.*

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FULLY PAID ... $1,000,000
RESERVE FUND $1,000,000

The Company acts as Agent and Attorney for clients residing in Europe—in the investment of Monies and care of Securities—collection of Revenues, &c., &c.

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Capital Paid Up, $7,000,000. Reserve Funds, $7,574,043. Total Deposits (31st July, 1919), $150,000,000.
Total Assets (31st July, 1919), $181,000,000.

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BRITISH CHILDREN FOR CANADA.

Mr. G. Bogue Smart, Chief Inspector under the Canadian Government of British immigrant children in receiving homes in Canada, is at present in this country on one of his periodic visits. He is making a special investigation of the general conditions of child life and training in the British Isles, particularly as affected by the war.

Mr. Bogue Smart, in the course of his duties since arriving in England, has visited centres as far north as Glasgow and Edinburgh, and will also visit various other districts before returning home. During the war this work has been largely interfered with by the activities of the enemy, transportation having been impossible. There is a fine prospect for these children in Canada, and Mr. Bogue Smart hopes in the near future that the work will be actively resumed and the arrears overcome.

Dr. F. S. Park, of Toronto, is assisting Mr. Bogue Smart.

* *

The Navy League on Monday presented to the Cunard liner *Carmania*, at Liverpool, a piece of plate which was formerly the property of Admiral Lord Nelson, in recognition of the ship's victorious action on September 14, 1914, with the German armed merchant cruiser *Cap Trafalgar*.

BANK OF MONTREAL SOLDIERS.

Mr. C. C. Powney, who was on the staff of the Bank of British North America in London when war broke out, joined the 6th Dragoons as a trooper, and was transferred to the 9th Bn., East Surreys. He was taken prisoner in March, 1918, and reported missing for five months, having been seriously ill with sceptic poisoning. He weighed 6 stones when released in November, 1918. Mr. Powney has now joined the staff of the Bank of Montreal in London.

Another member of the London staff of the Bank of Montreal in London who resumed his duties at Threadneedle Street this week is Mr. F. G. Collins, who joined the 25th County of London Bn. in February, 1917, as soon as he was of eligible age, and was still in training when the Armistice was signed.

* *

Settlers numbering 15,434, bringing with them money and personal property valued at $8,572,893, entered Western Canada from the beginning of this year up to the end of July. This is an increase of 280 settlers over the same period last year. Manitoba secured 2,061; Western Ontario, 429; Saskatchewan, 5,026; Alberta, 6,154; and British Columbia, 592. By far the largest proportion give their birthplace as the United States.

Banking and Finance.

Grand Trunk Compromise. A compromise is reported in the unfortunate deadlock arising out of the Grand Trunk Railway nationalisation. This is a happy turn in events. In a matter of this kind, which has been embroidered with political, financial, and moral complications, arbitration appears to offer the only solution. Under the Drayton recommendations settlement by negotiation is prejudiced. But, after all, there are many sides to a question of such magnitude as this, and arbitration is the only method of assimilating all the differences. It would be as futile for the politician to demand his point, regardless of the principles of equity, as for the average Grand Trunk stock-holder to claim his pound of flesh up to the par value of his security. Fair treatment must be meted out to the British stock-holders. If arbitrators acceptable to both parties in the dispute be selected, then the award, whether good, bad, or indifferent to either or to both disputants, would be conclusive. The menace that British capital had been treated unjustly, and consequently the British investor could not be expected to risk more money in Canadian ventures, would be dissipated completely. A good deal is being made of this point, and the other party might be excused if it jumped to the conclusion that an attempt was being made at intimidation. Such an inference is wrong. Equally absurd, also, is the contention heard in some irresponsible quarters that the Dominion is making the most of the temporary financial disabilities of the Home Country resulting from the war. As a result of the report Grand Trunk stocks have rapidly advanced on the market. This affords clear evidence of the confidence of financial opinion on this side of the soundness of the company's case.

* * *

Attractive Canadian Railway Securities. Those investors who remain undisturbed by the prolonged delay in adjusting the difficulties between the Canadian Government and the Grand Trunk Railway Co., and who are seeking openings for the employment of their spare cash, will find an excellent choice in the Canadian section of the "Railways—British Possessions" of the Official List. Whilst not pretending to be a complete excerpt, the following is a selection of first-class Canadian railway securities which should prove useful for mixing purposes. The difference in the present investment standard, as compared with that immediately preceding the outbreak of war, is shown by the addition of the mean prices current on July 27, 1914. Whilst there has frequently been sensible recovery from the lowest depths to which prices descended in the blackest periods of the war, there is still in the majority of cases a long way to go before values approximate to even the reduced levels reached in the fateful week which witnessed the outbreak of hostilities five years ago:—

	Latest marking.	Yield %	Mean price July 27, 1914.
Atlantic and North-Western Railway Co. (leased to C.P.R.) 5% Gtd. 1st Mort. Bonds, 1937	91¼	5/9/7	107
Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad (leased to Grand Trunk Rly.), Shares 6%	100	6	135½
Alberta and Gt. Waterways Rly. 6% 1st Mt. Gold Deb. Bonds (Gtd. Prov. Alberta), Red	84	5/19/1	102
Calgary and Edmonton 4% Cons. Deb. Stock (Gtd. by C.P.R.), Red.	71¼	5/12/3	94
Canadian Northern 4% Deb. Stock, Gtd. Dom. of Canada, 1934	86	4/14/2	—
Canadian Northern 1st Mort. 4% Manitoba Gtd. Deb. Stock, 1930	87	4/12/-	92
Canadian Pacific Railway 4% Pref.	66½	6/0/4	92
Canadian Pacific Railway 4% Consol Debs. Perp.	74¾	5/7/-	97
Grand Trunk Railway 4% Perp. Dep. Stock	63	6/7/-	81
Ontario and Quebec (leased to C.P.R.) 5% Perm. Deb. Stock	91	5/9/11	114
Quebec and Lake St. John Railway 4% 1st Mt. Deb. Stock (Gtd. by Canadian Northern Railway)	60	6/13/4	76½

(No allowance has been made for the ½% allowed on those securities which have been deposited under the Treasury deposit scheme.)

These are all excellent securities, and the yields, with two exceptions, are very attractive even in these days of abnormally high returns on capital, whilst they also deserve consideration from the point of view of capital increment, several of the dates of redemption being relatively near, and in the cases of the two Canadian Northern guaranteed Debenture issues already partly discounted in the current quotations. It should be noted that the yields are based on latest actual markings, and whilst these are useful as an index of market conditions, they have this disadvantage, that it is not always possible to determine whether they represent a purchase or a sale, although this can usually be ascertained by a comparison with the double quotations furnished in the Official List or an enquiry of one's banker or broker. They at all events afford sufficiently close market valuations on which to form an estimate as to the approximate yields.

Wide range of New York Exchange. The Canadian Bank of Commerce, in its August Commercial Letter, devotes a large amount of its space to the question of foreign trade and exchange, and illustrates a very interesting article on the subject by a chart showing the range of New York exchange in Canada from August 1, 1914, to August 15, 1919, a period which, of course, includes the lowest and the highest points that have been recorded in recent years. A glance at this chart exhibits, more than columns of letterpress, the great jump which has taken place in the New York exchange in Canada, the premium having at one time passed the 5 per cent. point. Whilst in the early years of the war the premium had frequently oscillated between par and ¾ per cent., in 1915 and 1916 it several times dropped under par, and in the latter part of 1917 at one period fell to nearly 1 per cent. discount. The following year was characterised by exceedingly violent movements between extremes of approximately ¾ per cent. and 2½ per cent. premium, with a sharp break at the end, followed, as all the world knows, by a steep ascent in the present year to a level representing, at the end of the period covered by the chart, 5 per cent. premium. The writer of this interesting article on one of the most intricate problems that is a direct legacy of the war, recalls that prior to Confederation a high premium on New York funds was not unknown. A minute of the board of the Gore Bank on January 9, 1838, orders that "no drafts on New York shall be sold at less than 3 per cent., and only then to persons who keep a regular account at the Bank, unless the same is paid in specie, Upper Canada or Gore Bank notes." It will be remembered that it was a monetary crisis in Great Britain in 1836 which had precipitated the panic of 1837 in the United States owing to the endeavour to withdraw large amounts of British capital recently invested in that country. During this panic large numbers of the banks in the United States suspended payment, and for a short time, as the writer of these interesting notes reminds us, a similar suspension occurred in Canada. The Gore Bank acted as redemption agent in Hamilton for the notes of the Bank of Upper Canada, which explains the allusion to notes of that bank. The writer points out, by way of emphasising his comments on the present abnormal exchange situation, that "then, as now, the trade of Canada was largely with the United States, and the balances were frequently against us."

* * *

Preparations for the New Crop and New Loan. A high Canadian banking authority states that at a preliminary meeting of financial houses called by the Minister of Finance, it was recently "decided that the bonds of the new loan should bear interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. and mature in five and fifteen years, and that they should not be exempt from the Dominion Government Income-tax." These are terms which should appeal irresistibly to the Canadian investor, and in view of the way in which deposits have been piling up in the Canadian banks during the past twelve months, this same authority opines that "little difficulty need be anticipated in securing an adequate subscription to the proposed loan of $250,000,000 to be issued later in the year." It is of interest in this connection to note that the June Canadian bank statement showed an increase in public deposits of $69,000,000, the total at the end of that month reaching the high level of $1,745,496,000, or no less than $230,234,000 in excess of the figure for the corresponding period of 1918. The authority from whom we have quoted reminds us that it is customary for deposits to increase from month to month in anticipation of the harvest period, and that "there is not likely to be any deviation from this rule this year." The writer of the Commercial Letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in commenting on the crop outlook, whilst recognising that weather conditions in late July and early August were not generally favourable to the growth of cereal and fodder crops, says: "The actual yield for the entire Dominion will approximate to the average of recent years, and will permit of grain and animal products being exported in as large a volume as that following the last crop." We are also told that, following the removal for a brief period of the restrictions as to trading in wheat futures, during which the price advanced sharply, the Government has formulated its measures for marketing wheat for 1919-20 crop season and stopped open trading. It is proposed to appoint a board to handle the entire wheat crop, utilising present machinery as far as possible. The farmers on delivery of their grain are to receive advances on account, and at the conclusion of the season, after the necessary incidental expenses have been deducted, will receive the balances *pro rata* to their deliveries.

* *

Some 800 Canadian officers sailed for home on board the White Star liner *Megantic* from Liverpool on Monday. A considerable number took back English brides.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

A. S. (London).—How can we tell from the meagre information you provide?

J. A. R. E. (Southampton).—We have passed on your letter to the Secretary of the United Kingdom Branch of the G.W.V.A (Craven House, 113, Kingsway, W.C.2.)

Ben (Brighton).—It takes some little time for the necessary work in relation to gratuity payments to be carried out. You will probably receive cheque in a day or two.

H. T. (Glasgow).—A certificate is not issued, but the Military Secretary's Department (O.M.F.C., Argyll House, Regent Street, London) will furnish a statement of service on application.

S. T. (Chester).—The total weight of cheese exported from Canada to the United Kingdom in 1914 was 142,138,799 lb., and in 1917 179,553,863 lb. The value in 1914 was $18,533,880, and in 1917 $30,463,272

Parent (Bristol).—The map reference to the 2nd Canadian Cemetery (Sunken Road), Coutalmaison, Somme Battlefield, is 57d. X.11.a.O.1.; and that of the Canadian Cemetery, Givenchy Road, Neuville St. Vaast, is 36c.S.21.b.1.3.

G. B. I. (Knutsford).—(1) Pay and allowances naturally cease on date of retirement. Any allowances made in advance for current month of retirement will be deducted from second gratuity payment (2) *Canada* will continue to be published. It was a pre-war journal.

S. G. B. (Clapham Common).—The number of summary convictions for drunkenness in Canada was 27,882 in 1917, as compared with 32,730 in 1916—a decrease of 4,848, or nearly 14.81 per cent. Drunkenness decreased in every Province except Quebec and British Columbia. The record decreases were in Alberta and Manitoba.

A. D. (Bristol).—British Columbia's pack of salmon this year is estimated at about 1,250,000 cases. This is over 30 p.c. less than last year, one of the causes being the practical failure of the sockeye run on the Fraser River. The catch is, however, said to be very heavy in the other rivers of the Province. The vast majority of the pack is of the pink or red salmon, for which there is the greatest demand owing largely to its colour. The white salmon is equally nutritive, though it sells at a lower price for the reason given above. Owing to the demand for foodstuffs a considerable quantity was packed last year.

City.—The price reached early in September, 105½, was up till then the highest ever recorded for the stock. The lowest was 47 in November, 1917. The dividends were not paid for five years, 35 p.c. accumulating in arrears. Dividend payments recommenced with a quarterly payment on July 1 this year, and it is understood that they will be continued regularly. The revival of interest reflected in the recent high price is understood to have been due to suggestions that the quarterly dividend payment might be accompanied by a payment on account of arrears. The truth or otherwise of this will soon be known, as the next dividend payment should be October 1.

J. G. McM. (Glasgow).—There are five Canadian War Loan issues already outstanding These were issued November, 1915, September, 1916, March, 1917, December, 1917, and October, 1918. The amounts asked for were respectively $50,000,000, $100,000,000, $150,000,000, $150,000,000, $300,000,000. The amounts actually allotted were respectively $100,000,000, $100,000,000, $150,000,000, $398,000,000, $660,000,000. Thus the aggregate amount raised by the five issues was nearly double the amount asked for. The first three loans bear interest at 5 p.c. per annum, and the last two at 5½ p.c. per annum. The price of issue in the case of the two first was 97½; the third was issued at 96, and the fourth and fifth at 100. Of the various maturities none are quoted now below their issue price, while some of the longer dated maturities are at substantial premiums.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CANADA LANDED AND NATIONAL INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIVIDEND No. 130.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (being at the rate of nine per cent. per annum) on the amount paid up on the Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the quarter-year to the thirtieth day of September, 1919, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Company, 23, Toronto Street, Toronto, on and after the first day of October, 1919, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the thirteenth day of September, 1919.

By Order of the Board,
EDWARD SAUNDERS,
Managing Director.

Toronto, 26th August, 1919.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

Notice is Hereby Given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, so far as regards the PERPETUAL FOUR PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED DEBENTURE STOCK, will be CLOSED from Monday, the 15th September, to Monday, the 13th October, 1919, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the Interest accrued to the 30th September, 1919, will be forwarded on the 13th October next to all proprietors of this Stock registered on the Books of the Company on the 15th September, 1919.

By Order,
H. H. NORMAN, Secretary.
Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street,
E.C.2.
12th September, 1919.

AMERICAN PLATELESS **DENTISTRY**

44, Waterloo Road, London, S.E.1.

Substantial Discount allowed for Readers of "Canada."

SATISFACTION AND PUNCTUALITY GUARANTEED.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 715. Sept. 20, 1919.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted, or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

DONATIONS WANTED.

SOCIETY FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF LADIES IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES.—AN URGENT APPEAL TO OUR FRIENDS IN INDIA, THE COLONIES, AMERICA, AND TO ALL OUR ALLIES.—I PLEAD most EARNESTLY to our Brothers and Sisters and Friends in other lands for DONATIONS for my poor Ladies. Some are very old and feeble, and some are chronic invalids. All are suffering from the high prices of food and fuel, and I dread the winter for them. Will friends kindly get up Concerts, etc., and send me the proceeds? I should be grateful if they would do so. £10, £20, or £30 would be of untold value.—Edith Smallwood, Lancaster House, Malvern, Worcestershire, England.

FARMS, LAND, ESTATES, FOR SALE.

CANADIAN FRUIT FARM for sale in the celebrated Niagara fruit belt. 80 acres, 4,000 trees. Nicely furnished Residence with central heating and electric light. Important City 3 miles. Ready market for all produce. Rail, road, trolley line and steamboats close by. Bathing, boating and fishing. Unique opportunity for anyone requiring a healthy and profitable occupation. Only genuine emigrants need apply. Athawes, Son & Co., F.A.I., Surveyors, 170, High Street, Acton, W.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.—For Sale, cheap, several beautiful Homes, fine scenery and climate. Two in Victoria City, and one 31 miles up the main line. New convenient dwelling house and stables with 65 acres of land on Main Island Highway, 1½ miles from station, village and sea. Pretty river winds through property, good shooting. Price £1,000 cash, balance of £1,500 on long terms payment, or to stand as mortgage at 6 per cent. Would consider offers of exchange for suitable home 30 or 40 minutes from Victoria Station, London. Full particulars and photographs on application to owner. Clark, 5, Victoria Street, Westminster.

PARTNERSHIPS, INVESTMENTS, &c.

NEW METHOD OF LAND IRRIGATION.—Gentleman, with engineering knowledge preferred, WANTED to FINANCE and assist advertiser in carrying out invention (patented) for watering the crops, etc. (during drought), and also for manuring and fertilising the land, by an entirely new method.—R. J. B. Sutherland, Willow Gap, Haydon Bridge-on-Tyne.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Files and Tool Steel—
THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, Scotia Works, Sheffield.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allenall," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

Mr H. C. Martin, the new freight traffic manager of the G.T.R., joined the Grand Trunk at Chicago in 1888 in the local freight offices. In 1911 he was appointed general freight agent of the system, with headquarters at Montreal.

AUCTION SALE.

G R.

By Order of the Canadian Government

HEADQUARTERS, PRINTING, STATIONERY, and TYPEWRITER SERVICES, 33-4, Great Pulteney Street (near Regent's Palace Hotel), London, W.1.

SALE by AUCTION of about

100 TYPEWRITERS, including Remingtons, Royals, Underwoods, Empires, Adding Machines, Rotary and Flat Duplicators, Loose-leaf Ledger Covers, Waste Paper Baskets and Letter Trays.

GENERAL OFFICE STATIONERY SUPPLIES, and numerous other items.

MESSRS. GEERING and COLYER have been favoured with instructions to SELL the above by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, September 24, 1919, commencing at 11 o'clock.

On view Monday and Tuesday, September 22 and 23. Catalogues may be obtained on the premises, and of the Auctioneers, Ashford (Kent) and Rye (Sussex).

SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

The current number of that old favourite, the *Quarterly Review* (6s.), is full of interest from cover to cover, and contains articles on such widely varying topics that every reader should find something to appeal to his taste. The German system of "peaceful penetration," as exemplified by the dye industry, is exposed in a circumstantial article entitled "German Business Methods in the United States," and "The Peace with Germany" deals briefly but clearly with the events that led up to the declaration of the Armistice and with the Peace Treaty. There are interesting articles on "Railway Nationalisation" and "Economic Future of Women in Industry." The contents also include the following: "Queen Victoria and France," "Clive in India," "State Morality," "The Economics of Inland Transport," "St. Bartholomew's Hospital," "Home Rule and Labour in Catalonia," "The Poetry of Laurence Binyon," "Reconstruction in the United States," "More Doubts about Shakespeare," and "Switzerland After the War."

The September number of *The Landmark* (1s. 6d.), the monthly magazine of the English-speaking Union, contains many interesting and helpful articles, and should be widely read. Among its contents we note the following: "The Progress of the English-speaking Union," touching briefly upon some of the most prominent questions and men of the day: "The Problem of British-American Co-operation," by William E. Dodd: "American Medical Education in Great Britain," by Philip Franklin; "Anglo-American Exchange," by Charles Duguid: "Mutual Understanding as a Bond of Friendship," by Dr. Carl Russell Fish: "Philip Gibbs on America," by J. P. Collins.

"Nursing Overseas" is the subject of an article in the *Imperial Colonist* (2d.) for September, while another deals with Women's Institutes in Ontario.

* *

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Week Ended September 7.

Canadian Northern, $1,140,200; inc., $239,200.

Canadian Pacific, $3,599,000; inc., $546,000.

Grand Trunk, £292,388; inc., £15,703.

* *

The C.P.O.S. *Minnedosa*, with mails, left Quebec for Liverpool on Wednesday, September 16, and may be expected next Thursday.

The Cunard R.M.S. *Aquitania* is due with mails from New York about Wednesday next, and the White Star R.M.S. *Adriatic* about September 28.

The C.P.O.S. *Empress of France* is still in the hands of the builders on the Clyde, and may not be ready to sail on September 26, which date is approximately fixed.

THE WESTERN WHEAT CROP

"Manitoba Free Press" Estimate.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, President of the Bank of Montreal, after touring in Western Canada, states that this year's wheat crop in the West will be worth $350,000,000.

In its interim estimate of the crop of the three Prairie Provinces, the *Manitoba Free Press* published the following figures: Wheat, 166,225,000 bushels; oats, 268,885,000 bushels; barley, 46,961,095 bushels; rye, 8,470,000 bushels.

By Provinces, the estimate is as follows:

Wheat.—Manitoba, 46,608,000 bushels (average yield, 16 bushels); Saskatchewan, 97,669,000 bushels (average 11 bushels); Alberta, 21,946,000 (average 6 bushels).

Oats.—Manitoba, 60,025,000 bushels (average 35 bushels); Saskatchewan, 152,640,000 bushels (average 30 bushels); Alberta, 56,220,000 bushels (average 20 bushels).

Barley.—Manitoba, 27,050,000 bushels (average 25 bushels); Saskatchewan, 12,860,000 bushels (average 20 bushels); Alberta 7,051,095 (average 15 bushels).

Rye.—Manitoba, 4,980,000 bushels (average 20 bushels); Saskatchewan, 2,740,000 (average 20 bushels); Alberta, 750,000 bushels (average 15 bushels).

So much of the best flax of the three Provinces, says the *Free Press*, is as yet too green to cut that any estimate at the present time would be most misleading.

Sale Price to Mills.

The Canadian Wheat Board on August 22 announced the sale price of wheat to mills in Canada in the following terms:—

"The Canadian Wheat Board has to-day, until further notice, fixed the sale price of wheat to mills in Canada by the Board on the following basis per bushel, namely, $2.33 per bushel, including 5 cents per bushel carrying charges, basis No. 1 Northern in store public terminal elevators, Fort William and Port Arthur; $2.30 per bushel, including 5 cents per bushel carrying charges, basis No. 1 spring, No. 1 white winter and No. 1 red winter wheat in store Montreal; $2.31 per bushel, including 5 cents per bushel carrying charges, basis No. 1 mixed Ontario and Quebec wheat in store Montreal; $2.31 per bushel, including 5 cents per bushel carrying charges, basis No. 1 Goose wheat in store Montreal; $2.25½ per bushel; including 5 cents per bushel carrying charges, basis No. 1 British Columbia wheat in store Canadian Government elevators, Vancouver."

* *

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, October 3.—*Minnedosa.*
Thursday, October 9.—*Scandinavian.*
Friday, October 10.—*Metagama.*
Friday, October 17.—*Melita.*

Glasgow to Montreal.

Saturday, October 4.—*Scotian.*
Tuesday, October 14.—*Corsican*

Bristol to Montreal.

Tuesday, September 30.—*Pretorian.*
Tuesday, October 7.—*Sicilian.*

London to Montreal.

Wednesday, September 24.—*Tunisian.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday, September 20.—*Carmania.*
Saturday, October 11.—*Orduna.*

Southampton to New York.

Saturday, September 20.—*Royal George.*
Saturday, September 20.—*Mauretania.*

London to New York

Saturday, September 27.—*Saxonia*
Saturday, October 18.—*Caronia.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Southampton to New York.

Wednesday, October 8.—*Adriatic.*
Wednesday, October 22.—*Lapland.*

Liverpool to New York.

Friday, September 19.—*Baltic.*

Manchester Liners, Ltd.

Manchester to Quebec and Montreal.

Saturday, Sept. 20.—*Manchester Hero.*
Saturday, Sept. 27.—*Manchester Importer.*
Thursday, Oct. 9.—*Manchester Mariner.*

Manchester to St. John.

Thursday, Sept. 18.—*Manchester Shipper.*

AUCTION SALE.

Without Reserve.

G R.

BY DIRECTION of THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

FOURTEEN DAYS' AUCTION SALE of UNPRECEDENTED VALUE and IMPORTANCE.

J. TREVOR, F.A.I.

is instructed to SELL by AUCTION at 102, SOUTHWARK STREET, S.E., on TUESDAY, September 23, and following days, at ten o'clock precisely each day,

and at the

GOODYEAR TYRE CO.'S PREMISES, LOTS ROAD, CHELSEA, S.W., on MONDAY, Sept. 29, and following days, at eleven o'clock precisely each day.

SEVERAL THOUSAND CASES of NEW STOCK EQUIPMENT, and STORES.

Also LARGE QUANTITIES of SLIGHTLY USED CLOTHING and MISCELLANEOUS EFFECTS, of which the following is an excerpt

SOFT GOODS, CLOTHING, LINEN, &c.

145,000 Towels (face, Turkish, bath, surgical, &c.).
56,000 Handkerchiefs.
10,000 Blankets.
5,000 Pyjamas.
45,000 pairs Socks.
7,500 Shirts.
3,500 Sheets.
1,000 Laundry Bags.
2,000 Dressing Gowns.
1,000 Aprons.
1,000 Dusters.
35,000 Pillow Cases.
30,000 Caps (stretcher, surgical, and others).
1,500 Hospital Ties.
3,000 Mufflers.
12 cs. Bath Robes.
7,000 yards Cloth (cheese, tray, &c.).
2,000 Knee Caps.
2,000 Ice Caps.
4,000 yards Mosquito Netting.
750 pairs Mittens.
Cases of Gloves, Sweaters, Trousers, Helmets, &c.

FOODSTUFFS.

35 cases Biscuits.
41 cases Chicken Jelly.
7 cases Chicken, Curried.
2,000 tins Chicken, Boneless.
1,400 tins Chicken Soup.
1,300 tins Chicken Essence.
350 lb. Salt.
54 cases Coffee.
2,400 tins Tomatoes.
5 cases Tomatoes.
800 tins Pork & Beans.
9,000 tins Soup, Vegetable.
240 tins Soup Consomme.
5 cases Grape Nuts in packets.

Large quantities of pickles and piccalilli, calves-foot jelly, Oxo, Ovaltine, &c.

GENERAL (HABERDASHERY, GAMES, &c.).

450 tins Boot Polish and Brasso.
350 pairs Crutches.
1,500 Walking Sticks.
Cases of Games, including chess, draughts, lotto, halma, cribbage, &c.
20,000 Pencils.
[illegible] Razors.
60,000 Combs.
2,000 pairs Slippers, Shoes, Moccasins.
4,000 pairs Bootlaces.
300 pairs Boots.
7,000 Nail Brushes, and also Tooth and Shaving Brushes.
5,000 Housewives.
[illegible] Pairs Glasses.
[illegible] Medicine Glasses.
132 lb. Pins.
2,500 yards American Oilcloth and Lino.
2,000 Eye Shades.
1 large Bale of Leather.
1,850 Shaving Mirrors.
2,000 Feather Pillows (comfort, surgical, &c.).
6,000 Penholders.
1,500 Sponges (Rubber).
15,000 and 1 bale Serviettes (Paper).
24 bales Toilet Paper.
7,000 tins Tooth Powder and Paste.
4,500 Whisks.
700 Ash Trays.
90 Nightingales.
600 Stoves.
300 Lamps and Lanterns (hurricane, reading, standard, &c.).
2,700 rolls Coloured Paper.
6,000 Japanese Sunshades (large, medium, and small).
Cases of Hooks and Eyes, Knife Polish, Lint, Lysol, Keating's Powder, Monkey Brand, Hot Water Bottles, Adhesive Plaster, Blotting Paper, Suspenders, Ink-wells, Tobacco Pouches, &c.

About 500,000 packets excellent quality Notepaper, Envelopes, Postcards, and Writing Pads.

PIANOS, BILLIARD TABLES, GRAMOPHONES, CARPETS, OFFICE FURNITURE, LINO, &c.

Will be SOLD, in LARGE and SMALL LOTS, to meet all requirements.

On view Monday, Sept. 22 (at 102, Southwark Street), and Friday and Saturday, Sept. 26 and 27 (at Lots Road), between the hours of ten and four. Catalogues two parts (1s. each part), of the Auctioneer, J. Trevor, F.A.I., 2 and 23, Coleman Street, E.C., and 32a, George Street, Hanover Square, W. Telephones, 3932 Wall (four lines); Telegrams, "Trevordom," London.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Offices.—19, Victoria Street, S.W.1. High Commissioner, the Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G. Secretary, Mr. W. L. Griffith. (Telephone: Victoria 6360.)

Emigration Office.—Commissioner of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith, 11-12, Charing Cross, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 285.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. Wade, British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 266.)

Province of New Brunswick.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. W. Sumner, Dudley House, 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 1581.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. John Howard, 57a, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.—Brig.-Gen. R. Manley Sims, C.M.G., D.S.O., 163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Gerrard 5793.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. Pelletier, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 6512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir Edgar R. Bowring, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically.

A

Adamson, R. L., Victoria—Care of Parr's Bank, 138, Westbourne Grove.

Allen, V. B., Vancouver—9, Park Avenue, East Sheen, S.W.14.

B

Beaudry, M. P., Quebec—First Avenue Hotel.

Beazley, E. H., Vancouver—Bath Hotel, Dover Street.

Bonisteel, E. H., Toronto—119, Butler Road, Harrow.

Bouillon, Rev. J. G., Montreal—Linton's Hotel, Woburn Place.

Brown, J. P., Westmount, P.Q.—Care of High Commissioner's Office.

Browning, Mrs. M. J., Vancouver—49, Bendall Street, N.W.1.

Burke, Edmund, Montreal—9 Elgin Court, Elgin Avenue.

C

Cowan, Col. H. J., Portage la Prairie, Man.—Salisbury Hotel, Folkestone.

Critchley, Rev. H. S. B., Lennoxville, Que.—"The Hawthorns," Cyprus Road, Edmonton.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL.
Top of St. Martin's Lane.
In the centre of all Theatres.
One Price: No Extras.
6/-

D

Davies, T. M., Vancouver—36, Whitehall Court, S.W.1.

Dix, C. E., Penticton, B.C.—3, Victoria Park, Weston-super-Mare.

Doherty, Rev. W. J., London, Ont.—Imperial Hotel, Russell Square.

Drummond, Capt. W.—No. 14 General Hospital, Eastbourne.

Dryden, Harold, Toronto—6, Chesilton Road, Fulham.

E

Erlebach, Major C. W., and Mrs., Victoria—22, Grosvenor Gardens, East Sheen.

F

Finland, E. V., Victoria—Royal Automobile Club.

Fitzgerald, Brig.-Gen. H. S.—Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall.

Flowers, C. H., Campbellton, N.B.—Imperial Hotel, Russell Square.

Francis, Lt. E. T. D., Kootenay Lake—5, Charleville Circus, S.E.26

G

Grant, Lt. H. J. (R.C.N.), Halifax—Care of Agent-General for Nova Scotia.

Grant, Capt. Gerald W., Halifax—University Union, Edinburgh

H

Harris, L. G., Toronto—Carlyle Club, Piccadilly.

Henry, W. A. (K.C.), and Capt. H. McD., Halifax—22, Ryder Street, S.W.

Hetherington, Capt. H. G., Canning, N.S.—Eton, Bucks

Hooper, H. C., Vancouver—Field House, Stroud, Glos

K

Kenny, J. B., and Mrs., Halifax—Care of Royal Bank of Canada, Prince's Street, E.C.

Koop, P. G., Summerland, B.C.—Kemendine, Forest Hill, S.E.

L

Lambert, J. G., M.D., Montreal—R.M.S. *Tunisian*, Surrey Docks.

Lash, Lt. A. B. (R.F.A.), Toronto—104 Bde., R.F.A., Kinmel Park, Rhyl.

Leckie, David, Kelowna, B.C.—Queen's Hotel, Leicester Square.

Leslie, Mrs. E. C., Calgary—83, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury.

BRAND'S MEAT LOZENGES
Sustaining and Invigorating.
In Boxes, 1/3, 1/10 and 3/6.
Of all Chemists and Stores

Lewis, John, Truro, N.S.—Care of Masters & Andrew, 1, Idol Lane, E.C.

Mc.-Mac.

MacKenzie, Lt.-Col. L. H., Stellarton, N.S.—3, Ryder Street.

MacWatt, Mrs., Winnipeg—37, Abbey Road, St. John's Wood.

McConachie, L. M.—Ontario Military Hospital, Orpington

McDonald, Lt.-Col. G. L.; Edmonton—13, Oxford Terrace, W.

M

Manley, Major R. H., Balfour, B.C.—50, Charleville Road, West Kensington.

Manning, P., and J., Montreal—Acomb, York.

Marnoch, G. R., Lethbridge—28, Albyn Place, Aberdeen.

Mason, J. T., Victoria—Ashton-on-Mersey, Chester.

Masse, R.—11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Merrick, A., Vancouver—Barren Annexe, Granville Street.

Morton, M. G. E.—Ontario Military Hospital, Orpington.

N

Normandin, Capt., Montreal—Royal Automobile Club.

O

O'Gorman, Thomas, Calgary—Care of Agent-General for British Columbia.

P

Patchell, Ethel M., St. John—23, Ganden Road, Clapham, S.W.4.

Pearse, T., Courtenay, B.C.—23, Ampthill Road, Bedford.

Pond, John, Summerside, P.E.I.—Kingsbridge, South Devon.

R

Rigg, T. W., Calgary—149, Croxted Road, West Dulwich.

Ross, Robert W., Lachine, P.Q.—77, Blackmore Grove, Teddington.

Ross, Capt. H. M., Victoria—Kymberley Road, Harrow-on-the-Hill.

Rutherford, J. A., Victoria—Royal Automobile Club.

S

Scovil, Morris, Gagetown, N.B.—Care of Montreal *Star*, 17, Cockspur Street.

Smillie, H. Maynard, and Mrs., Montreal—6, Bedford Place, W.C.1.

Spence, J. W., and G. W., Montreal—Care of Montreal *Star*, 17, Cockspur Street.

Sterne, E. T., and Mrs., Brantford—1, Tudor Street, E.C.4

T

Taylor, Lt. C. R. (R.C.N.)—1, Crescent, Northampton.

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Taylor, Mrs. J., Vancouver—Care of Miss Davis, 13, St. George's Square, S.W.

Thompson, Lt. E. A. (R.C.N.), Halifax—Care of Agent-General for Nova Scotia.

Turner, Geo. W., Toronto—Care of High Commissioner's Office.

W

White, H. G., Vancouver—"Cheznut," Friend's Road, Purley.

Wiffen, George, Toronto—56, Holyoak Road, Brook Street, Lambeth.

Wilson, A. C., Outremont, P.Q.—53, Green Lane, Wolverton.

Winslow, Mrs. R. H., Vancouver—Care of Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.

Withers, Mrs., London, Ont.—37, Abbey Road, St. John's Wood.

* *

TAX ON FURS FROM YUKON.

As from August 1 the exportation of raw furs from the Yukon Territory of Canada is forbidden, except under permits granted by the Territorial Secretary or other person authorised by the Commissioner and upon payment of the prescribed tax. Skins of bears, wolves, and coyotes are free from export tax, but upon other skins the duties are as follows:—Musk rat, 2 cts., weasel, 5 cts., wolverine and mink, 20 cts., otter, 40 cts., lynx, marten, and red fox, 50 cts., cross fox, $1, silver or black fox $2 per skin.

SOLDIERS' SAFETY RAZORS
and Everything for Soldiers.
LADIES' HANDBAGS (Silk and Leather)
DRESSING CASES, SOLID LEATHER ATTACHE CASES.
T. HOUGHTON, Ltd., Leather Goods and Cutlery Specialists,
76, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

Lake Superior Corporation.—The accounts for the year to June 30 show a net profit, after providing for interest on the first mortgage bonds and including $57,621 brought in, of $1,111,106. From this amount the usual interest of 5 per cent. has been paid on the income bonds and $520,000 reserved for depreciation of investments (including $20,000 written off), leaving $441,106 to be carried forward, subject to taxation.

* *

The British Ministry of Shipping has agreed to transfer to Canadian registration all Canadian-owned ships now under British registration.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Toronto or London, England.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL.—

CREELMAN & MILLS (J. J. Creelman, K.C., D.S.O.; A. L. S. Mills, D.S.O.), Dominion Express Building. (Cables: "Jonoreel.")

OTTAWA.—

ORDE, POWELL, LYLE & SNOWDON, Solicitors, &c., 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc.

REGINA, SASK.—

ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON, Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors and Trustees, Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto (Cable address, "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

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WITHIN THE PAST TEN YEARS
ONE OF
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160 FERTILE ACRES FREE IN THE WEST.

Good Freehold Land Cheap in the East.

For free Maps, Pamphlets and full Official Information apply to
COMMISSIONER OF EMIGRATION FOR CANADA
11, 12, 13, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.1
[illegible] to the nearest Canadian Government Emigration Agent at [illegible] the following addresses: 48, Lord Str[illegible] [illegible] Station Stre[illegible] Birmingham; 81, Que[illegible] [illegible] Parliament Street, York; 28, High Street, Ca[illegible] [illegible] Street, Glasgow; 116, Union Street, Aberdeen [illegible] Street, [illegible] 14, Dawson Street, Dublin; 54, Castle Street Carlisle; Market Place, Peterborough. Or to any Licensed Booking [illegible]

BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE MINERAL PROVINCE OF CANADA

GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, COPPER, COAL, COKE, IRON, OIL, MERCURY, PLATINUM, &c.

The following is an approximate estimate of the mineral production for 1918, as cabled by the Minister of Mines, together with the comparative figures for 1917:—

	1918.	1917.
Gold	$3,560,000	$2,863,190
Silver	2,601,000	2,265,749
Lead	2,945,000	2,951,020
Copper	15,682,000	16,038,256
Zinc	2,500,000	3,166,259
Coal	11,460.000	7,524,913
Coke	1,335,000	959,430
Miscellaneous products	1,000 000	1,241,575
Totals	$41,083,000	$37,010,312

Increase 1918 over 1917 **$4.072,608.**

Total mineral production for all years up to and including 1918. **$636,654,107.**

Full information may be obtained on application to the Agent-General for B C., British Columbia House, 1 & 3, Regent Street, S.W.1.

To HOME-GOING CANADIAN SOLDIERS.

The Salvation Army Migration Department is noted for the care and protection it bestows upon women and children travelling by sea and land. Canadian Government Passage Warrants for the Dependents of Officers and Soldiers can be exchanged for Steamer and Canadian Railway Tickets. No Fees. Expert, up-to-date, disinterested advice. Free.

Address:—COMMISSIONER D. C. LAMB,
122, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4.
Branches:—Liverpool, Glasgow and Aberdeen

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CANADIAN EXPORT PIONEER,

Second Issue now ready. *Price* 6d. (*By P*[illegible] 8[illegible]

for

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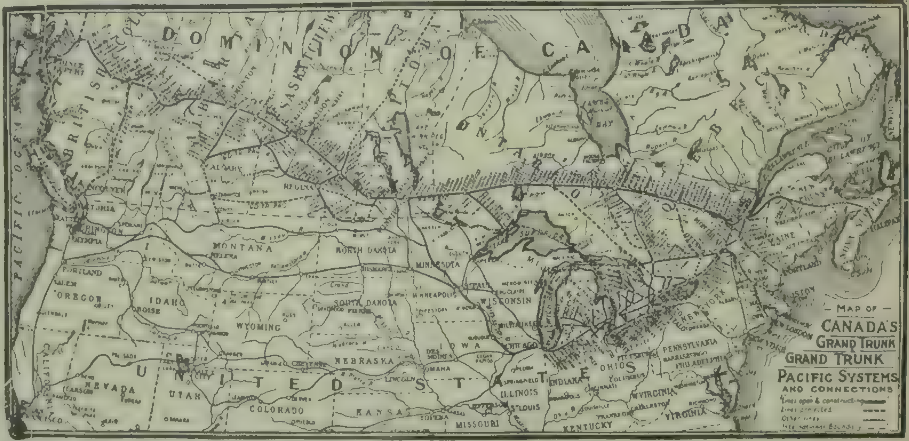

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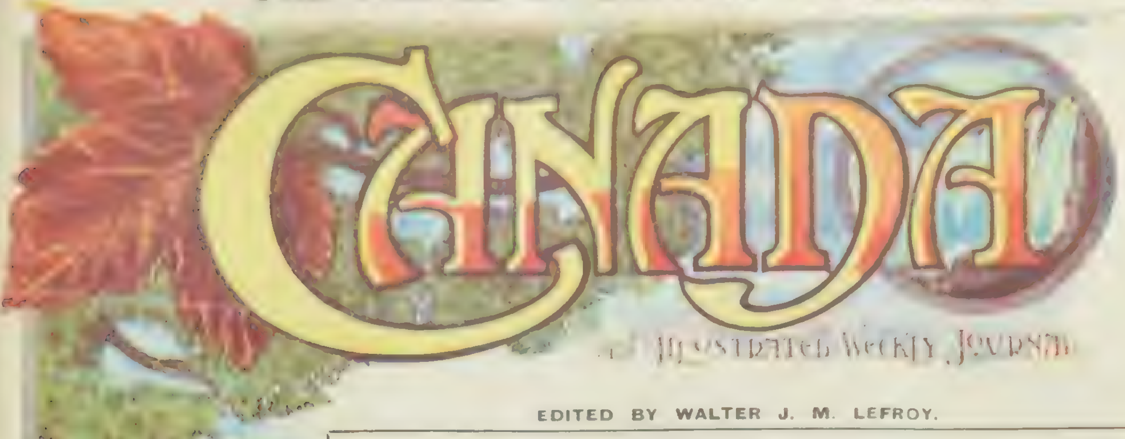

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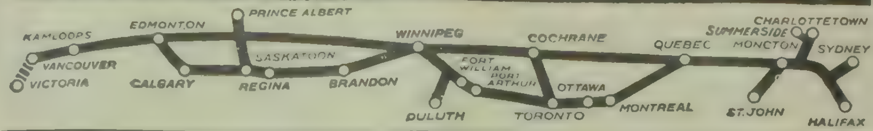

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Zinc	2,500,000	3,166,259
Coal	11,460,000	7,524,913
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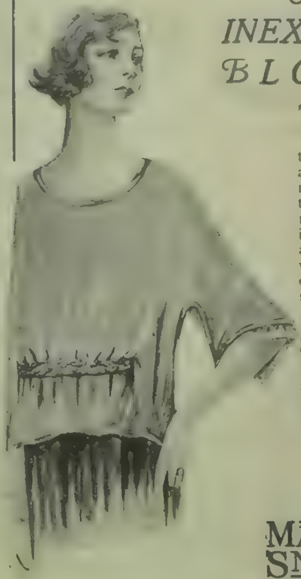

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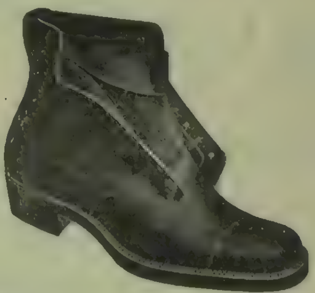

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TOWARDS INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

CANADA, like most other countries, has been in the throes of labour trouble practically ever since the close of the war, and stands fully as much in need as any other of the re-establishment of industrial peace. The National Conference held in Ottawa last week was looked forward to as constituting a notable step in that direction, and even though it may have fallen short in many respects of these great expectations, it has certainly not been ineffective, and, apart from its direct achievements, it presents many possibilities of future usefulness. One of its best features was the complete good feeling evidenced between all the interests represented, and the sincere desire shown by all to reach a satisfactory solution of the great labour problems laid before it by the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, of which it was an outcome.

One of its chief fruits was the approval of the Labour Convention under the Peace Treaty, while a large number of the not least important recommendations of the Commission were unanimously approved. Among these are the investigation of State insurance against unemployment, sickness, invalidity and old age, of widows' pensions, and also of the working of proportional representation, this having been suggested as a means of restoring the faith of the working classes in governmental administration and legislation. The proposal of the Commission in favour of a minimum wage for women workers was also approved, and investigation was favoured with regard to its application to unskilled labour. As was expected, the question of the formation of industrial councils evoked much discussion. The Conference appears to have shared the view of the Commission that, while the general principle can with advantage be adopted in Canada, it is hardly possible to apply any particular plan in its entirety, in view of Canada's great area, sparse population, and diversified climate and manufacturing conditions, and its suggestion was adopted that a branch of the Department of Labour should be set up to develop the subject and assist in the formation of councils.

The most complicated questions before the Conference were, of course, the eight-hour day and collective bargaining. The Royal Commission recommended that the eight-hour day be established by law throughout Canada, laying it down, however, that the number of hours worked should not be fixed by the ability to work them without undue fatigue, but be based scientifically upon the demands of industry. The representatives of the employees at the Conference supported the general adoption of the eight-hour day, and suggested that in industries where it could be shown to be impracticable—such as farming, fishing, and lumbering—these should be exempted from the application of the law. The employers, on the other hand, refused, on economic grounds, to commit themselves to the princip until all other countries should take action on the subject, and urged that the whole quesion should be further investigated in order to provide more sufficient information than was at present available. Their contention was largely minimised by the fact that the fixing of an international standard of hours is on the agenda of the forthcoming Conference at Washington under the Peace Treaty Labour Convention. The subject, however, was not finally disposed of, being placed in the hands of a sub-committee.

The employers took a well-advised step in conceding without cavil the right of the workers to organise, but this did not bring the two sides together on the subject of collective bargaining. This they were prepared to concede provided it is limited in its application, but the Labour representatives insisted on the unqualified recognition of the principle. Collective bargaining, it will be remembered, was made the test by the workers in both the great strikes at Winnipeg and Toronto, and it was then demonstrated that it was impossible to deal with such an issue on account of the absence of any final meaning of the term in all parts of the Dominion. Even in some cities, as Sir Robert Borden pointed out at the time, it may be understood by some persons in one sense and by other persons in another sense. The Royal Commission defined collective bargaining as "the negotiation of agreements between employers, or groups of employers, and employees, or groups of employees, through the representatives chosen by the respective parties themselves." The whole point, even in this definition, depends on its application, and it is apparently on the ground of practical difficulties that the disagreement has come about. The subject of collective bargaining, like that of the eight-hour day, has been remitted for further consideration.

Those who built great hopes on the Conference need not abandon them because of failure to come to a decision on these two cardinal points. It must not be forgotten that the Conference was not an executive body, but met for consultative purposes only. Some of the subjects dealt with by the Royal Commission do not come within the competence of the Dominion Parliament, but will have to be dealt with by the Provincial Legislatures; and one of the objects of the Conference was to secure, as far as possible, concerted action. Its value largely lies in its having been the means of bringing out clearly the respective positions of capital and labour, which inevitably become obscured and exaggerated in the midst of Labour disputes. On most points definite action must lie with the Federal Department of Labour, and for that purpose last week's proceedings will be of the greatest service. It is a good augury that the head of that Department, Senator Robertson, who presided at the Conference, is credited with having, by his tactful handling, made the gathering the remarkable success which it undoubtedly was.

THE MANDATE FOR TURKEY.

At first sight it might seem that Canada has very little interest in the question of who becomes responsible for the good government of Turkey. It is known, of course, that both France and England are anxious that the United States should undertake "the white man's burden" in that territory, and that President Wilson is fully convinced that it is the plain duty of his countrymen to undertake this difficult, and perhaps thankless, task.

The reason why the American Republic is specially marked out to undertake this duty is very fully and ably explained by Sir William Ramsay in the last issue of *The New Europe*. The writer, who enjoys an international reputation for his knowledge of the affairs of Asia Minor, points out that the great organisation of American hospitals, missions, schools, and colleges throughout Turkey, so long established and maintained by the people of the United States, imposes a moral obligation on them to accept the mandate of the League of Nations to direct the general interests of the Turkish people.

In the great philanthropic work so long carried on by the American Mission for the Near East, Canadians have taken part as subscribers to the funds and as active missionaries, and if it should unfortunately come to pass that the American Senate definitely rejects the call made to them in the name of the League to guard and direct the interest of the Turkish people, the Dominion of Canada might undertake this duty. This will seem an over-burdening task to be suggested to a nation of eight million if a country of over 100 million should refuse the mandate, but Canada has attained great growth in nationhood during the last five years. Her national ideals have proved competent to bear the greatest strains, and although there will be natural shrinking from so serious a responsibility, there is not the least doubt that she possesses both the men and the national moral force successfully to undertake and carry through this work.

The other nations composing the British Commonwealth are undertaking their several mandates without misgivings. It is true that in their cases they are controlling peoples and territories whose good government is necessary for their own peace and protection. Canada is not similarly called upon to undertake administrative duties, but should the United States refuse the clear call to bring order out of chaos in Turkey, is it quite beyond the powers of Canada to step into the breach and thus mark her new status among the nations?

* *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

British Ministers in Dominions. Much attention has been attracted of late by the Imperial Government's authorisation of the appointment of Dominion Ministers to reside in London and attend Cabinet meetings when common interests arose for discussion. A Canadian, writing anonymously in Monday's *Times*, takes up the other side of the case and makes a suggestion which has at least the merit of novelty.

"Why," he asks, "should all consultation take place in London? Why should not the British Government be reciprocally authorised to appoint a Cabinet Minister to reside in each Dominion and attend meetings of the Dominion Cabinet when questions of common interest are to be discussed there?" It is, he submits, a step logically reciprocal to the one already taken; and not only are the advantages of the most complete interchange of views obvious, but it would go far to remove the objections to centralisation.

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Unnecessary and Undesirable. The correspondent himself admits that the method is the difficulty. He suggests the limitation of the functions of the Governor-General to those of the constitutional representative of his Majesty, and transfer to a Minister of the British Cabinet resident in each Dominion of the functions, by regular meetings and consultation with the Dominion Cabinet, of keeping them informed of the views of the British Government and of informing the British Cabinet of those of the Dominion Government on questions of common interest.

We doubt, however, whether the proposal will commend itself to either the people of the Mother Country or those of the Dominions. The latter are likely to regard it as undesirable, as suggesting undue interference with self-government, and the former as unnecessary. It may be "logically reciprocal" to the other step, but is it a necessary complement? Unless they are to be mere figure-heads, the Dominion Ministers in London ought themselves to be sufficiently adequate channels of information between their own countries and the Motherland. One of the advantages of their position, it should not be forgotten, will be that their duties will enable them to keep in touch with their Dominions by frequent trips overseas.

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Sir Herbert Ames. The appointment of Sir Herbert Ames (who is now in London on his way to take up his duties) to the Permanent Secretariat of the League of Nations is a sagacious choice. It is also a high compliment to Canada. The post is one of the most important on the establishment, being that of the expert financial director, and it was open to a representative of any of the nationalities represented in the League. In suggesting to the Canadian Government that a Canadian should be given the position, Sir Eric Drummond, the Secretary-General, showed a shrewd appreciation of the capacity of the Dominion.

Sir Herbert Ames's record in both private and public life thoroughly justifies his selection by Sir Robert Borden. A director of more than one well-known company, he has acted as chairman of several important Parliamentary Committees, and his work as organiser of the Canadian Patriotic Fund ensures his entrance into his new sphere of service with the good wishes and entire confidence of his fellow countrymen.

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State Propaganda. A short time ago we referred to the appeal by Dr. Eaton in the *Times* on behalf of State propaganda and the direction of national moral education. Since then we have seen State propaganda with the object of informing the people concerning urgent economic and industrial problems and at the same time confirming their confidence in the existing Government.

Under the title of *The Future*, a Government statement of national needs and national policy was circulated in the Mother Country to the extent of between two and three million copies. The attitude of the Press towards this new departure was hardly friendly. Perhaps the gratuitous circulation of Ministerial views was regarded with some jealousy. The cost of this propaganda was defrayed out of party funds, and no objection, therefore, could be legitimately raised to the political manifesto it contained.

We would welcome the development of this method of directly reaching the people by printed propaganda, which, we are convinced, would be followed with excellent results in the Dominions as well as in the Mother Country, but, to justify the expenditure of national funds, the matter to be circulated would have to be of a different quality and, of course, absolutely divorced from politics.

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Divergent Views. In the Government propaganda sheet referred to above Mr. Lloyd George tells his countrymen: "We are not paying our way; we shall never pay our way until we increase production, and if we do not do that now, we shall be driven by the stern scourge of events later on either to increase production or to reduce lower than ever the standard of living. I can see no other alternative, except quitting the country for which the people have fought so grandly for four years."

Father Vaughan, whose *métier* in pre-war days was chiefly to expose the follies of the idle rich, speaking recently, said there was no need for Englishmen to be alarmed about our great and glorious Empire. Never, he declared, was our Empire on so sound a basis as it is at present—they in England were already forging ahead, and in all their centres of industry orders were booked as never before.

Optimism is grateful and comforting, but sometimes misleading. Canadians will prefer to take the views of the Prime Minister on this occasion, as his warnings are only too fully endorsed by the heavy fall in exchange.

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Return Cargoes.

While Canadian manufacturers are being exhorted to seize energetically the present opportunity of making Canada's products known to oversea markets, they are also reminded that trade cannot be one-sided. It is obviously impracticable to establish steamship lines between Canada and other countries if freight will only flow one way. Even at the present time, while ships from Canada are packed to their full capacity with freight, those sailing to Canada from Great Britain, though full of passengers, are frequently light in freights.

This condition must be overcome if Canadian export trade is largely to expand and ocean freight rates to be substantially reduced. It is most advantageous at the present rate of exchange for Canada to purchase machinery and other goods in England rather than in the United States, and apart from this it would tend to bring about that equipoise in inward and outward freights which tends to reduce cost.

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C.K.S. and C.P.R.

Mr. Clement Shorter, the well-known litterateur, makes a curious remark in one of his Literary Letters in the *Sphere*, of which he is editor. Writing from Calgary, in the course of his recent visit to the United States and Canada, Mr. Shorter says: "I beg you not to think that because I have been the guest of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and have received an abundance of courtesies which have touched me acutely, that I am under the slightest obligation to write eulogistic notes upon the beautiful scenery which has encompassed me."

We have no doubt that after writing this Mr. Shorter felt his conscience salved; but if he had known the C.P.R. a little better he need not have troubled to set before his readers his views on this point of journalistic etiquette. The C.P.R. is too broad-minded to bind down its guests to "write eulogistic notes upon the beautiful scenery" along its route, either in the case of "C.K.S." or of literary luminaries less egotistical.

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Far Afield!

One of the most extraordinary geographical jumbles relating to Canada that we have come across for a long time occurred the other day in the women's column of the *Glasgow Herald*. Under the heading "From Far Alaska," the writer told of "fortunate folk" who had "gone far afield to evade the hardships and restrictions to which we have been subjected of late." How far afield the writer herself is may be judged from the following:—

> I hear from a traveller who is on her homeward way that she is entranced with Alaska, which is really a part of Canada of which we know very little here. The land is being opened up in a marvellous way that is peculiar to Canadian enterprise, for she tells me that the district of Alberta, where I lived some years ago in a Chinese wooden shack, has been provided with good hotel accommodation, so that travellers—after visiting regions where they have seen some of the wild animals trappers search out so that we may have a good provision of furs—may settle down in cosmopolitan luxury.

We hope that in the "Victory Atlas" which the *Glasgow Herald* advertises in an adjoining column Alaska will *not* be shown in Canada, nor Alberta, in Alaska.

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OBITUARY.

Deaths of Hon. F. Cochrane and Lady Foster.

At Moncton, N.B., Mrs. Chandler, wife of Mr. Justice W. B. Chandler. At Montreal, on September 5, Mr. Harry A. Hodgson (61), for many years a partner in the firm of Hodgson Bros., Ltd. At Ottawa, Mr. John Henderson (85), an ex-Alderman and formerly City Clerk. At Winnipeg, Mr. J. B. Pepler (64), a well-known financier and real estate agent.

The Hon. Francis Cochrane, whose death occurred at Ottawa on Monday in his 67th year, was a native of St. Thomas, Quebec, and for many years resided at Sudbury, Ont., where he had mining interests. He was elected to the Provincial Legislature of Ontario as M.P.P. for North Nipissing in May, 1905, and was at once appointed Minister of Mines in the Whitney Cabinet, later becoming Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines. In 1909 he was appointed a member of the Royal Commission on Conservation and Vice-President of the Dominion Forestry Association. On October 10, 1911, he joined the Dominion Cabinet under Sir Robert Borden, and was elected M.P. for Nipissing at a by-election, holding the portfolio of Railways and Canals until October 12, 1917, when he resigned, but continued in the Cabinet to the time of his death as Minister without portfolio. In 1882 he married Miss Alice Dunlop, of St. Thomas, P.Q.

Lady Foster, whose death took place at Ottawa on September 17, was the elder daughter of the late Mr. Milton Davies, of Hamilton. Her first husband was Mr. D. B. Chisholm, M.P., and she married Sir George (then Mr.) Foster in May, 1889. At one time she edited the *Women's Journal*, and was vice-president of the Ottawa branch of the Women's Canadian Historical Society and president of the Victorian Order of Nurses.

THE PRINCE OF WALES ADDRESSING THE GREAT CROWD AT THE TORONTO RACE TRACK.

Photograph: Canadian Pacific Railway.

The King, on the recommendation of the President of the Board of Trade, has awarded the Bronze Medal for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea to Joseph Anstey, Newfoundland, R.N.R., leading seaman, who was one of the crew of a boat of H.M. trawler *Crucis*, which picked up the master and four Chinese members of the crew of the s.s. *Lord Charlemont*, of Belfast, after the latter had been torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean on April 19, 1918.

Five masked men last week bound and gagged the mail clerks of the Ocean Limited express *en route* for Halifax, and robbed the mail car (says Reuter's Quebec correspondent). The robbers made a haul of $100,000 in notes and silver. They boarded the moving train near Harlaka, and surprised the clerks, who were ordered at the point of revolvers to throw up their hands, and were then securely bound. Four men have been arrested in connection with the affair.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

BROWN.—At Edmonton, Alberta, on September 15, the wife of Charles Alfred Brown (*née* Mary Louise Buchanan), of Mountain Park, Alberta—a daughter.

COMRIE.—At Kerrisdale, Vancouver, B.C., on September 15, the wife of George Hall Comrie, of a son.

DINGWALL.—At Whitecrook, Clydebank, Scotland, on September 16, to Capt. and Mrs. G. C. Dingwall (28th N.W. Battalion, C.E.F.)—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

TAYLOR—BALLANTYNE.—At London, Ontario, on September 1, 1919, by the Rev. Frank Ballantyne, William Dunbar Taylor, chartered accountant, Toronto, son of the late William Longmore Taylor, Cullen, to Ada, daughter of the Rev. W. D. Ballantyne, Los Angeles, California.

DEATHS

BINNING.—At her son's residence, 1,000, Queen Mary Road, Montreal, on Tuesday, September 2, Jeanie Clarke, widow of Adam Binning, late of Wishaw, Scotland.

BOYCE.—In Quebec on Saturday, August 30, Mrs. Maria Boyce, wife of John J. Boyce, and mother of Col. Geo. J. Boyce, D.S.O., aged 58 years.

SIMS.—On September 14, suddenly, Catherine Elvina Sims, of 8, Mowbray Road, Upper Norwood, S.E., sister of the late Dr. F. Manley Sims, of 12, Hertford Street, Mayfair.

TROOP.—At Calgary, Alberta, Elizabeth Roble, wife of the Rev. Canon Troop, and daughter of the late Roble Uniacke, Esq., of Halifax, N.S.

THORNTON.—At Montreal, on September 16, Thomas, son of the late James Thornton, Fauldhouse, aged 42 years.

In Memoriam notices can be prepaid at the following rates:—A minimum of three lines, or [illegible] words, $1 for five years. Each additional word, 10 cents for the period. Rates for prepayment for longer periods or perpetuity will be quoted on application.

THE PRINCE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE Prince of Wales summed up his impressions of his 36 hours' visit last week to the "Bar U" Ranch by writing "Some ranch" over his signature in Mr. George Lane's visitors' book. While he was there he saw about 2,000 head of cattle rounded up.

Returning to Calgary, the Prince attended a dance on the Tuesday evening, given in the Armouries in his honour by Brig.-General H. F. McDonald and the officers of No. 13 Military District.

As an illustration of the Prince's insatiable appetite for physical exercise, the *Times* special correspondent says:

"After dancing at Calgary till three in the morning, he played golf on a nine-hole course at Banff on Wednesday afternoon, danced again at the hotel there in the evening, had a midnight bath in the open-air sulphur pool below the hotel after the dance, and bathed again early next morning before leaving for Lake Louise.

THE HOT SPRINGS POOL, BANFF.

"As soon as he reached the C.P.R. hotel there—a huge châlet standing on the north shore of the lake, with a wonderful view of the great glacier on the farther side on the slopes of Mount Victoria, over 11,000 ft. high—he set off on a walk up the mountain, stopping on the way to take tea with Miss Dodd, a Scottish lady who for some years has kept a small hostelry for the benefit of climbers at an elevation of 6,000 ft., and in the evening, with his staff, he joined in another hotel dance.

"On Friday, when, after passing the 'Great Divide,' the train began to drop down to the station of Field, where it stopped for the night, for the first time since leaving England at the beginning of August we had a few hours' rain, hard enough to be unpleasant, and the loftier peaks here, all about 10,000 ft. above the sea level, were shrouded in mist. In spite of the rain the Prince, wearing a mackintosh and a pair of Indian skin leggings, left the train some miles short of Field and set off with some of his staff for a ride along the rough mountain trail down the winding valley of the Kicking Horse River. After lunching on the train he started on a long walk round the base of Burgess Mountain to Emerald Lake, seven miles there and seven back, and finished fresher than any of those who did the same trip on horseback."

Made an Indian Chief.

A dusty cavalcade of copper-faced Indians—braves, children, and squaws with papooses on their backs, all arrayed in buckskins, beads, eagles' feathers, and pink, scarlet, yellow, green, and maroon blankets—galloped alongside the procession of motors conveying the Prince of Wales to Banff Springs (says the special correspondent of Reuter's Agency and the Press Association). It was a beautiful autumn morning, and the scene was a green valley situated amidst the encircling peaks and sunburnt pinnacles of the Cascade Mountains, which cast into shadow the yellowing foliage of the mountain forest. At this spot, beside the beflagged Indian encampment of rainbow-painted conical teepees, and to the accompaniment of high-pitched Indian shouts of welcome, Chief Young Thunder sang out in his Cree language a loyal address to the Prince, announcing the election of his Royal Highness as tribal chief, with the title of "Morning Star." The Indians then presented to the Prince the garments of buckskin, beads, and feathers pertaining to a chief. The Royal visitor made a sympathetic reply, and donned the eagle-feathered headdress amidst the wildest excitement. Indian horse races and archery followed, in which both braves and squaws participated.

On his arrival at Banff an official address was presented to the Prince, who in the course of his reply referred to the large proportion of the population which Banff had sent overseas to the Great War—25 per cent. He also expressed the opinion that the Canadian Government had deserved well of the people of Canada in preserving this wonderful district in all its natural beauty for future generations.

The Prince was conducted by the Lieut.-Governor of Alberta, his Honour R. G. Brett, and made a round of visits to the local hospitals.

At Revelstoke and Kamloops

After a journey through the magnificent scenery of the Rockies, where he was received with enthusiastic greetings at the wayside stations, the Prince of Wales arrived last Saturday at Revelstoke, B.C. The Prince dedicated Revelstoke Park for the benefit of the people of Canada, proceeding by motor-car along the new road 2,000 ft. up the side of the Revelstoke Mountain. His Royal Highness also received and replied to a civic address, read by the Mayor, Mr. MacKinnon.

Among those who cheered the Prince at the lumber village of Golden was a little group of white-turbaned Sikh carpenters from Jullundar (in the Punjab), who left work at the local sawmills to salaam the "Burra Malki Lat Sahib" in the good land of much wages, whither, by God's mercy, they said, they had found their way.

At the wayside station of Twinbutte the 25th Bn. of the Middlesex Regiment, on its way from Siberia to England, was drawn up alongside the train. His Royal Highness, who immediately alighted and inspected the men, received hearty British cheers.

After a ten-mile walk from Sicamous, where the train stopped for the night beside the shores of Shuswap Lake, the Prince resumed his journey through the fruit-growing district of British Columbia.

During an hour's visit on Monday the entire population of Kamloops heartily cheered the Prince on the occasion of the reading, by the Mayor (Mr. Headly Miller), of an address of welcome. Those on the platform, besides the Civic Council, included a deputation of Shuswap Indians, headed by an old chief in full costume, with eagle feathers, paint, and beads.

In Vancouver.

Two miles of decorated streets, lined ten deep with cheering throngs, with aeroplanes buzzing overhead, greeted the Prince of Wales on his arrival there on Monday (says Reuter's correspondent). All the side roads of the city were blocked with motor-cars, and every window and every balcony was packed with cheering inhabitants, while the crowd beneath the gigantic cedars in the Stanley Park, where the Mayor (Mr. Gale) read the civic address of welcome, made movement sometimes almost impossible. A scarlet escort of the North-West Mounted Police led the procession, while the bearskins of the Vancouver Battalion of Seaforth Highlanders towered above the throngs at the Canadian Pacific Railway station.

A VIEW OF REVELSTOKE.

After replying to the civic address the Prince presented decorations to a number of distinguished returned soldiers, headed by Capt. Bellew, V.C. His Royal Highness also inspected long lines of veterans, cadets, boy scouts, and guides, whose cheering continued at intervals during the proceedings.

Thereafter the Prince proceeded through similar demonstrations, extending a number of miles, to the General Military Hospital, in the wards of which his reception was equally enthusiastic.

Those present at the reception, besides the Mayor and Aldermen and the principal residents, included Admiral Rodman and officers of the United States battleship *New Mexico*, which is now in Vancouver harbour.

In the course of his speech the Prince referred to Vancouver as the Western bulwark of the British Crown, and said he was amazed at the splendid city with its fine buildings and streets, which had grown up within the last thirty years, and would like to pay a tribute to the brains and enterprise of the great men who had linked the Atlantic and the Pacific, despite tremendous natural obstacles, by means of the great transcontinental railways. His Royal Highness said he hoped British Columbia would always be one of the great bases of British sea-power. The services of the naval forces of the Dominions during the war were magnificent, said the Prince, and he reminded his audience that the great battle east of Amiens on August 8, 1918, was fought by Canadian, Australian, and Old Country divisions side by side, and resulted in the advance into Germany. After paying a striking tribute to General Botha, who was not only beloved by his own people but was also highly trusted and esteemed by all who ever came into contact with him, his Royal Highness congratulated Vancouver on its splendid war record, and said he was doing his best to become a Westerner, and would visit Canada again as soon as possible.

TYPICAL ORCHARD LAND IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

"Western Canada," continued the Prince, "has a great future before it, and it is the trustee of British institutions and British allegiance in the West of this great continent. Work has already been done by Canadian statesmen, Canadian men of business, Canadian writers, and by Canadians of all types in binding the Dominion together as a single nation, and the results are wonderful. You have still great obstacles and difficulties to overcome. You have an alien population to assimilate, and you have many problems of development and reconstruction which I need not enumerate here. British Columbia has always been one of the firmest pillars of British unity, and I am certain you will in the future, as in the past, never let the great interests of Canada and the Empire be obscured by any smaller interests or aims. All parties, all classes, and all Provinces must work together for Canadian nationhood under the British flag."

UNIVERSITIES BUREAU OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The Universities Bureau of the British Empire has been registered as a company limited by guarantee, without share capital, not formed for purpose of profit, the word "limited" being omitted from the title by license of the Board of Trade. The objects are to take over and accept by way of gift or otherwise such of the assets and property of the unincorporated Universities Bureau of the British Empire (established in 1912) as the Association may lawfully acquire, and to carry on and continue the undertaking and activities of the said Bureau, etc. Among the first members of the Executive Committee are:—Sir Robert A. Falconer, Principal of Toronto University, and Dr. H. M. Tory, Principal of Alberta University.

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It was announced at Geneva on Monday that the Canadian Society had, among others, joined the League of Red Cross Societies.

Eight hundred delegates, representing virtually every organised craft in the Dominion, attended the opening of the annual Trades and Labour Congress at Hamilton on Monday. Among the problems discussed were the eight-hour day, minimum wages, collective bargaining, and the adoption of a policy towards the "One Big Union" idea.

An "A.B.C. of the Great War" has been issued from the office of Messrs. Odhams, Ltd., 39, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2, and published at the price of 6s. net. The book is of handy size, and is compiled and edited by E. W. Colbrook. The arrangement of the material is entirely novel, the contents being classified in alphabetical form. The statement of the publishers that the book forms a "reliable and trustworthy reference on the war" must not, however, be taken too literally, as the list of V.C. winners, for instance, is far from complete.

GRANVILLE STREET, VANCOUVER, LOOKING NORTH.

The building with the dome is the Post Office. The C.P.R. station (where the Prince arrived) appears in the background

CANADA'S CREDIT: SIR HENRY DRAYTON'S VICTORY LOAN APPEAL.

Photographs]

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.

[Canadian Pacific Railway.

AT THE ROYAL MONTREAL GOLF CLUB THE PRINCE HAD A GAME WITH MR. W. R. BAKER, C.V.O., THE PRESIDENT

SIR HENRY DRAYTON, the newly appointed Minister of Finance, opened the final Canadian Victory Loan campaign at the Toronto Exhibition on September 5 (Farmers' Day). In his address, Sir Henry said

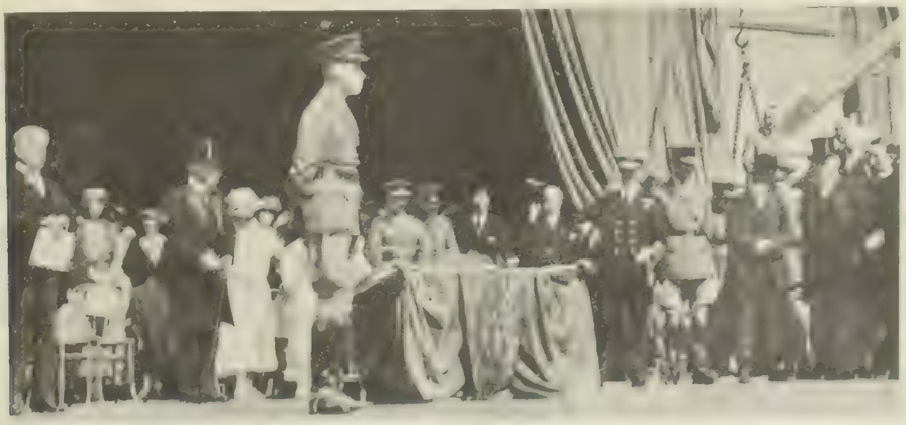
"By your great efforts you have greatly increased production and your own business. In 1914 Canada's export of foodstuffs amounted to $196,909,120. In 1918, this export had increased to $385,740,765, an increase of over 90 per cent. In this increased production the Ontario farmer has most worthily played his part. In all, Canada's credits to Great Britain for the purchase of foodstuffs have amounted to $291,561,711 apart from the $100,000,000 advanced by the banks and the Finance Minister.

'Canada has also made advances to her Allies for the purchase of Canadian foodstuffs amounting to $4,750,000. These advances, while of inestimable benefit to the purchasers of the foodstuffs, produced by you, are also of like benefit to you and have enabled you to carry on.

'In order to enable you to market your products, further credits must, during the current year, be granted.

The Value of Exports.

"As a plain, simple business proposition, does it pay you to export—will it pay you to continue exporting? You know it does and will. Canada must still temporarily do the necessary banking for you. Will you enable her to do it? She can only do it if you subscribe and subscribe to the extent of your ability to Victory Bonds—if you and everyone of you will become Victory Bond workers—boosters of Canada's credit. And why should you not? Subscribing you get the best security possible. You get a good rate of interest. You have the last chance. It is the last chance to purchase in any large Canadian loan.



Photograph] [Canadian Pacific Railway.

THE PRINCE SPEAKING AFTER LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE CENTRAL TOWER OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.

The Duke of Devonshire and Sir Robert Borden are standing behind him, and Sir George Perley, Sir George Foster, the Hon. C. J. Doherty, and other Cabinet Ministers in front.

Subscribers to former issue, faced the contingencies of either a war so greatly prolonged as to result in national collapse, or of an unfavourable peace. You are faced with no such alternatives. The war is won and properly won It is true that we now owe much more than we used to—it is true that we should one and all, not only invest but municipalities and Governments, practice economy. We ought all to work hard and intensely, but Canada's great natural resou [illegible] tically untouched. No country in the world can [illegible] face the future than she.

And above all, subscribe for Canada for [illegible] dear name and what she stands for—what she stands for both for you and for me. For the love we bear her and for those who so unselfishly have died for her, let us keep the heritage they saved for us and maintain the fair name and credit of Canada high amid that circle of nations into which, through their heroic efforts, Canada has triumphantly emerged."

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LORD FINLAY'S TRIBUTE TO CANADIANS.

Lord Finlay of Nairn, speaking before the Canadian Club at Toronto last week, paid a tribute to the valour of the Canadian troops.

Germany's failure, he said, had been in great part due to her under-estimation of the strength and enthusiasm of the men of the Dominions, who crossed thousands of miles of sea to answer her challenge. He appealed for a continuation of the close unity which the war had given to the Empire and for the strengthening of the ties which bound the English-speaking races

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A sub-department for the immigration of women for household service has been established in Canada.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

Disagreement on Eight Hours' Day and Collective Bargaining.

The National Industrial Conference which met at Ottawa last week to deal with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations failed to reach an agreement upon the questions of the eight-hours' working day and recognition of collective bargaining by the unions (says the Central News). The employers, who brought in a separate report, conceded the justice of the principle of the eight-hours' day, but demanded the appointment of a Royal Commission to report on the special conditions appertaining in Canada before legislation was entered upon. The Labour representatives, on the other hand, urged that the eight-hour day should be immediately crystallised into law.

The Conference agreed upon the necessity of a minimum wage for women and children, and requested the Commission to investigate the need for legislation providing a living wage for unskilled workers. In regard to industrial councils, the Conference unanimously recommended the appointment of a bureau to assist in the establishment of councils where suitable conditions obtained in Canadian industry.

Resolutions were passed asking for an investigation into the subject of State pensions, unemployment insurance, and proportional representation.

The Labour Convention under the Peace Treaty was approved

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FRASER SALMON TREATY SIGNED.

International Compact which Protects B.C. Industry.

The failure of the sockeye salmon catch on the Fraser River, British Columbia, during the present season, lends especial interest to the signing of the Fraser Salmon Treaty.

This Treaty, which has for its object the protection of the sockeye salmon of the Fraser system, was signed at the State Department, Washington, on September 2. The signatories to the Treaty were Mr. Lansing (Secretary of State, United States), the Hon. R. C. Lindsay (Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* of the British Embassy), and Sir Douglas Hazen, formerly Minister of Marine, Fisheries and Naval Affairs. Among the witnesses to the signatures was Mr. W. A. Found, a member of the American-Canadian Fisheries Conference.

The American-Canadian Fisheries Conference was appointed for the purpose of considering questions involving the fisheries of the United States and Canada, and of reaching a basis for the settlement of those questions. The two countries were equally represented on this body, the third member of the Canadian section being Mr. G. J. Desbarats, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The recent failure of the sockeye salmon catch brought to a head the discontent caused in British Columbia by what the Hon. Wm. Sloan, Commissioner of Fisheries for the Province, characterised as the "utterly blind and selfish" motives of the American authorities and interests. Mr. Sloan alleged that whilst Canada was enacting protective legislation, and urging the American officials to take similar action, the latter turned deaf ears to Canada's plea. He declared that the salmon never reached the Fraser, being taken in American waters by traps and seines; and maintained that under these circumstances the depletion of the Fraser was "an economic crime."

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DESERTERS AND MISSING.

The total number of desertions in the Canadian Forces since August, 1914, who have not been accounted for is 1,783. In view of the fact that over 420,000 troops came overseas from Canada, this is considered below the average.

Included in this number are those who deserted from the First Contingent of about 33,000, a high proportion of whom were men born in the British Isles, and many of whom had served in the home Forces. Shortly after the arrival of the First Contingent in England a considerable number deserted, and in many cases it is understood that they re-enlisted in their old British regiments. Thus at the beginning of 1914 there was a much higher proportion of desertions than in any year since.

On an average, about 14 deserters per month are being accounted for, so that the number is likely to be considerably reduced.

The total number missing in battle casualties and not accounted for since the beginning of the war is 161

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The miners' strike at Cobalt has resulted in the complete defeat of the unions after the workmen had lost $500,000. Finally (says the *Times*) the miners went over the heads of the leaders to the mine managers and effected a settlement.

The *Mauretania* and *Royal George*, of the Cunard Line, left Southampton for New York last Saturday within an hour of each other, thereby establishing a record for any one company's sailings from the Hampshire port on the same day. Both carried full complements of passengers. The *Royal George* will call at Halifax to land nearly 1,000 Imperial and Canadian troops.

GERMAN INDEMNITY FOR VETERANS.

Lieut.-Col. J. A. Currie's Suggestions.

Lt.-Col. J. A. Currie urged in the Dominion House of Commons last week the claim of Canadian veterans for a gratuity of $2,000 each for soldiers who served overseas (says the *Times* correspondent). He also urged better treatment for widows and grants for soldier students to continue their studies.

Replying to the claim that it was financially impossible, Col. Currie argued that Canada should make an effort to secure from the German indemnity $1,000,000,000. Outside the United States, Canada was the only country which did not secure any territorial advantage and the United States had secured all the loose money in the world. Australia was claiming a $400,000,000 indemnity and Canada should be granted $1,000,000,000. The glory of finally breaking the German line and winning the war before it was expected was due to the Canadians, and this should be recognised in dividing the indemnity. The Canadian indemnity should be allotted among the soldiers.

The Hon. C. J. Doherty stated that the Government could not consider the proposal for an additional gratuity of $2,000

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BLINDED CANADIANS AT ST. DUNSTAN'S.

Appeal for Subscriptions for Tobacco Fund.

St. Dunstan's has trained up to date 1,400 blinded soldiers and sailors, 80 of whom are Canadians. At the present time there are 20 Canadians in residence undergoing retraining, and about 18 re-trained blind Canadians have decided to remain in England, according to Capt. E. A. Baker, M.C., blinded soldiers' representative on the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment. Capt. Baker, who has recently concluded a visit to St. Dunstan's, has returned to Canada, and he will there formulate a scheme for duplicating, in a modified way, the St. Dunstan's after-care system for blinded soldiers.

The recent stoppage of the privileges of the O.M.F.C. Tobacco Repayment Scheme, under which officers and men secured Canadian tobacco and cigarettes duty free, has reacted on the blinded Canadian soldiers now at St. Dunstan's.

Under the old scheme they could secure Player's (Canadian) cigarettes at 2s. 1d. for 100, and a packet of Old Chum at 6d. They are now compelled to pay the full local prices for English tobacco and cigarettes, and are, of course, unable to secure the Canadian brands.

Under these circumstances, readers of *Canada* who desire to help in providing the Canadian heroes at St. Dunstan's with free "smokes" should send contributions to the Superintendent, St. Dunstan's Hostel, Regent's Park, London, N.W.3, marked "St. Dunstan's (Canadian) Tobacco Fund."

* *

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia, has made an interesting new departure for an Overseas representative. He has the gift of a ready pen, and knows how to turn it to good account.

To one of last week's issues of the *Westminster Gazette* Mr. Wade contributed a well-written sketch, entitled "A London Playground." His subject was the "converted cemetery" of Paddington Green. Reflections on the children's games of which it is the scene leads to the question of "how best to conserve and develop along its original sweet and healthy lines this nascent man and woman power, which nature so often gives us pure and undefiled." Mr. Wade's conclusion is: "The first great and lasting good must come with change of scene . . . far from their oppressing, stifling, and degrading influences, in the great playground of the new world overseas, where Nature in her most bountiful mood has supplied rich prairies and fertile valleys, broad-bosomed rivers, and endless forests under God's blue sky for all her people."

* *

Brig.-General V. W. Odlum has resigned from the position of Collector of Customs at Vancouver, a post to which he was appointed during his absence overseas, and which he never actively filled. General Odlum took this action, he stated, because of his conviction that the appointment should be given to some veteran incapacitated in the field, and because he wishes to be free to perform duties towards those who served with him at the Front.

G.W.V.A. (United Kingdom Branch). A General Meeting of members will be held on Monday, October 6, at 7 p.m., in Holy Trinity Parish Hall (next door to Holborn Restaurant), Kingsway.—R. W. Trowsdale, Secretary.

WITH THE CANADIAN ALPINE CLUB.

A Tramp in the Rockies.

A member of the Canadian Alpine Club [illegible] ("C. M. G."), gives in the "Manitoba Free Press" the following description of a tramp to the camp recently held by the Club in the Rockies, and the beautiful scenery around it.

FIELD is the point of departure for the camp. The folder issued by the club suggests three routes to reach camp, by the Yoho trail, Emerald Lake, and Burgess Pass. We are informed by the representative of the outfitting company that Burgess Pass is the shortest route, and all the parties are going that way. We are also told that all are walking, and the distance is only seven miles. Immediately we decide that this is the only way for any self-respecting Alpinist to take, and our pride forbids to even think of pony passage. Our attention is called to boards with directing arrow-head, and from these we plunge, as it were, into the forest.

It is to Burgess Pass we are ascending, and we leave behind us the murky, rushing Kicking Horse, the clang of the locomotive as it puffs its way up the—steep grade. A moment here and there, for a glimpse of Mount Stephen, a roaring waterfall, or to marvel at the luxuriant growth of beautiful shrubbery so like the Selkirks rather than the bare and austere Rockies. All the time we are ascending.

THE TAKAKKAW FALLS, IN THE YOHO VALLEY, WHICH ARE 1,200 FEET HIGH.

At last the water of the stream below seems to stand still, the roar becomes a subdued hum. We look above: the summit at the pass must soon be in sight. Alas for our expectations, on and on, switchback after switchback, amid towering forest trees. A dense fog shuts off all sight of the valley below. A party of tourists coming down from the far side of the Pass offer encouragement. Only a mile and a quarter to the top. Splendid! We shall soon be there; the skyline is already visible. We expect any moment to emerge from the surrounding spruce to the bare shale of the summit. But, again, more miles, and instead of shale slopes are flowers; great beds of them clothe the mountain side and look mockingly cheery.

Another wayfarer from the far side, a horseman in picturesque garb, one of his Majesty's fire wardens, assures us that the summit is only a little way. Are we on our way to the Alpine Club Camp? A short hour and a half will make it. On we go, stopping now and again to recover our second wind, after the manner of those tough little pack-ponies that we have so often seen standing with braced feet and distended nostrils, until the urge of the driver sends them on. We are about to suffer a complete loss of faith in human veracity when we suddenly find ourselves standing on the brink of what is apparently a great abyss; or has it been a case of dual existence, and have we ascended with one of those bird-boys, and are we now, peering down through the clouds and mists towards earth, getting flitting glimpses of treetops? It is the mundane earth after all, and we have reached the summit of Burgess Pass. A dense increeping mist has filled the valleys and is rolling up to our feet.

The trail now leads along the side of Wapta, level and pleasant going. Dr. Wallcott's camp is passed. A bit of Emerald Lake, with beautiful cloud shadows over the surface, for the sun, obscured through most of our trip, is shining bright. The path leads gently down into the woods, a deep and [illegible] silence prevailing. We expect any moment to reach our destination. We listen for familiar sounds, and then on a flash of colour, a spot of white, the Union Jack, and an Alpine tent, Victory Camp spreads out before us.

The camp fire is burning brightly, and surrounded by many men, young men, such as we have not seen for several years, familiar faces of other camps, and many new ones. The Yoho Valley is the homestead, as it were, of the Alpine Club; here her first tents were pitched in 1906. Since then she has wandered far, but again is lured by the sparkling streams, the lovely mountain trails, and the mighty waterfalls. The torrent has swept away a part of the bridge at Takakkaw, and visitors must be content to view its grandeur from the bank. The trail to this fine fall is a favourite with all, but more especially those who delight in taking their own time to enjoy the lovely sweep of the mountain slopes, a glacier here and there as it peeps over the top or around a shoulder. Along the path, which, by the way, the workmen are keeping in fine shape, the shrubbery is a variety and a brilliance of green not often seen. Nature is at her best, except for the absence of the avalanche lily. That lovely flower is now only to be seen at a few elevated points. Mrs. Wallcott told us yesterday that two or three days would see the last of them.

One of the delights of our tramping is the glimpses we get of wild life. Two beautiful deer leap gracefully down the bank to the water's edge, scent the presence of intruders, and, with a toss of their heads, plunge back into the woods. A black bear, waddling along the path, suddenly finds himself in the presence of strangers, grunts alarmingly, and makes for the bush more frightened than we.

After a night of steady downpour the morning sun shines brightly, scattering the high mists that veil the higher peaks. Various parties are gathering, some for the Upper Yoho Camp, in preparation for a graduating climb, others for the trails.

Every Alpinist can picture a home camp with its social centres—the camp fire, the dining tent, and the clusters of sleeping quarters. This one is particularly fine, situated as it is by the shores of Summit Lake. This bit of water is of the loveliest of greens, and constantly shifting colour as the sunlight sparkles over it. Surrounding all are the ancient giants of the forest, and encircling these again are many peaks, Michael, Wapta, Vice-President, and others.

The mountain air is working its lotus charm, and a great desire to do nothing takes possession of some of us. But the call of the peaks is heard by many. Parties are out every day under the guidance of our old friends Edward Fuez, jun., and Christian Hessler. The various groups represent many parts of the continent—New York to California, Ottawa to

Victoria; Capt. and Mrs. Macarthy, Dr. and Mrs. Stone, Mr. Searor and Mr. Comstock and a party of friends, all from the south, and, to the delight of all, Col. Foster and wife, from Victoria. Winnipeg climbers are ably represented by Miss Mitchell, Miss Thomson, and Mr. H. C. Kuttan, the latter a new member. Miss Jackson and her sister were here also.

Mr. Wheeler arrived a few days ago, bringing greetings from the Club's former guide, philosopher, and friend, Konrad Kain. He wished us all the happiest time. Mr. Wheeler tells us that chicken raising and trapping are Konrad's present hobbies, and much wisdom for the guidance of man he has gathered from these two activities.

Our nearness to the lake has afforded unusual camp sport in the way of daily plunges, those indulging declaring the water most refreshing. Lake-faring craft constructed by the Boy Scouts are patronised by the more daring spirits.

The time-honoured camp-fire is more than maintaining its reputation as a centre of sociability, entertainment, and inspiration. Last night two of the young visitors from New York presented a dramatic bit in a most artistic manner. Capt. Colville, of Calgary, charmed everyone by his recital of his entrance into the air service. A final toasting at the blazing logs, good-nights, and the first week was ended.

* *

CANADIANS AND THE N.L.C.

Moose Head in Recognition of Hospitality.

A very pleasant gathering took place at the National Liberal Club last week, when the officers of the Canadian Pay and Audit Departments entertained certain members to lunch, and took the opportunity of presenting to the Club a fine moosehead, mounted, in token of the appreciation of Canadian officers of the hospitality extended to them by the Club while the departments concerned have been established in Millbank. Col. J. E. Regan, Acting Paymaster-in-Chief, was in the chair, and amongst those present were Sir Hamar Greenwood, M.P., Sir Edward Smith, Col. J. Stanley Watson, Messrs. T. M. Deacon, Thomas Ford, G. A. Hardy, P. H. Heffer, Fisher Unwin, J. T. Musgrave, T. D. Pannett, T. T. Champion, and Capt. Chester Butler, hon. secretary, Presentation Committee.

Col. Regan, in asking the Club's acceptance of the gift, mentioned that during the last five years the Club had entertained over 1,200 Canadian officers as honorary members.

Col. Dowie also added his tribute to the kindliness shown by the Club to members of the General Auditor's Department.

Mr. J. T. Musgrave, chairman of the Art Committee of the Club, formally accepted the gift, and spoke eloquently of the great contribution towards the winning of the war made by the Dominion.

Sir Hamar Greenwood, M.P., said the National Liberal Club was the first club in London which extended hospitality to himself when he came to London in 1895. He came not merely as a stuttering Canadian, but as a Canadian who stuttered through his nose! In those days a Canadian was rather a rare article in the Old Country, and he was still more rarely understood, but the N.L.C. had always been a gathering place for people from the Dominions. The Confederation of Canada was carried through within those very walls. Anything that the Club had done for Canadians had been done with a feeling of pride in their comradeship with the men of Canada, who were the first to come to the help of the Old Country and the last to leave.

* *

CANADIAN TRADE.

The steady increase in the Canadian export trade under peace conditions is shown in the figures of the export trade to August, which are 30 per cent. ahead of the same month of last year, with a $26,000,000 increase (says the Montreal correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*). Imports, on the other hand, only show an increase of $1,000,000, or about 2 per cent. This is probably due to the decreased importations from the United Kingdom occasioned by the reduced production of Great Britain incidental to the post-war period, with the succession of dock and other strikes, which have caused many ships to come to Canada with part cargoes or ballast to secure cargoes from Canada, while the sailings of many passenger and cargo vessels have been badly dislocated. The total Canadian exports for August are over $116,000,000, while the imports are $81,000,000, an absolute drop of $3,000,000 from the July figures.

* *

According to the *Libre Belgique* (says Reuter's Brussels correspondent) a powerful shipping company, with a capital of 25 million francs, is to be formed next week at Antwerp. It will be an important Franco-Belgian combine, and its steamers will sail from Antwerp to Canada, the United States, the South Antilles, and places in the Pacific. Belgian influence will predominate in the company, whose vessels will fly the Belgian flag.

SALMON ROD FOR SALE.—Hardy's split cane, 18 ft., with *two* extra tops, £6 6s.; cost double.—Write Box 273, or can be seen at *Canada* Offices, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

Farmers Making Money.

"Farmers are more prosperous than they have ever been, but they still work hard for all they get. The more prosperous they are the better for the country. When money can be made on the farm the boys will not leave to seek riches in the city. Greater production will come as a result of the greater profits."—*Kingston Whig.*

The Cattle Embargo.

"The British Board of Agriculture has dropped the pretence that Canadian store cattle are excluded because of the risk of disease. It is now admitted that the prohibition is purely a measure of protection for British farmers. As the reason is honestly given at last, we have no ground of protest so long as we tax nearly the whole range of British imports."—*Toronto Globe.*

Selling to Europe.

"Supplying the necessities of life is the best thing this country does. The staple foods and the materials for essential clothing are grown and made here. If the country produces only enough for its own wants, development is impossible. By selling Europe at this time the things that Europe can afford to buy, Canada will draw in that money which is necessary for growth. And the profits of that development will not then leave the country to keep Park Lane in cars or the jewellers of the Rue de la Paix in business. They stay in Canada."—*Montreal Star.*

The Quebec Situation.

"The artificiality of the Quebec situation arises from the fact that there is no natural connection between the views which are really held by the electors of that Province and the apparent manifestation of political strength. Quebec is not governed to the same extent as the other Provinces in her political attitude by the issues of the future; she is still controlled by the affections and the resentments of an era that has passed. These are conditions that cannot persist, though it may well be that they will, as many predict, last until after the next Dominion elections. But ultimately, and at no distant time at that, the present 'solid Quebec' must yield to the play of normal political and economic forces and present the same diversified political aspect as that of the other Provinces. The contest between Sir Lomer Gouin and the Dominion Parliamentary group may perhaps be the first faint cracks of a coming fissure."—*Manitoba Free Press.*

Canadian Politics.

"There is something curiously parochial and impracticable in Canadian politics. We exhaust ourselves in racial disputes and sectarian controversies. We quarrel from generation to generation over a fiscal system which its opponents do not disturb when they get into office. We wrangle over patronage and denounce corporations in proportion to their vigour and efficiency. We 'regulate' when we should stimulate, and destroy when we should create. We should have a return from the fisheries fourfold greater than that which we receive. We have mineral resources of immense value practically undeveloped because we neglect scientific research and hesitate to apply to our other natural resources the methods which we adopt to improve and develop agriculture. What is there that is criminal in a 'bounty' if new sources of national wealth are discovered? What does it matter if a mining company gets profits, if new communities are created, labour employed at good wages, and the public revenues substantially increased? We wrangle over political control of natural resources in Alberta and Saskatchewan, while those resources remain undiscovered and undeveloped. We denounce railways, but apparently hold out no prospect that under public operation freight rates will be reduced or services improved. Is Government business or merely academic wrangling and class warfare?"—*Montreal Star.*

Forest Fires.

"One of the most destructive forest fire seasons in recent years is taking a tremendous toll of Canadian national wealth. With the exception of a small area in Northern Ontario, practically all the fires cleaned off the timber crops on lands that are useless for agriculture. Such lands can grow only one crop, and that is wood. Once stripped, these areas lie profitless for half a century or more. Repeated fires usually kill reproduction for all time to come, and another section of barrens is thereby added to the nation's great total. Contrary to public impression, every forest fire is a direct blow at the Provincial or Federal Treasury, for the reason that more than 90 per cent. of the forest lands of Canada are public-owned. Licences issued are for cutting rights, and are usually for one year. The title to the lands always remains in the name of the Canadian people, and this fact makes forest protection essentially a matter for public co-operation. More than seven million dollars a year are taken in taxes from forest areas by Provincial and Dominion Governments."—*Ottawa Citizen.*

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

The Governor-General and the Duchess of Devonshire will visit British Columbia next week, remaining in the Province about ten days.

* *

Lady Rachel Cavendish has arrived from Ottawa to visit her sister, Lady Blanche Cobbold, accompanied by her brother, Lord Charles Cavendish, who returns to school.

* *

Lord Morris, Vice-President of the British West African Association and Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau, formerly Prime Minister of Newfoundland, gave an illustrated lecture on the Empire recently to 1,000 of the personnel of the R.A.F. Recruits' Training Depôt at Uxbridge.

* *

Sir Edward Kemp, M.P., Minister of Overseas Forces, returned to Canada last Saturday by the *Mauretania.*

* *

Sir Hamar Greenwood left London for Brussels on Friday of last week to represent the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Board of Trade at a meeting of the Supreme Economic Council, called by the King of the Belgians.

* *

The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King has been nominated as the Liberal candidate at the forthcoming bye-election in Prince, P.E.I., the vacancy having been caused by the death of Capt. Joseph Read (Opposition).

* *

Senator Casgrain last week addressed the British Empire Club in London, on Imperial constitutional relations.

* *

Sir Lomer Gouin is now a grandfather, the wife of his son, Mr. Leon Mercier Gouin, having given birth to a daughter.

* *

Mr. Donald Macmaster, M.P., Mr. Rupert Gwynne, M.P., and Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia, were among those present at the complimentary luncheon given on September 18 to Mr. H. A. Gwynne, editor of the *Morning Post.*

* *

Mr. W. Grant Morden and Mr. J. W. Norcross flew over from Paris to London last week in 1 hr. 55 min.

* *

Mr. Aubin Arsenault resigned the Premiership of Prince Edward Island on September 5, and Mr. J. H. Bell, the Liberal leader, is forming a new Cabinet.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. George Cyril Cassels have returned to London from Knole Wood, Sunningdale, and are at 64, Great Cumberland Place, W.1. Mr. Cassels was to sail for Canada, on a short visit, by the C.P.O.S. R.M.S. *Empress of France* yesterday.

* *

At the International Brotherhood Congress in London last week, Dr. T. Albert Moore, Toronto, was elected a vice-president.

* *

Mr. A. P. Dawe, secretary of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, returned to Montreal by the C.P.O.S. *Melita.*

Among the recent arrivals from Canada are Sir Herbert Ames, M.P., Mr. J. W. Norcross, and Mr. Edmund Bristol, M.P.

THE LATE HON. FRANK COCHRANE, M.P.
(See page 364).

Among the recent departures for Canada have been Major and Mrs. C. H. Cunningham (Victoria), Lt.-Col. and Mrs. H. C. Greer (Ottawa), Major and Mrs. J. H. W. McAughey (Saskatoon), Lt.-Col. Monteith (Montreal), Major and Mrs. F. A. Ridout (Toronto), Professor P. Sandiford (Toronto), Major J. B. Uniacke (Halifax), Lt.-Col. and Mrs. W. Worsnop (Victoria), all per R.M.S. *Melita.*

* *

Admiral G. H. Hewett left for Canada last week.

COL. J. E. LECKIE, C.M.G., D.S.O.,
In command of the Canadian "Syren" Party
(see page 377).
Photograph: F. A. Swaine.

Mr. Fred C. Salter, European traffic manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, has returned to London from a business visit to Scotland and Ireland.

* *

Major and Mrs. Macmahon and their family sail on the *Minnedosa* on October 3. They will visit friends in Toronto for a short time before proceeding to their home in Edmonton.

* *

Lt. Ronald Neil Stuart, V.C., D.S.O., R.N.R., of Charlottetown, P.E.I., has been awarded the Navy Cross.

* *

Commander H. G. Kendall, R.N.R., of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., has again been mentioned in despatches.

* *

Mr. Clarence de Sola, of Montreal, has been created a Chevalier of the Order of Leopold by the King of Belgium. He is Consul for Belgium, and was Vice-President of the Belgian Relief Fund.

* *

Capt. and Chaplain George C. F. Pringle, who has taken his retirement in the British Isles, will during the winter reside in Edinburgh and attend special classes at the University. His wife and son are with him. Mrs. Pringle is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Bell, of Vernon, B.C.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

Sir Campbell Stuart acted as best man at the wedding of his cousin, Capt. Frank Stobart, 18th Hussars, to Miss Faith Laidlaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Laidlaw, of Inverell, Dirleton. The wedding took place at St. Baldred's Episcopal Church, Berwick, last week. Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., was among the guests.

* *

At Christ Church, Westminster, the marriage took place last week of Mr. Hamish Allan, son of the late Mr. James Alexander Allan and Mrs. Allen, of Granby Terace, Glasgow, and Miss Helen Boyce Scott, daughter of the late Mr. John Bell Scott, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Scott, of 168, Ashley Gardens, S.W.

* *

Senator J. H. Ross, of Moose Jaw, announces the engagement of his daughter, Jane Graeme, to Major Alistair Fraser, M.C., son of Mrs. Fraser and the late Hon. D. C. Fraser, of New Glasgow, N.S.

* *

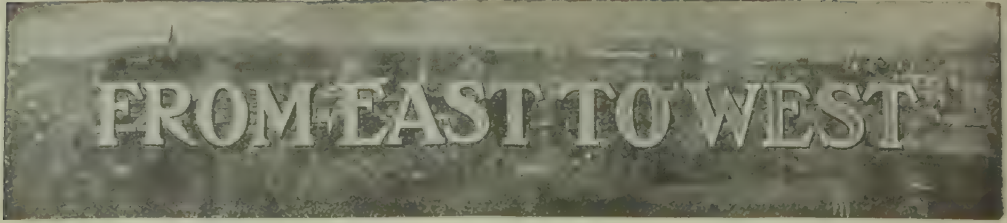
At St. Mary's Church, Liscard, on 17th inst., Miss Elsie Irene Williams, daughter of Mr. Frank Furness Williams, of Manor Road, Liscard, was married to Mr. William Baird (general agent, C.P.O.S., Liverpool), a son of Mr. James Baird, of Grafton Square, Glasgow. The bride was given away by her father. Master George Rall and Miss Lesley Barlow acted as train-bearers. The bridesmaid was Miss Agnes Baird, sister of the bridegroom; Lt. F. Stanley Winks, R.A.F., was best man, the stewards being Capt. Frank H. Furness Williams and Lt. Cecil G. Furness Williams. The presents included a Harbourne table of cutlery from the office staff of the C.P.O.S., silver candlesticks from the North Atlantic Conference, and a silver chafing dish from the Wallasey Ministry of Labour. The honeymoon is being spent on the Continent.

* *

Mrs. J. A. Platt, of Winnipeg, announces the marriage of her daughter, Marion, to Mr. H. S. Cooper, of Moose Jaw, which took place on September 3.

* *

On September 3 Miss Alison Brankl eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J Brankley, was married to Mr. Fred Lawrence Snowball, of Chatham, N.B.



FROM EAST TO WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—The Speaker of the House of Commons on September 2 read a telegram he had received from President Paderewski, of Poland, expressing his best wishes for the prosperity of Canada.

——The policy of turning over the river works, booms, and slides to the lumbering interests who use them, instead of the Government paying for them, is being carried out, and only one more lease, that for the Saguenay River Works, remains to be signed. By this course officials of the Public Works Department estimate that the Government has been saved at least $100,000, which it would have been necessary to expend in repairs this year.

——The Hon. N. W. Rowell, the Minister who will be in charge of the new Federal Department of Public Health, for which provision was made in a Bill passed by Parliament at the last session, states that good progress is being made in connection with the organisation of the new department.

TORONTO.—October 20 has been fixed as the date for the referendum on the liquor question in Ontario. Prohibition has been in force in Ontario during the war. Sir William Hearst, the Premier, has declared himself in favour of a continuation of the Act.

——Sir W. H. Hearst, Premier of Ontario, will be opposed by the Independent Labour Party in his constituency of Sault Ste. Marie. The united farmers of East York have nominated a candidate to oppose the Hon. G. S. Henry, Minister of Agriculture, in that constituency.

——Retail merchants in this Province have protested to the Dominion Government against the order fixing the retail profit on sugar at 1c. per lb.

HAMILTON.—On August 26 the Canadian Woollen Manufacturers' Association met here to discuss foreign trade. Marcus E. Relch, Trade Commissioner for Czecho-Slovakia, and Rhys D. Fairbairn, of the Canadian Trade Commission, were the principal speakers.

——Rev. Mr. Sinclair, M.A., B.D., of Burlington, a returned soldier, has assumed pastoral charge of Mount Albion Church here

BRANTFORD.—The city is enjoying an unprecedented industrial boom. With the purchase of ten acres for a plant to employ 350 hands by the Robbins & Myers Co., of Springfield, Mass., comes the announcement of a $200,000 extension to the Slingsby Works and important additions to the Computing Scale Co. The arrival of tin ore from Bolivia, South America, for electric smelting at the new plant here is announced. The Chamber of Commerce announces that two other large new industries will locate here shortly, and there is a boom in the building of dwelling-houses throughout the city.

ST. CATHARINES.—The United Gas Cos., in view of the increased cost of production and distribution of natural gas, have increased their rates on all consumption over 1,000 cubic feet. This increase is aimed at the larger consumers of gas for heating. The old rate for natural gas was 75 cents for the first 1,000 cubic feet and 45 cents per 1,000 feet thereafter. The new rate is a flat one of 75 cents per 1,000.

KINGSTON.—Queen's University has organised a course in commerce, to start this session, its duration to be for four years. Degrees in commerce will be given at the end of the course.

BROCKVILLE.—Work has commenced on the Brockville-Gananoque section of the Ontario Provincial highway, which, linked with other sections, will form the main artery of traffic between Windsor and the Quebec border.

STRATHROY.—On August 31 there was a great demonstration to welcome Sir Arthur Currie to his home near here, where his mother resides. Mayor Dampier read an address of welcome. General Currie opened the annual Fair here on September 16.

PORT ARTHUR. Major-Gen. D. M. Hogarth, D.S.O., M.P.P., Quartermaster-General, O.M.F.C., was given a civic reception on his arrival home. He went overseas in 1915 as a lieutenant.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—At a dinner at the Quebec Exhibition on September 2, given by the Industrial Committee of the Quebec Board of Trade, Col. P. Pelletier, the Agent-General for the Province of Quebec in London, spoke on the question of winter shipping from the port of Quebec.

It is reported that American capitalists have secured the option at Sillery Cove on land for the largest pulp and paper mill in America.

——A civic reception for Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Turner was held on September 2. General Turner and General Sir David Watson were presented with a silver cup and service, and General Burstall with a gold and silver service sword.

MONTREAL.—According to the official reports, in August, 1918, there were carried down the Lachine Canal a total of 1,180,574 bushels of grain. In August, 1919, there were carried 3,731,427 bushels.

——Major Arthur L. S. Mills, D.S.O., has joined Lt.-Col. J. J. Creelman, K.C., D.S.O., in the practice of law here. The new firm will be known as Creelman & Mills, with offices in the Dominion Express Building.

——Lt.-Col. A. S. Eve, C.B.E., has been appointed to the directorship of the Department of Physics, McGill University, replacing Dr. Howard T. Barnes, resigned. He was active in raising the Universities Companies and went overseas.

THREE RIVERS.—The ninth vessel built at the shipyards at Three Rivers was successfully launched on August 27.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN.—When the 104th (N.B.) Bn. was disbanded in England, after its members had been transferred to other battalions, the regimental plate, a sterling silver service engraved with the battalion crest, was packed and shipped back to St. John to await the return of the officers. The packing case was opened on August 22 in the presence of three former officers of the battalion, and was found to be empty.

——As the outcome of the longshoremen's strike, the millmen and water-front workers of the Miramichi are now organised as a local branch of the International Longshoremen's Association, and an agreement has been reached with the mill-owners for all classes of work, this agreement holding good for the remainder of the year.

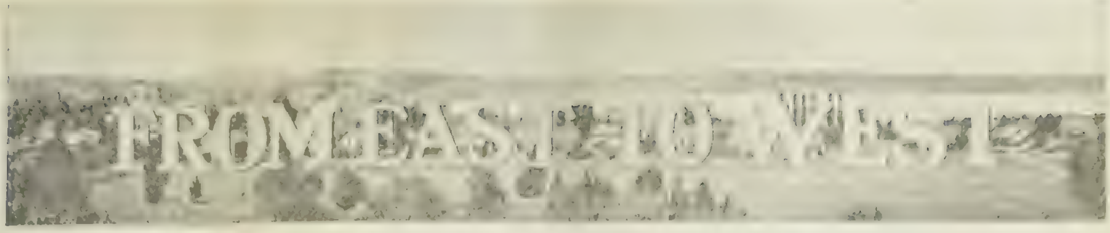
NEWCASTLE.—On August 27 the returned soldiers of Newcastle were officially welcomed by the town, which was *en fête* the whole day. The men (about 300 in all) were given the freedom of the city by the Mayor and were entertained to dinner. This was followed by a baseball match between Newcastle and Chatham veterans, and fireworks in the evening.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—The Fruit Commissioner's Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, estimated last month that the Nova Scotian apple crop will amount to 1,250,000 barrels, including all grades packed for export out of the Province. As the local consumption is estimated at 200,000 barrels, that brings the total crop up to nearly 1,500,000 barrels, exclusive of fruit used by evaporators, canning factories, and cider mills.

——Mr. W. N. Wilkinson, managing editor of the Halifax *Herald*, received a presentation at a dinner, attended by representatives of the various local newspapers, on the eve of his departure for Toronto for the purpose of assuming the direction of the publicity work of the Victory Loan campaign.

——The extension in the plant of the Imperial Oil Company at Dartmouth, now under way, calls for the employment of a large number of men, and the present capacity of 2,500 to 8,000 barrels per day is being enlarged to 8,500 barrels per day.



MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG. Sir James Aikins, K.C., Lt.-Governor, who presided over the meeting, presented Lord Finlay with the life membership of the Canadian Bar Association, and with a silver shield, bearing the coats-of-arms of the Dominion and the Provinces in recognition of his visit.

——This Province has set aside 6,000,000 acres of unimproved farming lands, valued at $13,000,000, to be placed on the market for returned soldiers.

—— The Provincial wheat crop will average 15 bushels to the acre.

——A vein of gold-bearing quartz 55 ft. wide and 500 ft. long has been discovered in the Rice Lake District.

——Mr. Knox Magee, who has been editor and general manager of the Winnipeg *Telegram* for the last two years, has resigned.

——It is expected that one or two new seats at least will be added to the Provincial Legislature, formed out of the constituencies of St. George, Lakeside, Rockwood, and Gimli. These four ridings are composed of territory lying between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba.

——A new elevator has been built east of Minitonas Station.

—— The new Merchants Bank building at Minitonas is in course of erection.

SASKAT-CHEWAN.

REGINA.—The value of farm products in this Province for 1918 is estimated at $585,000,000.

Five thousand workers from the organised farmers of this Province have set aside a day in October to canvass every farmer in the Province to support the political platform of the Grain Growers' Association.

——The Highways Department of the Government of Saskatchewan has recently organised and put in hand road and bridge construction totalling in value the sum of $662,000 The Government has entered into 500 contracts with rural municipalities, valued at $230,000, for the construction of new roads and for the improvement of existing highways, which form a part of the approved highways system which is being adopted by the Provincial Government in co-operation with the council of the municipalities.

——The Council of Battleford has increased the salaries of its officials.

——The returned soldiers reaching their homes at Eyebrow were each given a cheque for $50.

——One of the biggest farm deals in the history of the Yorkton district has been the sale by Mr. W. J. Gleason of his 800-acre farm, lying three miles north of town, to Mr. Ed. Harropp, of the Yellowgrass district, at $62.50 per acre.

PRINCE ALBERT.—Excellent progress has been made in connection with the organisation of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Livestock Yards Co. here, which is receiving Provincial aid.

The construction of the proposed Canadian National Railway line north-east of here will open up an excellent stock district, and large development in the industry is expected, especially in view of the fact that farmers from the south-west, where drought has prevailed, are selling their stock freely, and it is being shipped into this district.

* *

The White Star liner *Baltic*, which sailed from Liverpool for New York on Friday of last week, carried 1,800 passengers, including Canadian troops and their families, who will land at Halifax.

The portion of the profits of the Expeditionary Force Canteens which is judged to belong to each of the Overseas contingents will be paid over to the representatives of these contingents when the E.F. Canteens are finally liquidated.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON. Miss Roberta MacAdams, soldiers' representative in the Provincial Legislature, has been appointed District Director of the home branch of the Soldier Settlement Board for Edmonton. She was born in Sarnia, where her father was a prominent newspaper man. The late Hon. W. J. Hanna was her brother-in-law. Miss MacAdams went overseas in 1915, and was on the staff of the Orpington Hospital

——While J. C. Hudson was drilling a well at Hughenden, which went down to a depth of 250 ft., he passed through a layer of coal 18 ft. in thickness. A similar seam of coal was discovered a mile from Mr. Hudson's find.

CALGARY.—Building permits to the value of over $1,000,000 have been issued here so far this year, as compared with about $800,000 worth in the corresponding period of last year

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—The Dominion and Provincial authorities are co-operating to secure re-training courses at the University of British Columbia. Six men, at the completion of a six months' course in assaying, were sent up for the Provincial Government examination, the entrance fee of $15 for each candidate, as fixed by the Bureau of Mines Act, amounting to $90 in all, being paid by the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department. Five out of the six successfully passed the examination.

The following is the list of successful Western candidates for entrance in September to the Royal Naval College of Canada at Esquimalt: C. W. H. Roberts, Deep Bay, B.C.; R. Wolfenden, Esquimalt, B.C.; T. M. C. Taylor, Kelowna, B.C.; J. S. Moors, Regina; J. B. Kidston, Vernon, B.C.; John Richard Kidston, Vernon, B.C.; A. W. Jeckell, Dawson, Y.T.; L. D. Heindham, Edmonton; B. B. Brock, Vancouver, B.C.; K. F. Adams, Breach Drive, Oak Bay, B.C

VANCOUVER.—Mr. E. W. Beatty, president of the C.P.R., has given $10,000 to the Vancouver General Hospital in connection with a campaign now under way to raise by popular subscription a fund to pay off the debt on the institution.

——The city postal workers have withdrawn from the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council (O.B.U.), 314 voting in favour of withdrawing and 90 against.

The heaviest apple crop in the history of the growers of the Okanagan Valley will be garnered this year and according to a rough estimate made by Mr. J. A. Grant, Government Fruits Commissioner, there will be between [illegible] and [illegible] cars of apples in excess of last season's yield, which was then reported to be the heaviest in many years. About 80 per cent. of the crop will, he says, rate No. 1, and the remaining 20 per cent. No. 2.

KAMLOOPS.—This place is becoming a great live stock centre. It is the meeting-place of the British Columbia Stock-Breeders' Association and the headquarters of the British Columbia Wool Growers' Association, the membership of which has grown from 30 in 1917 to 139 at present.

PRINCE RUPERT.—The installation of the two upper floors of the Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Co. plant at Seal Cove has been practically completed. With the new system the plant will be in a position to freeze 60 tons every 24 hours, without affecting the temperature in the other rooms. The latter, when stocked to capacity, can hold 10,000,000 lbs. of fish.

* *

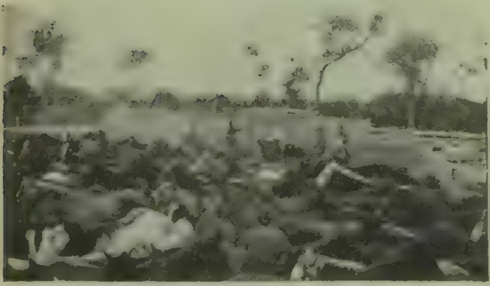
Lt.-Col. J. L. McKinnon, of Halifax, N.S., is at present acting as Deputy Judge Advocate-General, O.M.F.C.

Sir Edward Kemp having returned to Canada, all matters relating to the work of the Overseas Ministry will be handled by Col. Harrington, the Deputy-Minister, O.M.F.C. Major-General MacBrien is in command of the Canadian troops at present in Great Britain.

AMONG THE COWBOYS AND THE INDIANS:

THE RANCH HOUSE ON THE "BAR U" RANCH, WHICH THE PRINCE VISITED.

A T



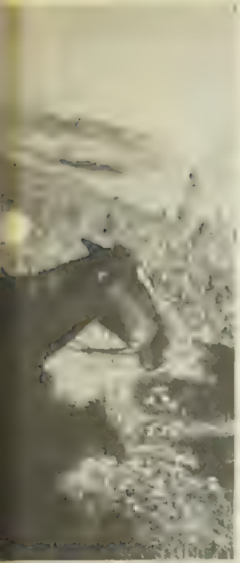
A BUNCH OF RANCH HORSES IN A CORRAL.

COWBOYS "HOL

INDIANS AT A WESTERN FAIR.

INDIAN HORSEMANSHIP, WITH

THE PRINCE ON THE FOOTHILLS OF THE ROCKIES.



-PUNCHER."

AT A "BUCKING" CONTEST

ED OF CATTLE.

BRANDING CATTLE

PRINCE WAS MUCH STRUCK.

AN INDIAN FAMILY AT CALGARY FAIR

AN ALBERTA CATTLE KING.

Mr. George Lane and the "Bar U" Ranch.

The average Englishman's conception of a Canadian ranch is that conveyed by the "movie" screen at his favourite picture-house, via films imported from the United States. The American film-producer aims at the spectacular, and his energy is so great that he has the gullible British public "eating out of his hand."

The everyday life at the "real thing" may not be quite so dramatic, but it is still romantic enough. The Prince of Wales had an opportunity of seeing this for himself when he visited Calgary on his tour of the West. He made a special trip to High River, and from there motored to one of the show places of the West—the "Bar U" Ranch, owned by Mr. George Lane. The "Bar U" Ranch has survived the coming of the "lines of steel," though many of the smaller ranches have been swallowed up in the inevitable onward sweep of the land settlement movement. "Some ranch" was what the Prince wrote in the visitors' book on leaving.

Mr. George Lane controls about 100.000 acres of land in Alberta. His chief ranch is the "Bar U," at Pekisko, but he has others at Willow Creek and near Bassano. The "Bar U" covers about 50,000 acres, and the proprietor usually has on the ranch about 15,000 head of cattle, about 45 stallions, and from 350 to 400 brood mares. Thirty cowboys constitute the staff, and they are employed there summer and winter.

MR. GEORGE LANE, THE "BOSS" OF THE "BAR U" RANCH.

Though essentially a "cattle king," Mr. Lane is something more. His chief pride is in his horses, and he is probably the largest importer of pure-bred Percherons on the American continent. He has demonstrated that Alberta is as good a place for breeding Percherons as is France or Belgium.

* *

RECIPROCITY IN SOLDIERS' TREATMENT.

In introducing the Bill reorganising the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment in the Dominion House of Commons last week, the Hon. N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council, said that arrangements had been completed for reciprocity in the treatment of soldiers in Canada and Great Britain. Canada would treat and train British soldiers residing in Canada, and Great Britain would do the same for Canadian soldiers across the seas. A similar arrangement had been completed with the United States, and negotiations were progressing with a view to arranging the same plan with France, Australia, and New Zealand.

Major W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., Overseas Representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, is at all times pleased to give to all members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or any persons interested in Canada, any information dealing with Demobilisation, Re-Settlement, and Re-Establishment of soldiers in civil life, either by letter or by personal interview at his office, 6, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

CARE OF TUBERCULOUS EX-SOLDIERS.

A chain of sanatoria, comprising 28 establishments, has been inaugurated in Canada for the care of ex-soldiers who have developed tuberculosis as a result of war service. At the present time there are 1.807 patients undergoing treatment. Pay and allowances are provided for each patient, and these payments continue for a certain period after a man's discharge from a sanatorium. The whole scheme is under the direction of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.

* *

Major George H. Hay, D.S.O., Royal Scots, the son of Mrs. Hay, of Hamilton, Ont., is a prisoner in Russia. Major Hay graduated from Kingston in 1913, joined the Royal Scots, and went to France with the "Contemptibles." He has been five times wounded and twice mentioned in despatches, in addition to winning the D.S.O. in 1917.

Attractive
Tea Frocks
For Early Autumn Wear.

All our tea frocks are our own exclusive designs, and are made by our own skilled workers from high-grade materials. The cut, shape and finish are invariably excellent.

PRACTICAL TEA FROCK (as sketch) cut very simply on entirely new lines in rich quality Satin Beauté, with new strapped sleeves and skirt slightly draped at sides, giving pannier effect. In fashionable pastel and vivid autumn shades.

PRICE
6½ Gns.

Also in Crepe de Chine, in black and colours, 5½ gns.

FURS AT SUMMER PRICES. During September all Furs will be marked at Special Summer Prices.

Fur renovations and re-modelling should be put in hand now. The new Winter models are now in stock and can be copied.

Debenham & Freebody
(DEBENHAMS LIMITED)
Wigmore Street.
(Cavendish Square) London W.

OPENINGS FOR EDUCATED WOMEN OVERSEAS.

Practical Advice for Intending Migrants.

In view of the fact that the war has made it necessary to review the whole position of women's overseas settlement, special importance attaches to a useful booklet, entitled "Openings for Educated Women in the Overseas Dominions," which has been issued by the Colonial Intelligence League at the price of 6d.

On the general question two conclusions are drawn The first is that in all the Dominions there is a practically limitless demand for women to do the work of the house. The second is that there is a much smaller, but at the same time a very real and active, demand for the highly educated and thoroughly efficient woman—the first-class secretary, the elementary—and to some extent the secondary—school teacher, the social worker, and, in many places, the thoroughly trained nurse.

As far as Canada is concerned, the fact is manifest, it is stated, that the openings for women there, other than for domestic workers, are limited in number, and can only be secured by those who have the fullest training and equipment for the work. As home help or house-worker, however, any woman with a knowledge of the domestic arts and not afraid to work will be eagerly welcomed and will earn high pay. It is suggested that it should be possible to find recruits for the great army of home workers from among the educated women without any specialised education or training, instead of still further depleting the largely reduced supply of domestic workers here.

The booklet deals in detail with the opportunities in the various Dominions, and particularly in Canada, for teachers, secretaries and clerks, social and administrative workers, nurses, governesses, land workers, and domestic workers. It is an eminently practical publication, which may be recommended to all interested.

The present address of the Colonial Intelligence League (for Educated Women) is 251, Brompton Road, London, S.W.3. Next month the League will be merged with the British Women's Emigration Association and the South African Colonisation Society into the Society for the Overseas Settlement of British Women, the address of which, after October 15, will be the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W.7.

* *

Nearly 200 homestead entries, exclusive of soldiers' land grants, were made last week in Canada.

THE "SYREN" FORCE IN NORTH RUSSIA

Incidents of a Year's Campaign Against the Bolshevists

IN the issue of *Canada* for September 6, there appeared a brief account of the varied experiences in North Russia of the Canadian "Syren" Force. This week we are enabled to give a more intimate and detailed story of the splendid troops which, under the command of Col. J. E. Leckie, C.M.G., D.S.O., of Vancouver (formerly O.C. 16th Canadian Scottish), successfully fought the Bolshevists in the Murmansk sector.

In addition to Col. Leckie, the Canadian officers serving with the "Syren Party" included Major (later Lt.-Col.) L. H. MacKenzie, D.S.O., New Glasgow, N.S. (second-in-command), Major (later Lt.-Col.) Peter Anderson, D.S.O., Edmonton; Major A. Eastham, D.S.O., M.C., Toronto, Major A. MacArthur, Pictou, N.S.; Major C. P. Fee, C.F.A. (1st Divisional Artillery), Peterborough, Ont.; Major D. King Hazen, St. John; Capt. E. H. Cope, Edmonton (Adjutant); Capt. I. G. Mitchell, Winnipeg; Capt. J. K. Nesbitt, Montreal; Capt. Allan F. Watts, Winnipeg; Capt. R. M. Hood, M.C., Toronto; Capt. R. D. Adams, M.C., San Francisco; Capt. R. W. Ensor; Lts. J. Baker, Thornton, J. W. Hunter, M.M., W. Nicholson, and E. D. Allen, and Capt. Victor Weldie, a Russo-Canadian, of Victoria, whose knowledge of the Russian language proved of great value to the Force. Capt. Adams is well-known in Alaska as "Wolf" Adams. He is the hero of Rex Beach's famous story, "The Barrier."

Christmas Day (1918) was celebrated by a dinner and entertainment, the feature of which was a Christmas Tree. Capt. Fee, in full winter outfit, officiated as Santa Claus. From November till February, Headquarters and the majority of Canadians were at Soroka. Here Col. Leckie was O.C. Troops, and had the honour of commanding the farthest south district in the Murman Expedition on the front line. Among the Imperial and other officers attached to the Canadians was Lt. J. C. Hordlicska, M.C., late of the 22nd Siberian Infantry Regiment, and Polish Legion. Lt. Horlicska proved a splendid "find," for in the opinion of his contemporaries he undoubtedly achieved more and saw more fighting than any other individual officer. Another attached officer was Lt. Angell, of the **French Foreign Legion**,, formerly a Colonel in the Norwegian Army.

One of the first operations fell to the lot of Capt. Adams, who, with Lt. Hordlicska and a dozen men, raided Rugozero, a Bolshevist town 128 versts south-west from Soroka. The patrol travelled 75 versts without a stop. They surprised the place, killed and captured some Bolshevists, and brought back 125 rifles and some documents containing valuable information. Capt. Adams was awarded the M.C. for this fine piece of work, and thus had the distinction of being the first member of the Canadian Syren Party to receive a decoration.

The Canadians handled all the transportation work between Soroka and Nuitchka, of the British troops sent from the Murmansk front to Archangel. The Canadians had a busy winter at Soroka. Major Eastham at this time commanded an outpost 40 versts down the railway line. In the meantime Canadian detachments were stationed at Kola and Petchenga, and smaller detachments at various points throughout the Kola Peninsula from Murmansk to Soroka.

On February 19, occurred the first series of operations of importance, viz., the capture of Nadvoitza, Onda Bridge, Station 22 (Major Eastham's party), and Segaisha (Major MacKenzie's party). The temperature during these operations was 38 degrees below zero. Preliminary reconnaissances were made by Lt. Angell and Sgt. Edie who, on skis, penetrated the Bolshevist line at Segaisha. After six days they returned badly frost bitten, and lost parts of the feet and hands. Major Anderson, Sgt. McNaughton and a Serbian sergeant reconnoitred Nadvoitza at the same time. All three were frost bitten. For their leadership in the operations Major MacKenzie and Major Eastman received the D.S.O. and Major Anderson the French Croix de Guerre.

The preliminary to the attack and capture of Ourosozero on April 11, revealed splendid initiative on the part of Major Anderson. It was discovered that a Bolshevist attack with immensely superior forces was imminent. As delay would have been to court disaster, the Canadian officer immediately attacked. The daring of the attack was completely justified, Ourosozero being taken and subsequently consolidated. In this action about 100 Bolshevists were killed, and much material and ammunition was captured. For their initiative and leadership in this action Major Anderson was awarded the D.S.O and Capt. Hood the M.C.

The taking of Maselka by Col. Leckie after two days' heavy fighting was an important event. By its occupation the enemy's resistance on both flanks was weakened, and a base for future operations made secure.

The next advance on Madveja Gora on May 21—saw heavy fighting, not to speak of the extreme physical hardship the British and Canadian troops were called upon to endure. Some of the officers and men did not change their clothes for several weeks, due to the constant outpost fighting and patrols.

Shortly after this the bulk of the Canadians were sent to Povenetz, at the head of Lake Onega, where defensive measures were taken by Col. Leckie as O.C. Troops. The Canadians were hoping to be relieved at this juncture, but were sent forward to take part in an attack on the Bolshevist left centre at Fedotewa. After a week's stay in that place they were moved to Dianovi Gora, a point three miles distant, and in an action there Capt. Nesbitt did brilliant work in a successful attack on the enemy rear, capturing three machine guns.

On August 16 instructions were received by the Canadian Syren Party (by this time considerably depleted in numbers owing to men on leave), to proceed to Murmansk for embarkation, and it sailed for Britain on August 21.

Photographs]

CAPT. COPE (LEFT) AND MAJOR ANDERSON (RIGHT), READY TO GO OUT ON PATROL.

[*Major A. MacArthur.*

ON THE POVENETZ-MADVEJA GORA ROAD.

Left to Right: Capt. Hood, Capt. France (K.R.R.), Capt. Manicom (R.F.C.), Capt. Cope, Maj. Eastham and Russian soldier driver.

* * *

FOREIGN DECORATIONS FOR THE AIR FORCE.

As a considerable number of officers and other ranks of the Royal Air Force have been awarded a foreign decoration during the war and have not yet received the insignia, a list of such cases is being compiled by the Air Ministry with a view to the decorations being obtained.

Officers and other ranks concerned (*a*) who have now been released from the service, or (*b*) who are not serving either abroad or in the area commands at home, are accordingly requested to communicate with the Secretary, Air Ministry, quoting A.M.W.O. 946, and giving the following particulars:—Air Force number, rank, full Christian names and surname, designation of decoration not received, date (approximate) of *Gazette* in which notification of award was made, and full postal address.

ROUMANIAN HONOURS FOR CANADIANS.

A *London Gazette* Supplement for September 19 announces the award by the King of Roumania of the following decorations to Canadians:

ORDER OF THE STAR OF ROUMANIA.—CHEVALIER.—Lt. George L. Burland, 11th Eng. Bn.

ORDER OF THE CROWN OF ROUMANIA.—CHEVALIER.—Lt. Clyde M. Kennedy, 20th Bn.

CROIX DE VIRTUTE MILITARA.—FIRST CLASS.—67853 C.S.M. Wm. Boudreau, D.C.M., M.M., 25th Bn., and 59127 C.S.M. Christopher Byrne, M.M., 21st Bn. SECOND CLASS.—79813 Sergt. Harry Byford, 8th Eng. Bn., and 25626 L/Sergt. Edward Oakes, M.M., 14th Bn.

MEDAILLE BARBATIE SI CREDINTA.—FIRST CLASS.—760789 C.S.M. (A/R.S.M.) Harold E. Mortimer, M.M., 44th Bn. SECOND CLASS.—404557 Sergt. William F. English, 49th Bn., and 460396 Sergt.-Major Mark H. Pearce, Canadian Section, 1st Eschelon. THIRD CLASS.—478909 Pte. Alfred Anthony, R.C.R.; 166070 Spr. John G. Bowen, 6th Eng. Bn., and 91057 Gnr. Raymond D. Ure, M.M., 35th By., C.F.A.

Photograph] [*Major A. MacArthur.*

A WORKING PARTY OF RUSSIANS WITH THE "SYREN PARTY."

NEW R.A.F. RIBBONS

The Air Ministry states that the King has approved the ribbons, as described below, being substituted for those at present in use:—

Distinguished Flying Cross: One inch and a quarter in width; violet and white alternate diagonal stripes, each of one-eighth of an inch in width, running at an angle of 45 deg.

Air Force Cross: One inch and a quarter in width; red and white alternate diagonal stripes, each of one-eighth of an inch in width, running at an angle of 45 deg.

Distinguished Flying Medal: The same as that for the D.F.C., except that the diagonal stripes are one-sixteenth of an inch in width.

Air Force Medal: The same as that for the A.F.C., except that the diagonal stripes are one-sixteenth of an inch in width.

The ribbons will be worn one half-inch in depth, the diagonal stripes running downwards from the centre of the tunic towards the left, and will be so arranged that: (1) Distinguished Flying Cross or Air Force Cross ribbon will show at the top corner nearest to the left arm, and at the bottom corner nearest to the centre of the tunic, triangles of equal dimensions of violet or red, as the case may be: (2) Distinguished Flying Medal and the Air Force Medal Ribbon will show at the top corner nearest to the left arm a triangle of white, and at the bottom corner nearest to the centre of the tunic a triangle of equal dimensions of violet or red, as the case may be; (3) the order of precedence will be the same as at present.

The new ribbons should be worn as soon as practicable by all officers and airmen awarded these decorations. The ribbons are now available, and a free issue will be made to those awarded these decorations. In the case of demobilised officers and airmen application for the ribbon should be made to: Officers—The Secretary, Air Ministry, Kingsway, W.C.2.; Airmen—The Officer i/c Records, Royal Air Force, Blandford, Dorset.

* *

In view of the large number of Canadian ex-soldiers in Great Britain urgently seeking return to Canada, a conference of Agents-General in London is expected to be convened by Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia, with the object of representing to the Dominion Government the necessity of revising their policy of repatriation of soldiers discharged in this country.

"THE CANADIAN EXPORT PIONEER."

Contents of September Number.

The contents of *The Canadian Export Pioneer* for September, just published, will be found interesting and important by both Canadian producers and exporters and Oversea buyers in all parts of the world.

The need for the Canadian manufacturer to organise himself for export trade is urged on the editorial page. Details are given by Mr. Lloyd Harris, chairman of the Canadian Mission in London, of a scheme for the organisation of a big trading corporation in Canada to replace the present system of Government credits in the financing of the export trade of the Dominion.

Special prominence is given to articles on "The Markets of Latin-America," Mr. E. Hambloch, the British Commercial Secretary at Rio de Janiero, giving hints to Canadian exporters with regard to Brazil.

Sir George McL. Brown, European general manager of the C.P.R., who has just returned from a couple of short visits to the Continent, speaks of European trade opportunities and announces new facilities for trading with Scandinavia. An interesting statement made by Sir George is that, as a result of what he saw and heard, he does not think there will be any immediate dumping of German goods on British and other markets in which Canada is now competing.

"Imperial Preference in Operation" is the title of an article indicating the effect upon Canadian trade of the recent British tariff changes, which came into operation coincidently with the removal of practically all the restrictions which have governed the import of goods during the war. As far as the Canadian manufacturer is concerned, it is pointed out, the Imperial Government gave with one hand, while it took away with the other. Other tariff changes affecting Canada are also noted.

Capturing German Trade.

In "Capturing German Trade," illustrations are given of one or two lines, exemplifying German adaptation and cheapness, which Canadian manufacturers might study.

A striking letter is published from a Canadian manufacturer, who appeals for better treatment in regard to the provision of shipping space for carriage of goods across the Atlantic.

"Don't mix in a country's politics, but sell its goods," is the keynote of an interview with Mr. Fred. C. Salter, European traffic manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, with regard to trade methods. In another interview, Mr. Thomas Fitt, manager of the Export Association of Canada, states that Canadian manufacturers are now having difficulty not in getting orders, but in filling them, and declares that what is needed in Canada is factory extension and more production.

In the "Made in Canada" section special attention is devoted to certain articles of Canadian furniture and labour-saving appliances which might be better known in the British market. A notable tribute to the first number is mentioned, by the way, in "Notes of the Month," viz., that the notices of articles in that section last month elicited enquiries for the addresses of the makers before the first number had been published 48 hours.

There are important articles on "Canada's Mineral Industry and Resources" and "Canada's Chemical Industry."

Up-to-date notes are given on outstanding topics of the month, business developments, movements of business men, buyers' requirements, export trade opportunities for Canada-Products, and pulp and paper.

The Pioneer is published by the Canada Newspaper Co., 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and 41, Victoria Street, Toronto, at 6d.

* *

Canadian drifter No. 1, attached to H.M.S. *Royal Oak*, one of the warships visiting Great Yarmouth last week, was conveying a party of men on shore leave to Yarmouth when a strong flood tide in the Yare caught the vessel and caused her to come in broadside contact with Yarmouth Bridge. The men scrambled on to the bridge, and the drifter, badly holed, sank in 20 minutes.

Mr. C. F. Higham, M.P., one of the directors of the newly-formed Alliance Film Corporation—the largest company in the history of the British film industry, it having a capital of £1,000,000—points out that at present not one foot of British film is being shown in Canada or Australia, and only a very small percentage of the film plays shown in Great Britain and the United States are of British production.

ASSISTANCE FOR CANADIAN EXPORTERS.

In connection with export trade matters, "Canada's" Trade Enquiry Department will be pleased to furnish, as far as possible, information desired by Canadian manufacturers. This department is in touch with the buying community, and is in a position to render service on points of difficulty that confront many Dominion producers. Communications, which will be treated in confidence, should be marked "Trade Enquiry Department."

COMMISSIONS &c., FOR CANADIANS. From the "London Gazette."

Special Appointment.—(Graded for purposes of pay under S.P. (G. 8): Temp. Lt.-Col. A. W. Pryce-Jones, Sask. Regt., and to be act. Col. while spec. empld., from Mar. 27 to July 21.

Engineers.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) H. G. Jenkins to be temp. Capt.

Nova Scotia Regiment.—Temp. Lt.-Col. G. C. St. L. de Dombasle, O.B.E., relinquishes his commn. on the O.M.F. of C. on appt. to a commn. in the R.A.F. (Aug. 31).

Eastern Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt. A. C. Lobley relinquishes his commn. in the O.M.F. of C. on appt. to a commn. in the R.A.F. (Aug. 15).

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lt.-Col. R. Leckie, D.S.O., D.S.C., D.F.C., relinquishes his commn. in the O.M.F. of C. on appt. to a commn. in the R.A.F. (Aug. 31). Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) A. W. Board, M.M., to be act. Lt.-Col. while comdg. 51st Labour Group, and to remain secd. (Jan. 20). Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) A. W. Board, M.M., to be temp. Maj., and to remain secd. (June 17). Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) A. W. Board, M.M., to be temp. Capt., and to remain secd. (Feb. 7).

Western Ontario Regiment.—Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.: A. du T. Bottomley, S. T. Norburn.

THE TORONTO HUNT CLUB POLO TEAM.

Left to Right: Messrs. H. C. Cox, Allan Case, Gordon Beardmore, and D. L. McCarthy (Captain).

Manitoba Regiment.—Temp. Lt. F. A. Atkinson to be act. Capt. while empld. as Record Officer (Feb. 3 to July 3).

Saskatchewan Regiment.—Temp. Lt. W. L. Rutledge, A.F.C., M.M., relinquishes his commn. in the O.M.F. of C. on appt. to a commn. in the R.A.F. (Aug. 15).

Alberta Regiment.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) T. Law relinquishes the act. rank of Maj.

British Columbia Regiment.—Temp. Capt. D. R. MacLaren, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., relinquishes his commn. and the act. rank of Maj. in the O.M.F. of C. on appt. to a commn. in the R.A.F. (Aug. 31).

Corps Canadian Railway Troops.—Temp. Lt. (act. Capt.) G. Peck, M.C., to be temp. Capt.

C.A.S.C.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) N. J. Lindsay, O.B.E., to be temp. Lt.-Col. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) C. J. Dancer to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lt. (act. Maj.) A. C. W. Horne to be temp. Capt. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) A. C. W. Horne to be temp. Maj. Temp. Lts. (act. Capts.) to be temp. Capts.: D. M. Bright, W. A. Ostrom, D. C. Fulton, R. H. Wilson, W. T. R. Shirrefs-Gordon, R. Boyle, R. Houston, U. de B. Daly, G. D. Casson, M. W. Kynch.

Ordnance Corps.—Temp. Maj. (act. Lt.-Col.) R. L. M. Donaldson, D.S.O., to be temp. Lt.-Col.

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Lt.-Col. (act. Col.) P. G. Bell, D.S.O., to be temp. Col. Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) J. C. Maynard to be temp. Maj.

C.A.V.C.—Temp. Capt. J. R. J. Duhault, O.B.E., to be temp. Maj.

C.A.P.C.—Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) D. J. Murphy to be temp. Maj.

1st Central Ontario Regiment.—Hon. Capt. P. Brooke relinquishes the act. rank of Maj.

British Columbia Regiment.—Temp. Capt. A. H. Lavd[illegible] be act. Maj. while spec. empld. (Sept. 5, 1918). Temp. Capt. (act. Maj.) A. H. Lavder to be temp. Maj. (Mar. 5, 1919).

C.A.M.C.—Temp. Capt. A. J. Fisher relinquishes the act. [illegible] of Maj.

Retirements in British Isles.—T. Capt. R. Godwin and T. Lt. H. R. Blair, Que.; T. Capt. G. W. Chester, 1st C. Ont.; T. Lt. J. C. Wright, M.M., Man.; T. Lts. W. J. Carty and J. Sp[illegible] Alta.; T. Lt. F. W. Bunner, C.F.C.; T. Maj. E. A. Neff and H. Capt. and Q.M. J. E. Reaney, C.A.M.C.; H. Capt. and Q.M. J. Millington, M.C., Alta.; T. Maj. J. A. Lussier, C.A.M.C.; H. Maj. and Chaplain D. V. Warner, O.B.E.; H. Lt. H. E. Hewens, Gen. List.

Royal Canadian Navy.

Sub-Lieut. M. A. Wood, to the *Vivid*, additional, to date Sept. 29.

Canadian officers retiring in Great Britain are urged to join the United Kingdom Branch of the GREAT WAR VETERANS' ASSOCIATION (OF CANADA).—Apply R. W. TROWSDALE, Secretary, 113, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

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A 90 yards' handicap race was held on September 11 and 19. Heats on the 11th were won by J. Dodds (scratch), C. S. Kerin (10 secs.), and H. D. Chapman (45 secs.). The final on the 19th resulted in a win for J. Dodds by 1 yard from H. D. Chapman, in 1 min. 54 secs.

On Thursday, September 20, competitions for the "Knight" Challenge Cup 100 yards championship and the Symonds Shield for plain diving were to take place at 8 p.m. at St. George's Baths, Buckingham Palace Road.

* *

The first contingent of the 80,000 Chinese who were employed on the Western Front were landed at Halifax this week. They are being taken to the Pacific in seven trains, each carrying 700 passengers.

"Our inter-Provincial trade ought to be much greater," said the Hon. F. S. Tolmie at the Canadian National Exhibition. "It gives me a pain when I hear of Canadians eating good Idaho apples. Deal among yourselves."

An official return just issued shows that 92,640 officers and other ranks were conveyed in transports on long sea routes from August 1 to 31. Of this number 11,791 were conveyed from Egypt to the United Kingdom, 6,058 from India to the United Kingdom, and 3,372 directly or indirectly from Mesopotamia to the United Kingdom; 10,780 officers and other ranks were repatriated to Canada, and 10,368 to Australia.

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OUR LIBRARY TABLE: DR. BELAND'S IMPRISONMENT

DR. BELAND, ex-Postmaster-General of Canada, published his war experiences, which included years' imprisonment in Germany, in a book* which compels attention and achieves effect by the straightforwardness of its narrative and the simplicity of its language as well as by its moving character.

Dr. Beland and his wife (to whom, it will be remembered, he had been only recently married) were in a village in the Pyrenees on July 26, 1914, when news came of the outbreak of war between Austria and Serbia. They at once left for Antwerp, where Madame Beland's home was, spending a few days at Paris *en route*, and even on their journey had a foretaste of war conditions.

At Antwerp Dr. Beland offered his services, as a physician, to the Belgian Army Medical Corps, and took up duty at the St. Elizabeth Hospital. There he remained until the day after the commencement of the bombardment of Antwerp, and after the fall of the city Dr. Beland cycled into it from his home at Capellen. In one of his chapters he describes the heart-rending sights which he witnessed during the flight of the Belgians from Antwerp and the neighbouring villages.

THE HON. DR. H. S. BELAND, M.P.
Photo: F. A. Swaine.

He and his household soon found themselves under German supervision. Dr. Béland expressed his anxiety to return with his wife to Canada, and he received an assurance that as he was a physician he need have no fear in remaining where he was, as he was protected. He was even given this assurance in writing from the Chief of the German Military Police in Antwerp, and this letter is one of the number of photographs, etc., reproduced, which the doctor was able to bring away from Belgium and Germany. In spite of this, however, they were put to a good deal of personal annoyance, and, finally, on June 2, 1915, he was informed that instructions had arrived from Berlin for his internment.

Dr. Béland was lodged at the Grand Hotel in Antwerp as a "prisoner of honour," but had to pay both the rent of the room and the cost of his meals. For a day or two his wife was allowed to share his imprisonment, and his daughter and step-children to visit them; then it was abruptly announced that he was to leave at once for Germany, and at two o'clock on June 6 he was marched off to the station. "It was a solemn moment, and profoundingly sad," says Dr. Béland, writing of his departure from the hotel. "My wife and I were separated. I did not know then—and it was perhaps better—that I should never see her again in this world."

He was taken to Berlin under the charge of a non-commissioned officer, and, in spite of the fact that there was a dining-car in the train, they were unable to obtain anything to eat, because of the rank of his escort. It was not until he had been lodged in the Stadtvogtei prison in Berlin, more than twenty-four hours after his departure from Antwerp, that he was able to get any food, his first meal consisting of some black bread and a cup of coffee without milk or sugar, provided by the three fellow-prisoners in his cell.

Of the 250 prisoners in that section of the Stadtvogtei, quite two-thirds were of Polish origin. The other prisoners included English, French, Italians, Russians, and Portuguese—in fact, all the nations at war with Germany were represented. At times there were Arabs, Hindus, African negroes, Japanese, and Chinese.

Dr. Béland graphically describes the life in the prison, the hardships suffered by the prisoners, and the petty tyranny of the officers in charge. From June, 1916, to the date of his liberation, Dr. Béland received, in quantities just sufficient, provisions which were [illegible] land and sometimes from Canada, his parcels generally steadily arriving safely. During the whole [illegible]ment Dr. Beland never received one single copy of a Canadian newspaper, although he learned afterwards that quite a number were from time to time addressed to him. It is curious to read that the Briti[illegible] *Daily Telegraph* twice a [illegible]

The Polish prisoners, in particular, suffered great hardships, and Dr. Beland was a witness every day of the never-failing generosity of the British captives towards their fellow prisoners. For a time Dr. Beland was at the head of the Relief Committee of the gaol, who had charge of the distribution of provisions among the most needy prisoners, and throughout his captivity he was from time to time called upon to exercise his professional skill. In this way he was not infrequently called to attend to a prisoner who had attempted suicide. In no fewer than ten instances suicide was actually committed, in some cases with a revolver, in others with a razor, and sometimes by strangulation.

It was in May, 1916, when he had been a prisoner at the Stadtvogtei for a year, that he was told he was to be liberated. Great was the rejoicing in the prison at this news, and in honour of the occasion a reunion of all the British prisoners was held in the doctor's cell and a joyful dinner was held (on the prison menu), at which toasts were proposed and congratulatory speeches were made. The following afternoon Dr. Béland was granted leave to go to the city for the first time since his arrival. On his return he was informed his departure would be delayed owing to the non-arrival of a certain document. Finally he was informed that the decision for his release had been over-ridden.

After he had been in prison for two years, seeing (with the exception of the walk just mentioned) nothing outside but the sky and a wall pierced by some iron-barred windows, Dr. Béland's general health became bad. He could neither read nor sleep, and mentally he was seriously depressed. One day, when the old gaol physician was visiting him, he spoke to him of these ill effects of continuous, close confinement, and heard to his astonishment that, had the prison authorities but informed him, he had the privilege of going out for exercise. The result of this interview was that he was allowed to go out under escort on two afternoons of each week and walk in one of the parks.

Ere this, however, Dr. Béland had, on the receipt of the news of his wife's illness, fruitlessly begged for leave to visit her, and finally, after being informed of her death, to attend her funeral, only to be told that "Madame was buried two days ago."

It was on May 9, 1918, three years after his arrival at the Stadtvogtei, that Dr. Béland left *en route* for Holland, his exchange for a German prisoner in England—Von Buelow, Krupp's representative in England before war was declared—having been arranged on account of his status as a Member of Parliament and a former Minister in the Canadian Government, and he speaks of the deep emotion with which he left the sincere and devoted friends he had made in the prison. "What a grand feeling" he exclaims on his arrival at the Dutch frontier, "is that of liberty after three years' captivity! Every tree, every leaf and house seems to smile on you."

Apart from his personal experiences, Dr. Béland tells—with a fairness and want of rancour that compel conviction—many things which he heard, which have a bearing upon the outbreak of war and throw many sidelights upon the German character, individually and as a nation.

In "JOHN DENE OF TORONTO," Herbert Jenkins has given us a book that will make thousands laugh. This mirth-provoking story of a Canadian millionaire who comes overseas on his self-appointed task of "gingering up" the British Admiralty (and incidentally of defeating the "U" boat danger) has many piquant and delightful situations. A conventional spy plot (successfully countered by an unconventional Secret Service Department) produces at times a distinct thrill, but in point of interest the doings of the German spy are overshadowed by the delicious comedy being enacted in Whitehall. Mr. Jenkins has evidently made a good study of the Canadian vernacular, but he should really know better than to designate Canadians as "Colonials." The book is assured of a great sale in the Dominion. (London: Herbert Jenkins, Ltd., 3, York Street, S.W.1; 6s. net.)

* *

Mrs. J. V. Hurd, who, as Miss Dorothy Campbell was three Canadian lady champion and twice American lady champion, is one of the 96 entrants for the Ladies' Open Golf Championship, which commences on October 6. She was the winner in 1908 and 1911

---

* "My Three Years in a German Prison," by Hon. Henri Béland, M.D., M.P. Illustrated with photographs specially secured in Belgium and Germany. (Toronto: William Briggs.)

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Price Bros.—5 p.c. Bds., 92½.

Riordon Pulp.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 110

Simpson, Robert.—6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 92½.

Spanish River Pulp.—7 p.c. Cum. Pref., 126½; 6 p.c. Gld. Bds., 100; 6 p.c. A Reg. Debs., 102½; Com., 57½

* *

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Week Ended September 14.

Canadian Northern, $1,214,200; increase, $340,300.

Canadian Pacific, $3,763,000; increase, $848,000.

Grand Trunk, £338,487; increase, £47,734

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Among trade enquiries received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—

A firm in Vancouver, Canada, who claim a connection with the largest carpet buyers on the Pacific Coast, are open to represent a first-class United Kingdom manufacturer of linoleums, from whom they would like to receive terms and prices.

A manufacturers' agent and importer in Vancouver desires quotations upon the following:—150 tons soda ash for immediate shipment; 500 tons monthly salt cake (sodium sulphate); 200 tons monthly bleaching powder (available chlorine, 35-37 per cent.). He also wishes to be placed in touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of industrial chemicals and kindred lines for use in the manufacture of pulp and paper, paint, soap, and laundry supplies, and fertiliser materials, with a view to obtaining their representation.

A Toronto company would like to receive samples and prices from United Kingdom manufacturers of wool steamer rugs.

A Montreal company would like to get into touch with United Kingdom importers of natural oxides and ochres.

A London firm of manufacturers' agents, importers and exporters are desirous of securing the agencies of Canadian manufacturers of woollen goods, furs, jewellery, watches, optical goods, leather goods.

* *

BIG HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME.

Sir Adam Beck, Chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, gave some figures at the Canadian National Exhibition relating to the Chippewa development scheme.

Originally, Sir Adam said, the undertaking was to cost between $16,000,000 and $18,000,000, and between 175,000 and 200,000 h.p. was to be developed. Subsequently, it was decided to double the capacity of the canal. Although the cost of the canal will, when it is completed, be double the original estimate, its capacity instead of being 6,600 second feet, will be over 15,000 second feet, and the product of that water will be 500,000 h.p. for peak loads, instead of 175,000 or 200,000 h.p. For ordinary purposes it will supply 425,000 horse power, and equipment will be installed to develop 525,000 h.p.

* *

Lieut.-Col. H. H. Johnson, D.S.O., M.I.M. & M., consulting engineer, has returned from an extended tour in Canada, and expects to be in London for a few days.

The locomotives on Canadian railways in 1918 were 5,756 in number; cars in passenger service, 6,376; cars in freight service, 209,243; in statistics compiled by the Department of Railways and Canals.

It has now been definitely decided by both the Cunard and White Star shipping companies that steamers of the size of the *Baltic* and *Adriatic* will not again call at Queenstown.

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Pay Day, Wednesday, October 1.

Ticket Day.	*Pay Day.*
Tues., Oct. 14.	Wed., Oct. 15.

LONDON, Tuesday.

Business on the Stock Exchange during the past week has been moderate, and specialities have shown strength in places. The gilt-edged section, however, has been inclined to heaviness, reflecting scattered liquidation, induced by the continued tightness in the money market. The general appearance of the foreign market has been very ragged, owing to Continental selling. Mines have ruled spottily good, without much sustained vigour, and there has been spasmodic strength among oil shares, which continue animated. Cheerfulness has characterised the miscellaneous and industrial market.

Among Canadian securities business has been fairly brisk, and the prevailing tone has been cheerful, despite some fluctuation from day to day in connection with the variations of the dollar exchange.

The gilt-edged issues of the Dominion hold steady without change. The 4½ per cents. are maintained at 95, the Fours at 78, and the 3½ per cents around 71. The municipal group has been quietly firm, and has developed little in the way of feature.

In the railroad section Canadian Pacifics are maintained at 180. Grand Trunks have met scattered profit-taking, after their recent big rise on the arbitration news. Junior issues have reacted ½ to 1, and senior stocks are 1 to 1½ down. Canadian Northern Income debs. at 40½ have lost a point.

Hudson's Bays have been good in the land group, advancing ¼ to 9.

After some fluctuation, net changes in the industrial group are mostly favourable. Dominion Steels have risen 2 to 79. Canadian Cars are unchanged at 52, but the pref. at 115½ has gained a dollar. Canada Cements have risen 1½ to 80½, and Shawinigan Water at 140½ is also 1½ to the good. Cities Services have been advanced 2 to 570.

Brazilian Tractions at 57½ are 2½ down, and Mexican traction issues have been dull.

Among Canadian silver mining descriptions Mining Corp. of Canada at 11s. is about 9d. down.

* *

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, September, 6.

During the past week, which was a five-day period owing to Labour Day, the Toronto market developed a steadier tone, and the general attitude of stocks was to a higher level.

Maple Leaf Milling provided the sensational feature of the period, rising in one day from 180½ to 193 before any stock was available. Subsequent trading advanced the prices to double par. The stock is quite closely held however, and the volume of sales was not large. The company is reported to have eliminated some current liabilities inasmuch as the large inventory of stock on hand is said to have been disposed of, thus reducing the company's indebtedness to the banks. At the week-end the stock closed at 197.

Other changes are as follow:—Advances: Ames-Holden Pfd., up 1¾ to 101¼: Brazilian, ¾ to 51¾: Canada Car, ½ to 36: Canada Cement, 1¼ to 69¾; Steamships, ⅞ to 53⅝; Dom. Steel, 1¼ at 67¾ ex dividend; Spanish River, 5 to 45, with the Pfd. up 4 to 109: Steel of Canada rose 2¾ to 69¾, and the Pfd., 1 to 97: Tuckett's rose 1 to 41, and Twin City 4 to 44. Dom. Steel during the week sold at 68¼. The British Admiralty is reported to have returned three of the company's steamers for use in the St. Lawrence coal trade. This fact would hardly warrant a stock appreciation, and the rise is more likely due to Montreal speculation.

Declines were registered as follow:—Atlantic Sugar Common, down 1½ to 45¼, and the Pfd., 2¼ to 103¼; F. N. Burt, ½ to 97; Pacific Burt, ½ to 29¼.

Dominion Foundries was in some demand and sold between 64 and 66 on rumours of a possible bonus dividend before the end of the year. The dividend, it will be remembered was reduced a few months ago. Spanish River and other paper stocks were quite strong and active, such issues naturally drawing considerable attention from speculators on account of the industry's activity.

Dealings on the Mining Exchange developed some activity, and prices generally showed improvement. Labour troubles in the north country show signs of early adjustment. La Rose and Temiskaming show the largest advances, each stock being 5 points higher than the quotations of a week ago. La Rose is now 38 and Temiskaming 42½. Adanac advanced 3¼ to 13¼ Beaver 3 to 41, Coniagas .15 to 2.65, Peterson Lake 2 to 13. McKinley dropped 2 to 62. Davidson, in the gold issues, continues to show signs of strength, the stock advancing during the week 3½ points to 67. An effort is being made to interest English capital in the company's property. If this effort is successful, mining brokers in Toronto believe that the company has every chance of developing its holdings into something very much worth while. Dome Extension rose 2½ to 33¼: Dome Mine, .45 to 14.25, and Keora, 1½ to 20½.

Bank stocks, bonds, war loans and Victory issues are steady and firm.

* *

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

Bank of Montreal.—The Summerland B.C. branch has been re-opened as a sub-agency to West Summerland branch, and will be opened for business daily.

Mackay Companies.—A dividend of 1½ per cent. ($1½ per share), less tax, has been declared on common stock for quarter, payable October 1.

Dominion Textile.—A dividend of 2 per cent. ($2 per share), less tax, has been declared on common stock for quarter, payable October 1.

Ogilvie Flour Mills.—The directors announce a dividend of 3 per cent. for quarter and bonus of 15 per cent. (together $18 per share), less income-tax, on the common stock, payable October 18.

Grand Trunk Railway.—The Stock Exchange Committee have ordered the £372,900 6 per cent. Second Equipment Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1921, to be quoted in the Official List.

Canadian Northern Prairie Lands. — The directors have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half-year ended June 30, being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable October 1 to shareholders of record September 20.

Shawinigan Water and Power.—The directors have declared a dividend of 1¾ per cent., or at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the common stock, for the quarter ending September 30, payable October 10 to holders of record September 26.

Manitoba Stock.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce announce that the transfer books of the Province of Manitoba four per cent. registered stock, 1950, will be closed from October 11 to October 31, for the purpose of preparing the half-yearly warrants, payable November 1.

International Petroleum.—A dividend of 40 cents (equivalent to 2s. 1d.) per share has been declared and will be payable on and after October 1 in respect of the shares specified in any bearer share warrants within three days after coupons No. 4 attached to them have been presented and [illegible]

Marconi Company of Canada. At the general meeting held in Montreal on 17th inst. it was agreed that the capital of the company be reduced from $5,000,000 to $2,500,000 by reducing the par value of the issued shares from $5 to $2.50 and authorising the issue of 500,000 additional shares of $2.50 each, and that the Directors of the company be authorised to issue all or any part of the said 500,000 additional shares as they may deem advisable.

Province of Alberta. Lloyd's Bank, Ltd notify that in order to prepare the half-yearly dividend due November 1 on the Government of the Province of Alberta 4½ per cent. registered stock repayable November 1, 1943, the books will be closed for transfers from October 9 to 31, inclusive; also that in order to prepare the half-yearly dividend due November 1 on the Government of the Province of Alberta 4 per cent. registered stock repayable November 1, 1942, the balances will be struck on the evening of October 15, and that on and after October 16 the stock will be transferable ex dividend.

John Lysaght. — The report for the year ended December 31, 1917, now available, states that the profit, after payment of debenture interest, was £525,965; £332,241 was brought forward, after deducting directors' fees and income-tax, making £858,206. The dividend of 6 per cent. on preference shares to December 31, 1917, absorbed £36,000, leaving £822,206, subject to directors' fees. The report for 1918 states that, after providing for depreciation and bad debts, the total profits of all the branches of the business at home and abroad, including income on investments and interest on balances and deposits, amount to £481,151. After making provision for debenture interest and dividends on the 6 per cent. preference shares, there remains, including the amount brought forward, a disposable balance of £965,482. The directors recommend a bonus of 4s. per share, free of income-tax, on the ordinary shares, in addition to an interim dividend of 10 per cent., free of income-tax, which has already been distributed (as last year); to place to reserve fund £600,000 (making £1,400,000); and to carry forward £245,482. The directors further propose to transfer to the reserve fund £200,000, being a portion of specific reserves which, in their opinion, are not now required, making the reserve fund £1,600,000.

Furness, Withy and Co. — The report for the year to April 30 states that the profits, including the balance brought forward and after providing for excess profits duty, amount to £873,083. The usual half-yearly dividend on the preference shares was paid on November 1, 1918, and three quarterly dividends on the ordinary shares at 10 per cent. per annum, free of tax, have also been distributed, leaving an available balance of £696,833. Out of this balance the directors have strengthened the trade contingencies fund by a transfer of £300,000, making the total amount standing to the credit of that fund £1,000,000. They also recommend the payment of a bonus of 5 per cent., free of tax, on the present ordinary share capital (£4,000,000), which will absorb £200,000. This, together with the quarterly dividends already paid, will make a total distribution to the ordinary shareholders for the past twelve months of £400,000, representing 10 per cent., free of tax, calculated on the present ordinary share capital, which is equivalent to 20 per cent., free of tax, on the amount of the ordinary share capital of the company before the recent increase. The balance carried forward is £120,583. The bonus will be paid to all shareholders registered on the books on October 14, and warrants will be posted on October 31. In respect to the current financial year, the first half-yearly dividend on the ordinary shares, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will also be posted on October 31, together with the usual half-yearly dividend on the preference shares.

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TRADE ITEMS.

An order has been received from Greece by the Canadian Mission for $25,000,000 worth of manufactured articles.

The exports of printing paper from Canada during the years ending June, 1917, 1918, and 1919 had a value of $26,722,692, $35,828,459, and $42,086,343 respectively.

The exports of fish from Canada for the year ending June, 1917, was valued at $23,658,804; for that ending June, 1918, at $32,931,749; and for that ending June, 1919, at $39,495,492.

Dr. Philippe Roy, Commissioner-General for Canada in Paris, in an address at the Canadian National Exhibition this month, declared that France was an open market to the world, and would be for several years.

The City of Montreal has just completed the sale to Bovril, Limited, of about 24,000 feet of land at the corner of Park Avenue and Van Horne Avenue for the erection of a factory. The company has occupied its present premises at 27, St. Peter Street for many years.

"France is willing, is anxious, to trade with us," he declared. "She needs our agricultural products; she needs our cattle, lean and fat; she needs our frozen beef; she will need all the products of our farms for many years to come. The same applies to Belgium. The people of France and Belgium have consumed almost everything they had, and what was left was taken away by the Germans, so that there will be a market in France and Belgium and other countries in Europe for agricultural products for many years to come. There will also be a market in France for manufacturers' products during the period of reconstruction."

Mr. C. A. Bogert, general manager of the Dominion Bank, pointed out while in Winnipeg recently that Canada had a great advantage over all other British Dominions and Colonies, owing to the fact that the total value volume of production could be so very largely and so quickly increased. It was the duty of the people of Canada to increase production by all means, and, what was even more important, to seek purchasers abroad who would pay cash for what they had to sell. The trade balance with the United States was annually aided from the Canadian side at this period of the year by the shipment of the Western grain crop, but there was no probability that any considerable portion of the crop of 1919 would be bought by the United States. This factor would therefore not operate this year for the betterment of the exchange rates. The remaining factor in connection with United States exchange was the possible lessening of the importation of non-essential goods from the United States, and this was a matter which was in the hands of the people themselves.

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INVESTMENT NOTES.

The heavy difference in exchange between this country and Canada, which is in the neighbourhood of 10 per cent., naturally deters investors from sending sterling to the other side for the purchase of Canadian stocks and shares. On the other hand, holders of Canadian investments are naturally benefiting by an additional 10 per cent. on the value of their dividend warrants and coupons when converted from dollars into sterling. There is an increasing tendency among British holders of Canadian dividend-bearing securities to utilise their dividends for reinvestment in Canada.

* * *

Among the various groups of Canadian industrial investments there is probably none which is likely to enjoy more assured and long-continued prosperity than the large pulp and paper enterprises. There has been substantial appreciation in the price of the stocks of the leading companies, but, even so, in view of the very satisfactory position of the industry, the shares are not regarded in well-informed quarters as overvalued to-day. The largest paper mill at present is that of the Spanish River Company, which, when its additions are completed, will have an output of 600 tons a day. In a few years' time there will be many larger plants than this, as the demand for pulp and paper is greater than the Canadian mills can at all cope with. The Common stocks of the best-managed concerns will prove a very sound investment.

* * *

The big Canadian milling companies offer attractive industrial investments. Ogilvie, Lake of the Woods, and Western Canada Flour have given very satisfactory returns to their shareholders, and recently the shares of Maple Leaf Milling and St. Lawrence Flour have been actively dealt in

* * *

The value and importance of the Porcupine Mining District is not nearly as well appreciated by British mining investors as it should be. The quartz deposits in this camp, which have already produced such big mines as the Hollinger, Dome, and MacIntyre, have now by systematic development and exploration with the diamond drill been proved to possess the consistency and values in depth which entitles confidence. While it is true that gold is apparently the only commodity to-day that has not increased in price, the Porcupine ore is of such value as to assure a good profit over working expenses, which runs between $4 and $5 a ton.

* * *

The shares of the Hollinger Mine, which is capitalised at $25,000,000 stand at a premium of nearly 40 per cent., which is some indication of the confidence of Canadian investors in the future of this mine, which has nothing spectacular about it except in the size of its ore bodies and the regularity and permanency at depth of the gold values. There are other properties on the same vein which are being steadily developed, and in the course of the next few years the Porcupine Camp will be recognised as one of the most profitable and reliable gold-mining formations in the world.

* * *

With the payment of its regular quarterly dividend on October 1, the McKinley-Darragh Mine has returned to its shareholders the sum of $5,618,307. This Cobalt mine, which commenced dividend payments in 1907, has now paid 253 per cent. on its capital.

* * *

The report of the Laurentide Company at the recent annual shareholders' meeting at Montreal clearly indicated the prosperous and sound condition of this big enterprise. The net profits amounted to $1,823,656, an increase of $119,000 over the previous year. These earnings are equivalent to 19 per cent. on the common stock. The financial position of the company is very strong, current assets standing at $7,238,086, showing a gain of nearly $1,000,000, as compared with the previous year's balance sheet. One of the features in the policy of the Laurentide Company, to which it owes its high financial reputation, is the careful system of afforestation and fire protection which it pursues. During the year under review, a million young trees have been planted, and next year it is the intention of the company to greatly exceed this number.

* *

Twenty-nine thousand returned soldiers have made application to take advantage of the Canadian soldier settlement scheme. The total loans to ex-service men under this scheme now exceed $23,000,000. Canada has already put 50 per cent. more returned soldiers on the land than Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, and the United States combined, and thousands more will go there. Canada's obligations in war gratuities are now $130,000,000, and her commitments under the land settlement scheme will probably be as large.

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Established 1864. HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.
Capital Paid Up, $7,000,000. Reserve Funds, $7,574,043. Total Deposits (31st July, 1919), $150,000,000.
Total Assets (31st July, 1919), $181,000,000.
Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., *President.* K. W. Blackwell, *Vice-President.* D. C. Macarow, *General Manager.*
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
335 BRANCHES IN CANADA, EXTENDING FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.
INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Agents in Great Britain: —THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, Limited, and THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
Letters of Credit and drafts issued available at any banking point in Canada. Cable transfers can also be made.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.

Friday, September 26. *Empress of France*
Friday, October 3.—*Minnedosa*
Thursday, October 9.—*Scandinavian*
Friday, October 10.—*Metagama*
Friday, October 17.—*Melita*

Glasgow to Montreal.

Wednesday, October 8.—*Scotian*
[illegible]

Bristol to Montreal.

Tuesday, September 30. *Pretorian*
Tuesday, October 7. *Sicilian*

London to Montreal

Wednesday, September 24. *Tunisian*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to New York

Saturday, October 11 *Orduna*

Southampton to New York

Saturday, October 15. *Mauretania.*
Wednesday, October 18 *Royal George*

London to New York

Saturday, September 27. [illegible]
Saturday, October 18 *Carona*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Southampton to New York.

Wednesday, October 8.—*Adriatic.*
Wednesday, October 22.—*Lapland.*

Liverpool to New York.

Saturday October 4.—*Belgic.*
Friday, October 10.—*Celtic*

Manchester Liners, Ltd.

Manchester to Quebec and Montreal.

Thursday, October 2. *Manchester Importer.*
Thursday, October 16. —*Manchester Mariner.*

Manchester to St. John

Thursday, October 2. *Manchester Port*
Thursday, Oct. 16. *Manchester Merchant*

The R.M.S. *Empress of France* (formerly *Alsatian*) was to leave Liverpool yesterday on her first voyage to Quebec since 1914. She is the largest and fastest of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service Atlantic fleet, and all her passenger accommodation, first, second, and third class, was occupied. The *Empress of France* is due to leave Liverpool for Quebec again on October 24. The *Empress of Britain* is still in the hands of the builders undergoing renovations after her war services.

* *

Canada's war expenditure still amounts to $500,000 per day.

Fifty-three branches of Canadian banks were opened during July.

At Messrs. Debenham, Storr & Sons' first sale of furs this season, a three quarter-length Canadian sable coat fetched £225.

Bank clearings for the Dominion for the week ended September 13 were 25 per cent. over those for the corresponding week of last year.

Messrs. Aldred & Co., Ltd (incorporated in Canada), of New York, Montreal, and Paris, announce that they have opened a London office at 8, King William Street, under the direction and management of Mr. S. Ray Marshall, late partner in the firm of Kitcat & Aitken.

Banking and Finance.

Investors and the Rise in the Value of the Dollar. Whilst in itself a highly complex factor in the adjustment of international trade relations, as we showed recently, the dollar exchange problem is a comparatively simple matter so far as its investment aspect is concerned. We are repeatedly being asked how investors may benefit by the present abnormal situation in connection with the present premium on the dollar in North America. We would suggest that where the quotations of their securities approximate to the prices which they paid for them they would do well to realise their holdings and purchase British War Loan securities with the proceeds. With the present abundant resources of the Dominion reflected in their phenomenally high banking deposits and the abnormally favourable exchange, Canadian investors are in a position to pay relatively high prices for their own securities. For some time past they have been buying them freely, and there have been heavy sales by British holders of Canadian securities with the object of reinvesting in the various War Loans and securing the high yields these provide. In well-informed quarters it is regarded as unlikely that investors will for many years to come have such an excellent opportunity of realising their Canadian holdings as exists at present. With Canada a willing buyer of her own securities it is a patriotic course to pursue to sell them and reinvest the proceeds in British securities—preferably those created in connection with the war—and thus directly help to alleviate the exchange position and benefit the market for our own War Loans.

* * *

A Valuable Option. There is another aspect where holders of Canadian securities stand to benefit directly from the present abnormal exchange. We allude to the option enjoyed by holders of various issues of encashing their coupons in either sterling or Canadian currency. A contemporary called attention a few days ago to the relatively high price of City of Maisonneuve 5 per cent. debentures, which is directly due to the fact that holders of this security possess the option in question and are thus in a position to benefit from the premium they are enabled to obtain upon their dividends—a valuable privilege not possessed by the 4½ per cent. issues. Whilst we admit there seems to be no immediate prospect of the rate recovering to par—and indeed we have heard of bets being made that it would be under $4 before Christmas and $3.80 in 1920—it must always be remembered that such a benefit is purely adventitious, and it is in the highest degree inadvisable to capitalise it as has actually been done in various cases. We agree with our contemporary's comment that the present price "affords an opportunity for selling and reinvesting the proceeds at a more remunerative rate of interest."

* * *

An Instructive Comparison. At the present juncture it may not be inapropos to set out brief particulars of the leading Canadian Government issues, showing their latest markings and yields, together with the respective quotations for the same securities at the end of July, 1914:—

	Latest Marking.	Yield Per Cent.	Mean Price July 27, 1914.
Canada 4%, 1940–60	78¾	£5 1 7	98
„ 4½%, 1920–25	95	4 14 9	—
Alberta 4½%, 1924*	107	4 4 1	—
„ 4%, 1922†	101¾	3 18 8	95
British Columbia 4½%, 1941 ...	85¾	5 4 11	99
Manitoba 4%, 1928	87¾	4 11 2	92
Newfoundland 4% Ins., 1913-38	82	4 17 7	99
Ontario 4% Reg., 1947	77⅝	5 3 1	94
Quebec 4½% Reg., 1954	83½	5 7 9	100
Saskatchewan 4%, 1923‡ ...	102½	3 18 1	94
„ 5½%, 1924-34§ ...	100½	5 14 9	—

* Payments made in London at fixed exchange of $4.86⅔ to the £1, or in dollars in Toronto, Montreal, or New York.

† Payments in sterling in London or in Canada at the par of exchange.

‡ Payments in sterling in London or in Canada and New York at the par of exchange of $4.86⅔.

§ Payments in sterling in London or in Canada at the par of exchange.

A glance at the yields column is instructive, for it shows returns of well under 5 per cent. on half a dozen of the securities dealt with. In part this is due to the comparatively early dates of redemption, but the question of exchange has also been largely responsible for this disparity in yield as compared with that on British gilt-edged and other high-class issues. It behoves investors in Canadian securities to look through their investment lists and consider whether it would not be advisable for them to take advantage of the present abnormal position and realise their holdings and reinvest the proceedings in stocks giving a materially higher return on the capital. We propose to deal with the position as it affects the Municipal issues in a later issue.

Belding, Paul & Corticelli Improvement. Switzerland appears to be getting a foothold in the Canadian silk trade at the expense of the United States. Judging from the experience of the Belding, Paul & Corticelli Silk Co., of Montreal, the Dominion business is itself prospering. This concern controls practically the entire manufacture in Canada of silk threads, braids, and ribbons, and on account of the arrears of dividend on the 7 per cent. preferred stock now announces a further payment of 3½ per cent. These arrears accumulated during the early part of the war from 10½ per cent. to 24½ per cent. by 1917. Now they have been almost eliminated. Indeed, the present fiscal year, which ends November, should see the preferred stock square, and open the way, assuming the present progress is maintained, for a dividend to the holders of common stock, who have so far been without any payment since the company was incorporated in 1911. By the way it was in July of that year that £151,000 of 5 per cent. First Convertible Debentures were issued simultaneously here and in Canada. The price was 90 per cent. and the conversion rights consisted of an option over $105 preferred stock in respect of every $100 of debentures, at an exchange rate of $4.86⅔ for the £. The debentures are redeemable by purchase under 105, or drawings at that figure by May, 1936. The present price is 78/81, and seeing that coupons are payable in sterling, or at the option of the holder in dollars at $4.86⅔ to the £, there is an inducement to take the bonds across the water.

* *

THE WEST INDIES.

The Government are being urged to appoint a Royal Commission to enquire into the subject of closer relations between Canada and the West Indies. On this subject the *Journal of Commerce* points out that such a Commission could only be appointed with the consent of both the Canadian and the West Indian Governments, and that the latter do not display any great desire for such a movement. "It should not be forgotten," says the *Journal of Commerce*, "that only a few years ago a British Royal Commission, headed by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, conducted a very careful enquiry and made a report, which is still accessible. Another thing to be remembered is that a few years ago one of the largest islands, Trinidad, sent delegates to Ottawa to ask for freer trade with Canada, and that Canada responded with an offer of commercial union with that island, but the Government of Trinidad repudiated the work of the delegates. Canada may be expected to give favourable consideration to any proposals emanating from the West Indian Governments, but Canada cannot urge the matter without creating suspicion as to her motives in seeking closer relations."

* *

In an effort to stop the upward trend of prices, Mr. O'Connor, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Commerce, announced at Hamilton, Ont. (says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*), that all vendors from a farmer who increased the price of milk or anything else would be guilty of an indictable offence punishable by a fine of $1,000 and two years' imprisonment.

Mr. Thomas Howell, Canadian National Secretary, speaking after Mr. Lloyd George's speech at the International Brotherhood Congress in London last week, said he understood Mr. Lloyd George intended visiting the great Western world, and when he did so they hoped the Brotherhoods of the United States and Canada would have an opportunity of greeting him upon their platforms.

Mr. A. B. Calder, of the Canadian Pacific Passenger Department, is representing the President of the company during the whole of the Prince of Wales' journey from Atlantic to Pacific and back again. Mr. R. G. Chamberlain, head of the C.P.R. Investigation Department, has been created a special Commissioner of Police, with jurisdiction over all Dominion police, for the same period. The C.P.R. is also supplying the official photographer for the Canadian Government, who is co-operating with Mr. Ernest Brooks, the official photographer of the party. Two dark rooms have been built in one of the baggage cars.

RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

Per page, in ordinary position	£16
Prospectuses and Balance Sheets..	£21
Per inch, single column (3 columns per page)	12/6
Per inch, broad column (2 columns per page)	18/6

Personal Paragraphs, Weddings, Engagements, etc., minimum 3 lines, 7/6 per line thereafter, 1/6 (6 words per line)

Rates for Special Position pages and other spaces quoted on application.

Advertising space in "CANADA" is let subject to the proviso that the proprietors may refuse or omit insertions or cancel serial orders at their discretion.

LONDON OFFICE: CRAVEN HOUSE, 113, Kingsway, W.C.2.
TORONTO OFFICE: 41, Victoria Street.

Telegrams: "Canada Newspaper, London" Telephone: "Regent 3450."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope

R. R. (Westmount).—We have forwarded the letter as desired.

T. C. (Sutton).—The preferred stock of Atlantic Sugar and Canada Cement are both sound industrial investments.

Ornon.—Textile mills are doing very well indeed, and the shares of the best companies are strongly held. We will advise you if you submit your list.

Forestry.—The value of lumber production in British Columbia during 1918 was over $54,000,000, as against $48.000.000 in 1917, and $29.000.000 in 1916.

H. E. D. (Gatley).—Yes. He would be entitled to the British War Medal and the Victory Medal. Apply to the Director of Records, Militia Department, Ottawa, Canada. The medals will not be ready for some months at least.

A. H. (Plympton, Devon).—The suggested special bonus for Canadian ex-soldiers, as put forward by the G.W.V.A., has been refused by the Dominion Government. The Veterans asked for a bonus for each ex-soldier of from $1.000 to $2,000, according to nature of service.

Ex N.C.O. (Sunderland).—If you desire to settle on the land in Manitoba or Saskatchewan, you can (provided you are an ex-Service man and can fulfil certain qualifications) secure a free passage to Canada. Write to the Oversea Settlement Office, 59, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

A. F. B.—The premium at which these bonds stand is due to the heavy fall in exchange, and it would certainly be a good opportunity to sell now, presuming you do not require to send the money over to Canada, in which case you would only realise about 94 on these bonds.

C. de M. (Brussels).—None of our reference books gives any information about either of these mining companies. We are making enquiries in regard to the Canadian company, and hope to get you some information, but the shares are not quoted in any of the brokers' lists that we have come across, so it would seem to be in the class of "dormant" properties.

Staff-Sergeant (London).—There are now eight vacancies in the Dominion House of Commons. The constituencies are as follows, the figures showing the respective majorities at the last general election in 1911 before the coalition:—Assiniboia (Lib. 2.226), Carleton (Lib. 11), Glengarry (Lib. 225), Kingston (Con. 350), North Ontario (Con. 568), Prince, P.E.I (Lib. 115), Quebec East (Lib. acc.), Victoria (Con. 516) At the last general election in 1917, Union Government supporters were elected in all the constituencies excepting Prince and Quebec East.

AMERICAN PLATELESS DENTISTRY

44, Waterloo Road, London, S.E.1.

Substantial Discount allowed for Readers of "Canada."

SATISFACTION AND PUNCTUALITY GUARANTEED.

LONDON PORTRAIT CO., LTD.,
107, REGENT STREET, W.

SOME Photographers for our Canadian Friends and Visitors.

WE Specialise for Canadians' Portraits at Moderate Prices.

CONCERTS.

Mark Hambourg will give a pianoforte recital at the Central Hall, Westminster, on Saturday, October 4, at 3 p.m., his programme being a varied and interesting one.

Constance Izard will give a violin recital at the Æolian Hall, New Bond Street, W., on Monday, October 6, at 8 p.m. She will be assisted by Margaret Izard ('cellist), Lloyd Powell (pianist), and others.

* *

YUKON GOLD YIELD.

Estimates of gold shipments from the placer camps of the Yukon Valley, including those of the Yukon Territory, owned by Canada and Alaska and the United States, for the season which will end with the close of navigation next month, are $5,250,000.

To this production might be added Atlin, in Northern British Columbia, also in the Yukon watershed, which will have a quarter of a million, and Nome, on the Alaskan coast, with another quarter million, while other placer camps of Alaska may yield another half a million, giving approximately $6.250.000 in placer gold from the Yukon and Alaska area for the year 1919.

* *

The *Artists' Rifles Journal* (9d.) for September is an excellent number—well printed (as becomes its critical readers) and interesting and chatty in its style. A large number of "Artists" served with the Canadian Forces, and the current issue has a graceful tribute to one of these—the late Capt. G. P. Bowie, 5th Bn. of Vancouver. The Artists' Rifles Regimental Association has a local branch at 310, Seymour Street, Vancouver.

Lord Furness, who holds extensive interests in steel, coal, shipbuilding, and kindred undertakings, has decided to relinquish the chairmanship of Furness, Withy & Co., and to devote his energies to the development of these particular industries. Lord Furness will retain the chairmanship or directorship of the companies concerned. The chairmanship of Furness, Withy and associated shipping companies will be taken by Sir Frederick W. Lewis.

* *

Bank of Montreal.—The Bank of Montreal invites tenders for 3,576 shares, of $100 each, of the new stock authorised in June, 1912. These shares comprise the unaccepted allotments and the fractions which, under Section 34 of the Canadian Bank Act, were not allotted. Tenders must be accompanied by a cheque for 10 per cent. of the amount, and the balance will be payable on allotment. The stock will rank for dividend from the date of payment.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PROVINCE of MANITOBA FOUR per CENT. REGISTERED STOCK, 1950.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce gives notice that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Stock will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 31st October, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing the half-yearly interest warrants, payable 1st November, 1919.

CHARLES CAMBIE, Manager.

2, Lombard-street, E.C.3,
17th September, 1919.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 716. Sept. 27, 1919.

This coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry, except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted, or offered, etc., 4s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

DONATIONS WANTED.

SOCIETY FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF LADIES IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES.—AN URGENT APPEAL TO OUR FRIENDS IN INDIA, THE COLONIES, AMERICA, AND TO ALL OUR ALLIES.—I PLEAD most EARNESTLY to our Brothers and Sisters and Friends in other lands for DONATIONS for my poor Ladies. Some are very old and feeble, and some are chronic invalids. All are suffering from the high prices of food and fuel, and I dread the winter for them. Will friends kindly get up Concerts, etc., and send me the proceeds? I should be grateful if they would do so. £10, £20, or £30 would be of untold value.—Edith Smallwood, Lancaster House, Malvern, Worcestershire, England.

SITUATION WANTED.

CANADA.—Young lady desires post as Governess or Teacher abroad. Has passport; some experience. Box 513, *Canada* Office, Craven House, 113. Kingsway, London, W.C.2

FARMS, LAND, ESTATES, FOR SALE.

SPORT and PROFIT, CANADA (N.B.).—Moose, bear, deer, wildfowl right at hand—Fine old house; modern sanitation, bath, telephone; apple orchard, 26 acres; station, steamboat close.—Apply Box 505. "Canada" Office, Craven House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

FOR SALE.—Two compact Estates in Southern Alberta, Canada, of 2,240 and 1,280 acres, near Canadian Pacific Railway stations; good land, unbroken; suitable for grain growing, general farming, or for cattle, horse or sheep ranches, prices from $24 to $26 per acre.—For full particulars apply, Box 506, "Canada," Office, Craven House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian Professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Toronto or London, England

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

MONTREAL.—

CREELMAN & MILLS (J. J. Creelman, K.C., D.S.O.; A. L. S. Mills, D.S.O.). Dominion Express Building. (Cables: "Jenoreel.")

OTTAWA.—

ORDE, POWELL LYLE & SNOWDON, Solicitors, &c., 48, Sparks Street, Ottawa, Solicitors for Bank of Montreal, etc

REGINA, SASK.—

ALLAN, GORDON, BRYANT & GORDON. Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

TORONTO, ONT.—

RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY. Chartered Accountants, Auditors and Trustees. Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto (Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street

SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES

The *Badminton Magazine* (1s.) for September contains an authentic account by Capt. Sir John Alcock, K.B.E., D.S.C., of his trans-Atlantic flight. In the reminiscent section of his narrative the famous airman refers to the fact that two of his pupils at the Eastchurch instructional school early in the war were the late Lt. Warneford, V.C. (who had lived in Western Canada), and Col. "Red" Mulock, D.S.O., of Winnipeg. Another interesting article in the issue is that descriptive of a day's fishing on the Murman Coast (North Russia).

The *Connoisseur* (2s.) for September is, as usual, full of articles and pictures making a strong appeal to collectors and all interested in pictures, curios, articles of vertu, etc. The art reproductions in colour continue to be a distinctive feature. The place of honour is given to "Syon House and its Treasures," these consisting of English historical portraits and pictures collected from time to time by members of the Northumberland family, by C. H. Collins Barker. Percy Macquoid writes "On Some Furniture Belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Mango." The Japanese section of Lt.-Col. L. C. R. Messel's collection of fans is described by G. Wooliscroft Rhead. The "Notable Collection" of the month is that of Mr. and Mrs. Fermor Hesketh, at Rufford Hall, Lancashire, this being described by Archibald Philips and Frederick Litchfield. The "Current Art Notes" are always worth reading.

The prospects of Lord Robert Cecil as Britain's next Prime Minister are discussed -sympathetically, it must be added—by H. Wilson Harris in the September *Review of Reviews* (1s.). The "Gattie" proposals for the reform of railway transport are detailed by Roy Horniman in an article which should be read with interest by all Canadians, for what can be achieved by improved transportation facilities in Britain can also be achieved in Canada. To the Dominion, indeed, the question of improved transport is necessarily of vital importance.

Arthur Beverley Baxter, whose literary work is well known to *Canada* readers, has in *Chambers's Journal* (1s.) a complete story entitled "The Airy Prince." It is written with great charm and style, and will enhance the reputation as a story-teller of the Canadian author of "The Blower of Bubbles."

INCORPORATED IN CANADA 1851
FIRE & MARINE
WESTERN
ASSURANCE
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British & Foreign Offices:
14, CORNHILL–LONDON.

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Head Office: TORONTO.
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C. C. Turner, *Underwriter.*
W. A. Miles, *Manager*

[illegible] rules of Robert Louis Ste[illegible] [illegible] in "R. L. S. as Playmate," add [illegible] and trustworthy notes on the great [illegible] boyhood days. There are only two items out [illegible] an attractive selection of tales and [illegible]

The September number of *Pearson's Magazine* (1s.) maintains its reputation for good pictures, interesting articles, and bright amusing stories and anecdotes. Among the contributors are F. E. Baily, H. Mortimer Batten, W. L. George, Woods Meux, and Elinor Mordaunt. The artist of the month is "the sunshine painter," H. S. Tuke, R.A.

* *

CANADIAN OFFICER'S APPOINTMENT.

Lt.-Col. W. Rae, D.S.O., who has retired in England, has been appointed assistant general manager of the Commonwealth Trust, Ltd., a large company with head offices in Liverpool, and trading with West Africa. Col. Rae last week sailed for the Gold Coast on business connected with his firm. Prior to being demobilised, Col. Rae was G.S.O.1 of the Canadian Corps. He previously commanded the 4th Bn., 1st Central Ontario Regiment.

LT.-COL. W. RAE, D.S.O.
Photograph: F. A. Swaine.

* *

GOLD AND SILVER IN B.C.

With reference to recent reports as to new gold and silver bearing copper discoveries in British Columbia, 50 miles north of Stewart, at the head of the Portland Canal, Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia, cabled the Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, for confirmation, and received the following reply: "Recent developments more than conform to expectations set out latest annual report Mines Department, page 80, regarding Salmon River sections of Portland Canal district, showing considerable tonnage copper ore, carrying very high value gold and silver. No recent placer gold discovery."

The passage in the report referred to states that the Salmon River section "continues to improve with exploration, and with one property shipping high-grade ore this winter, and several others well on the way towards making producing mines, it may be considered as fairly well established, and the steady growth of mining activities a certainty."

* *

The ex-German liner *Imperator* has been secured by the Cunard Company for its Atlantic service, and the *Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm* by the White Star Line.

SALES BY AUCTION

G. R

By Order of the Canadian [illegible]
PEMBROKE HOUSE
OXFORD STREET, LONDON, [illegible]
[illegible] few minutes' walk of the Tube
Stations at Tottenham Court Road and
Oxford Circus.

IMPORTANT TWO DAYS' SALE
of a
Very Large Quantity of Valuable
MOTOR SPARE PARTS
AND ACCESSORIES
including
KELLY," "FORD," "CADILLAC
AND MISCELLANEOUS

Including Timken roller bearings for "Ke[illegible] Lorries, large quantity p[illegible] timing gears, transmission [illegible] and units for "Ford" [illegible] "Cadillac radiators, numerous

"INDIAN" MOTOR CYCLE SPARES
including large quantity magnetos, also
NUMEROUS TOOLS

comprising stocks and dies, twist drills, workshop tools, bench vices, assorted double ended and box wrenches, blacksmiths' tools, etc. etc.

BOLTS AND NUTS
PAINTS, VARNISH, OIL, WHITE ENAMEL, ETC.
50 "PYRENE" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

large quantity Renolds Chain Parts, Electrical Equipment, one H.-F. Vulcaniser, and large quantity Miscellaneous Effects.

Messrs. GEERING & COLYER

are instructed to SELL the above by AUCTION on the PREMISES, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th and 30th, 1919, commencing at 11 a.m. each day.

On View Saturday, September 27th, 1919.

Catalogues may be had on the premises, and of the Auctioneers, Ashford, Kent, and Rye, Sussex.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

G. R.

BY DIRECTION OF THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY, THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE, &c.

J. TREVOR, F.A.I.,

is instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at 12 o'clock on Monday, September 29, at Omerod & Co.'s Garage, 85, King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.,

A LARGE AND VARIED SELECTION OF
MOTOR LORRIES,
AMBULANCES, CHAR-A-BANCS and PLEASURE CARS, including
BUSINESS VEHICLES.

7 PEERLESS 3-ton LORRIES.
1 A.E.C. 3-ton LORRY.
2 SELDON LORRIES (30 cwt. and 3-5 ton).
1 KELLY SPRINGFIELD 2½-ton LORRY.
5 TALBOT LIGHT LORRIES, and 1 AMBULANCE.
4 8-cylinder CADILLAC AMBULANCES and 1 ditto CHAR-A-BANC.
1 DAIMLER 30-cwt. LORRY.
1 VINOT AMBULANCE.

PLEASURE CARS:—
2 ROLLS-ROYCE LANDAULETTES
1 30-h.p. SHEFFIELD SIMPLEX 6-cylinder Tourer, 5 or 7-seater, VANDEN PLAS body, guaranteed 1914, one of the handsomest cars on the road
1 26-h.p. METALLURGIQUE, ¾ Landaulette, C.A.V. lighting, equal to new
1 25-30-h.p. 6-cylinder SUNBEAM LIMOUSINE (all enclosed), C.A.V. lighting, self-starter, etc.
1 30-h.p. DAIMLER LANDAULETTE.
15-20-h.p. F.I.A.T. CABRIOLET
12-16 CROSSLEY TOURER.
7-9-h.p. SWIFT, 2-seater.
[illegible] 6-cylinder NAPIER TOURER
1 28-35-h.p. PORTHOS LIMOUSINE
1 25-h.p. DAIMLER LIMOUSINE
1 35-h.p. MAUDESLEY ¾ LANDAULETTE
1 38-h.p. LANCHESTER TOURER
1 HUDSON TOURER

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CANADIANS IN LONDON

Arranged Alphabetically

A

Ames, Sir Herbert B. (M.P.), Montreal.—Ritz Hotel.

Antliff, J. Cooper, Montreal.—152, Southbank Road, Southport.

B

Barnett, Lt.-Col. D. H., Vancouver.—22, Newchurch Road, Hove.

Boyd, Rev. T. Hunter, Waweig, N.B.—Overseas Club, Aldwych.

Bristol, Edmund, Toronto.—Savoy Hotel.

Brown, Mary A., Regina.—17, Montague Street, W.C.1.

Bruneau, J. N., Quebec.—First Avenue Hotel, Holborn.

C

Collishaw, Mrs. S., Nanaimo, B.C.—22, Sutton Court Road, Chiswick.

Cooney, E., Lumsden, Sask.—18, Howard Place, Brighton.

D

Dupré, Dr. Paul, Quebec.—2, Elwick Road, Ashford.

Durrand, Major George and Mrs., Edmonton.—Regent Palace Hotel.

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F

Fleming, Rev. David, Winnipeg.—Bonnington Hotel.

G

Gerow, Lt. S. P., Halifax.—9, Porchester Road.

Gladstone, Rev. T. W. and Mrs., Victoria.—Brawleigh, Ashley Road, Walton-on-Thames.

Greensmith, Dorothy E., Regina.—58, Foxbourne Road, Balham, S.W.17.

H

Halkett, Margaret T., Ottawa.—446, Archway Road, Highgate, N.6.

Haselden, Arthur, Calgary.—c/o Dept. of S.C.R., 6, Hanover Square.

Hobson, F. G. and Mrs., Winnipeg.—9, Rugby Road, Brighton.

Hudson, Capt. A. M., Shediac, N.B.—Dymchurch, Kent

J

Jackson, Anita H., Montreal.—Three Arts Club, 19a, Marylebone Road.

James R. H., Halifax.—9, Mayfield Avenue, Canton, Cardiff.

L

Lewis, G. E. M., Truro, N.S.—c/o Masters & Andrew, Ltd., Idol Lane, Great Tower Street.

Loring, Frank C., Toronto.—Hans Crescent Hotel.

Mac. Mc.

MacLean, Lt. G. V., Quebec.—49, Cambridge Street, Hyde Park.

McDougall, James G., Edmonton.—Portland Hotel, Great Portland Street, W.1.

Mantle, L. P., Hamilton.—Jermyn Court Hotel.

M

Martin, Capt. L. S. (R.G.A.), Montreal.—34, Southampton Row.

Matters, Fred D., Vancouver.—c/o Bank of Montreal.

Muter, John, Vancouver.—c/o J. B. Allan Imperial Hotel

P

Paul, J. O., Quebec.—22, Basinghall Street, E.C.

Pearce, W. W., Toronto.—Henneville, Durand Gardens, Clapham.

Poliwka, H. B., Quebec.—57, Gracechurch Street, E.C.3

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R

Rettie, M. T. L., Montreal.—37, Fawnbrake Avenue, Herne Hill.

Robertson, Tate, Vancouver.—11, Canterbury Road, Oxford.

Rymer, Miss M., Montreal.—Ladies' Army and Navy Club.

S

Sanford, Mrs. W. E., Hamilton.—Connaught Hotel.

Shaw, Capt. B. (R.A.F.), Montreal.—Royal Automobile Club.

Shore, R. A., Nelson, B.C.—Parkfield, Langley, Bucks.

Slayter, Lt. C. R. (R.N.), and Sub Lt., R. J. (R.N.), Halifax.—United Services Club.

Southam, Rev. W. J., Winnipeg.—Bonnington Hotel.

Stanton, C., Ottawa.—Norfolk Square Hotel, Paddington.

Still, Edwin H., Kenora, Ont.—Overseas Club, Aldwych.

Sutherland, H. H., Toronto.—Claridge's Hotel.

T

Tindio, A. T., Vancouver.—s.s. *War Cavalry*, Surrey Commercial Docks.

V

Vaux, Lt.-Col. F. L., Ottawa.—c/o Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place, S.W.

W

Webb, A. C. (R.A.S.C.), Celista, B.C.—23, Maple Road, Anerley, S.E.20

Weyman, Lt.-Col. E. C. and Mrs., St. John.—62, Queensborough Terrace.

White, A. A., Niagara Falls.—c/o High Commissioner for Canada.

Williams, C. W., Lachine, P.Q.—Queen's Hotel, Leicester Square.

Wilkins, Ethel H., Vancouver.—16, Circus Road, N.W.3.

Wynne-Roberts, Capt. L. W. (R.E.), Toronto.—c/o Cox & Co., Charing Cross.

Y

Yule, F. R., Montreal.—Bonnington Hotel, W.C.

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The policy of the C.P.R. has been to find a position at least as good as the position given up, and this policy has been carried out in the higher ranks of the service as well as in the lower ranks.

It has been found by experience that in most cases it is advisable to reinstate these men in the same department as that in which they worked previous to enlistment. The freight handler who has ambitions to become a dining car waiter is not, for instance, encouraged to change his vocation unless he can prove that he learned something about waiting, for instance, at an officers' mess during his military life. His military experience has probably made him a better man than before for handling freight, but has not qualified him for the skilled trade of a dining car waiter. Baggage men who have served in the Army come back as a rule all the better for their experience. The general experience, indeed, is that the normal returned man who goes back to his old or a similar job is all right; indeed, is often improved by the discipline and teamwork which he has learnt in the Army.

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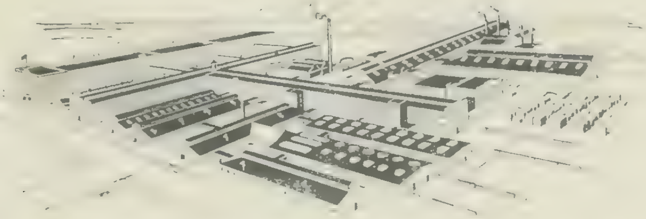

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